







TOWER OF CAERDIEFF CHURCH,
Glamorganshire.

See p. 9.

J.C. Buckler del. et sculp.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JANUARY to JUNE, 1818.

VOLUME LXXXVIII.

(BEING THE TENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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at the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street*;
and by PERTHES and BESSER, *Hamburgh.* 1818.



VALENTINES.

STILL, my little sweet brunette!
 I sigh for you, and no one else!
 If you frown, oh I shall fret—
 I shall die at your repulse!
 Fast the silent wings of Time
 O'er your opening beauty move:
 Soon shall I behold your prime
 Ripen to the breath of Love!
 Then, if your assenting bosom
 Heave to me but half so true,
 I may pluck the unfolded blossom
 Of delight, with love and you!

Musæus.

AGAIN the pleasant breath of Spring
 Steals o'er the lawn and glen and grove;
 And gentle pairs, on frolic wing,
 Twitter—"What is life, but love?"

Ere gleams the budding lilac's bloom,
 Yon warbler hath his mate address'd,
 And, burnishing the golden plume,
 Pants to weave his genial nest.

Then listen to the vernal bird,
 Nor fly so sweet a Valentine:
 And, if with charmed ear be heard
 His melting music—deem it mine!

Musæus.

THAT little sprig of young peach-bloom,
 The promise fair of sweets to come,
 Was sent, in sooth, by me:
 And, though its tints be all too weak
 To emulate thy lips and cheek,
 It yet resembles thee!

Then bid me picture the fond hour
 When like the fruit, as now the flower,
 Nor plac'd beyond my reach,
 I may salute thee sunny-ripe,
 And (more delicious still the type)
 May pluck—a melting peach!

Musæus.

ONCE more the gentle airs of Spring
 The promise of fresh pleasure bring:
 Once more the minstrel of the grove
 Attunes new sonnets to his love:
 Once more the forest almost peeps
 From moss which to the white-frost weeps.
 And soon, to Flora's breath serene,
 That moss shall wear a softer green.

Ah! while such warblings wake the year,
 Shall Marianne refuse to hear?
 Amid such choral symphony
 Is Marianne still deaf to me?
 Ah, must I mourn (tho' every glade
 Still bloom, in former hues array'd,
 Tho' every lawn in floral gold
 Again shall glow)—my true-love cold?—

Musæus.

BUT yester-morn was half-conceal'd
 A timid violet from my sight,
 The rosemary's pale shade had veil'd
 Its glimmering leaves, its virgin white.

I stoop'd to taste the breathing spring,
 So gentle in the recent flower,
 And welcome the sweet tints that bring
 The promise of a softer hour.

Some moments past, I hied to view
 The little traits of yesterday:
 But gone was all the illusive hue;—
 The very leaves were shrunk away.

And is that violet's glance so coy,
 Which fled, as if afraid of me,—
 Say, is it like a dream of joy
 That paints the air, but ne'er shall be?

If I have hail'd thy vernal pride,
 Say, is thy bower the rosemarine,
 That veils the blush thy scorn would hide,
 The blush I fondly fancied mine?

Musæus.

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PREFACE

TO THE

FIRST PART OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

ON the conclusion of each succeeding Volume, it has been customary to present to our Readers the most heartfelt thanks for their long and unabated patronage of our labours—and to assure them of our constant adherence to the genuine principles of the English Constitution, as established by Magna Charta, confirmed by the glorious Revolution, and strengthened and perpetuated by the mild Government of the illustrious House of BRUNSWICK. — To these principles we have uniformly and steadily adhered; nor, thanks to a beneficent Providence, have the principles themselves lost any thing of their value. They have been assailed with great violence; they have been confronted with unheard-of novelties; they have been branded with standing in the way of all those *Utopian* schemes of improvement with which the Publick has of late been nauseated. But we may venture to assert, that they have entered into the mind of no man among us by the avenues of considerate examination and conviction, who has wavered in his attachment to them. They are the only principles recognized by our happy Constitution; under the shadow of which the Nation has so long reposed in safety, and flourished in character and dignity; they are those of the soundest and best Statesmen who have graced our councils, and who have left to us the fruit of their wisdom, their firmness, and their labours. These were the principles which opposed an effectual bar to the Revolutionary spirit of 1792, which kept up the spirit of resistance to Buonaparte through a long contest, and at length liberated Europe; and which, after having conducted us to a Peace which secures our glory and our greatness together, are, by their influence

ence upon the order, the stability, and the confidence of society, silently, but rapidly, repairing the wastes of War, animating industry, enterprize, and morals, and throwing forth the buds and blossoms of national and permanent prosperity, which, if not blighted by the storms of faction, will cover the country with their fruit *.

In the words of an eminent Statesman, we are happy in contrasting our present prospects with the short period of only two years ago.

The country was then in the utmost distress, owing to the recurrence from a state of War to that of Peace ; for we had been engaged in a contest for our very existence as a Nation ; and in that contest Great Britain had triumphed, and crowned herself with glory. Providence, however, then, in order to check our exultation, had visited us with a most inclement season. Now the contrast is most grateful, and it is to be hoped that prosperity will again visit the land: nothing can exceed the prospect of the harvest of the present year, which is not confined to this country, for it is general. Arts and Manufactures also are again flourishing, and all is one active scene of employ. Every human institution is liable to defects ; but every person must be convinced that under no Constitution do the People enjoy a greater share of Civil and Religious Liberty than in Great Britain ; and so long as we are possessed of a FREE PRESS, no real abuse can be brought forward without its correction, or a remedy being found.

To our numerous and justly valued Correspondents we again return our cordial thanks.

July 15, 1818.

* See Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, June 27, 1818 ; and see (more particularly) the incomparably fine Speech of Mr. Canning at the Dinner recently given in honour of his Election at Liverpool.



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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

An old and respectable Correspondent (who has in his possession the original *Account-book* of Sir Henry Herbert, grandson of Lord H. of Cherbury, *Master of the Revels* to James I. Charles I. and Charles II. together with a large correspondence of that family) wishes to be informed where to look for an account of the office of *Master of the Revels*, its origin, and dissolution; and where to find any thing relating to the family of Herbert, whose seat was at Ribesford, Salop, and some of whose branches represented Bewdley for many years. Mr. *Malone* had the *Account-book* of the *Master of the Revels* in his hands; but what use he made of it our Correspondent knows not.

Mr. E. W. BRAYLEY requests to be informed to whom, and to what Church, Wharton (speaking of the archives of Cathedrals having been mutilated or destroyed) alludes, in the following passage of his preface to the "*Anglia Sacra*," Sect. iv. "Id in plurimis avaritia et impietas, in nonnullis superstitio effecit. *Comperi enim Episcopum quendam ante centum et quod excurrit annos, avitæ superstitionis delendæ prætextu, omnia Ecclesiæ suæ monumenta et Registra igni tradidisse.*"

Though ourselves absolute unbelievers in the science of Astrology, we will not withhold a communication which may be thought by the initiated to contain a singular proof of its certainty: "Accipe, dignissime Urbane, qui multa utilia et forsan nonnulla inutilia colligis, quod, ab amico, in arte obstetricâ versato, accepi.—Illustrissima Principissa, cujus inopinatam mortem tota Anglia dolet, parturitionis dolores (tunc enim gestationis opus Natura finivit) die 5^{to} Novembris primum sensit. At, quadraginta hebdomadis ab hoc tempore computatis, Dies conceptionis in Diem Anglicanis infaustissimum, viz. 30^o. Januarii incidit. Seculo jam preterito, hoc, pro artis astrologicæ testimonio irrefragabili habitum fuisset: certè, in hoc ævo, dies faustos et infaustos rectè despicienti, pro concursu singulari habeatur; et hæc de causa, in chartis tuis locum obtineat.

P. T. J.

Currente Calamo script.
18 Kal. Feb. 1818."

A CONSTANT READER AND FRIEND, in answer to J. C.'s question (in our preceding volume, p. 488), "what rank and precedence the Companions of the Order of the Bath are entitled to," refers him to the Supplement to the London Gazette of Jan. 3, 1815, in which he will see

the following: "The Third Class of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, shall be composed of Officers holding commissions in his Majesty's service, by sea or land, who shall be styled Companions of the said Order: they shall not be entitled to the appellation, style, precedence, or privilege of Knights Bachelors; but shall take place and precedence of all Esquires of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."—Then follows what entitles them to be Companions.

B. observes, that Mr. Warner, in his entertaining "*Western Walk*," mentions Dr. Gilbert Sheldon having been born at Stanton near Bath, Somersetshire; but the Universal Biographical Dictionary, and Lempriere's Biographical Dictionary say that he was born at Stanton in Staffordshire. Which authority is correct?—The Universal Biographical Dictionary also mentions the vicarage of Hackney being *given* to the Doctor by Charles I.; but our Correspondent believes it is not in the gift of the King; but has long been the property of the *Tyson* family, who have lately chosen to be called *Tyssen*.

A CORRESPONDENT would be glad to obtain some information respecting the Author of a small volume, entitled "*The Doctrine of the Bible: or Rules of Discipline*, briefly gathered thorow the whole course of the Scripture, by way of questions and answers." The date of the above volume is 1649, "newly corrected and amended."

G. H. W. would feel much obliged by the names of the Fourteen Conspirators engaged in Babington's Conspiracy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. — He proceeds: "In your Magazine for Nov. last, p. 393, should it not be Baroni Hill *de* Almaraz, not *ab* Almaraz?"—"In p. 395, the arms of Widvile (query Wilde?) are described as placed over the monument of the families of Dive and Wylde in Bromham Church."

SCHOLASTICUS may be assured that he will never get the 50^l. Prize, should he be wise enough to discover the Enigma attributed to Miss Seward; and which first appeared in our vol. XXVII. p. 136.

Memoirs of Dr. BURNEY and of T. WYON, Esq.; Rev. C. J. SMYTH; Mr. BRITTON; A CONSISTENT CHURCHMAN; J. M. M.; On Disorders arising from Indigestion; &c. &c. shall appear in our next.

Erratum.—In a few Copies the word Llandaff, is accidentally printed at the head of p. 9, instead of Caerdiff.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

For JANUARY, 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, Jan. 1.*

THE following Fragment was found among the papers of a learned Friend, who many years ago was a Brother Barrister; and it may perhaps amuse some of your Readers.

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

"There was at *Amadan* a celebrated Academy, whose first Rule was framed in these words:

"The Members of this Academy shall think much—write little—and be as mute as they can."

A Candidate offered himself—he was too late—the vacancy was filled up—they knew his merit, and lamented their disappointment in lamenting his own. The President was to announce the event; he desired the Candidate should be introduced.

He appeared with a simple and a modest air, which is the sure testimony of merit.

The President rose, and presented a cup of pure water to him, so full, that a single drop more would have made it overflow; he accompanied this emblematic hint with not a single *word* explanatory of it; but he marked upon his countenance the deepest affliction.

The Candidate understood that he could not be received because the number was complete, and the assembly full. But, without losing courage, he began to think by what expedient, in the same *kind of language*, he could explain that a supernumerary Academician would put nothing out of its place, and would make no essential difference in the Rule which they had prescribed.

After a moment's pause, observing at his feet a rose, he picked it up, and laid it gently upon the surface of the water, so gently that not one drop of it escaped. Upon this ingenious reply, the applause was universal; the rule

slept or winked in *his* favour. They presented immediately to him the Register upon which the successful Candidate was in the habit of writing his name. He wrote it accordingly, and he had then only to thank them in a single phrase. But he chose to thank them without saying a word.

He wrote upon the margin the number 100. This was the number of his new associates.

Then, having put a cypher before the figure 1, he wrote under it—"their value will be the same"—0100!

To this modesty the ingenious President replied with a politeness equal to his address:

He put the figure 1 before the 100, and wrote, "*they will have eleven times the value they had—1100.*"

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Jan. 2.*

WHEN a child, I used to ask myself in vain what could be the meaning of the third verse of the 100th Psalm, "Thy Birth is of the Dew of the Womb of the Morning."

In the Bible Translation it is, "Thou hast the Dew of thy Youth:" in the margin, "More than the Womb of the morning: thou shalt have the Dew of thy Youth."

In King James's Bible it is thus translated: "The Youth of thy Womb shall be as the Morning Dew:" and this sensible paraphrase is given in the margin: "By thy word thy people shall be assembled in thy Church so abundant and wonderful, as the drops of the Dew." Mr. Leo, a convert from Judaism to Christianity, gave me the following version of the whole verse: "The willingness of thy people in holy attire will be seen on the day of thy victory. The beginning of thy youth shall be unto thee as the rising sun in the morning." St. Je-

rom's

rom's Translation gives a rational meaning, "In montibus sanctis de vulvâ orietur tibi ros adolescentiæ tuæ." The Latin version of the Targum to the whole verse runs thus. "Populus tuus domus Israel qui lubenter incumbant Legi, in die quo prælium commiseris, adjuvaberis cum eis splendoribus sanctitatis misericordiæ Deus; ad te properabunt tanquam descensio roris, sedebunt pro sapientiæ tuæ."

A part of the verse, as translated by the Septuagint, would induce us to suppose their Copy of the Hebrew Text differed from any Copy now extant: "From the womb, before the morning star I begat thee."

Εκ γαστροῦ προ εωσφοῦς ἐγέννησα σε.

In Dr. Mant's Bible I find the following note on the words "from the womb of the morning:" "These words should rather be translated, 'more than the dew from the womb;' that is, thy children begotten to thee through the Gospel shall exceed in numbers, as well as in brightness and beauty, the spangles of early dew, which the morning discloseth to the eye of the delighted beholder." Bps. Lowth and Horne.

Where to find Bp. Lowth's observations on this passage, I know not. I should be glad of information, as his Lordship held the authority of the Septuagint in greater estimation than any Copy of the Hebrew extant.

Yours, &c. C. J. SMYTH.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

THE Office of ALNAGER, lately held by Lord de Blaquiere, and now abolished, is of very antient date; it was in the King's gift before any Statute. Edw. I. granted this office by Letters Patent, in the fourteenth year of his reign, to Sir Thomas Darlington, to be Alnager of Broad Cloth, for which he received of the King a fee for the exercise of it; besides which, he had a fee by Act of Parliament, 27 Edw. III. Stat. I. c. 4.

This word Alnager is derived from the old French *Aulne*; and in Latin, *Ulna*, *Ulnator*. By the above Statute his fees were settled, and cloths of certain dimensions were directed to be sealed before sale, and a subsidy was granted to the King out of every Cloth sold.

But in the Rolls of Parliament is preserved, and cited by Lord Coke,

4 Inst. 31, a case and decision of all the Judges of England to the Lords of the Council of James I. "That all new-made drapery, made wholly of wool, as Frizadoes, Bayes, Northern Dozens, Northern Cottons, Cloth Rash, and other like drapery, of what new name soever, for the use of man's body, are to yield subsidy and Alnage according to the Statute of 27 Edw. III. and within the office of the antient Alnage, as may appear by several decrees in that behalf made in the Exchequer in the time of the late Queen. That Henry IV. granted a measurage of all woollen cloth and canvas brought to London for sale by any stranger or denizen, taking one halfpenny for every piece of the buyer, and of the seller one penny for measuring 100 ells of canvas; and as touching the narrow new stuff made in Norwich with worsted yarn, we are of opinion that it is not grantable, nor fit to be granted; for we cannot find that there was ever any Alnage upon Norwich worsteds. And for these stuffs, if, after they be made and tacked up for sale by the makers thereof, they should be again opened to be viewed and measured, they will not well fall into their old plaits to be tacked up as before, which will be a great hindrance to the sales thereof in grosse, for that they will not then appear to be so merchandizable as they were upon the first making of them up. And even so we humbly take our leaves. Serjeants Inn, the 24th of June 1605.

"Which Certificate being read by the Lords of the Privy Council (I being then Attorney-general and present) was well approved by them all; and commandment there given, that it should be kept in the Council Chest, to be a direction for them to give answer to all suits of that kind. And it is to be observed that Acts of Parliament that are made against the freedom of trade, merchandizing, handicrafts, and mysteries, never live long."

The Alnage duties continued till the reign of Will. III. when, after some seizures which were rather obnoxious (Carth. 325.) they were abolished by Stat. 11 and 12 Will. III. c. 20. But the subsidy and Alnage was re-enacted by 17 and 18 Geo. II. and subsequent statutes, and grants of the yearly amount, have been made, and last of all

all to Lord de Blaquiere; and now it has been found expedient to the encouragement of the Woollen Manufacturers in Ireland, that they should be abolished there, and the former regulations repealed. But a proper compensation was due to his Lordship, who, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, dated 11 July, 1797, was entitled to hold this office of Alnager in Ireland for a term of 48 years. Parliament, therefore, by Act of the last Session, which passed the Royal Assent on 11 July, 1817, granted to him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, an annuity of £500 British currency, charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, payable quarterly, free of all deductions, for the residue of the above term yet unexpired, payable in Ireland.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Crewkerne, Dec. 24.*

I SUBMIT you an account of a tesselated pavement lately discovered near *Halstock*, Dorsetshire. It may prove acceptable to your Readers; and if my humble offering is worthy insertion, I shall with much pleasure transmit you a faithful drawing from the original.

I visited this Pavement yesterday, about four miles from my house, having set out with the full intention to have taken a drawing for you immediately, when an event prevented me that I should most certainly have anticipated; the frost setting in severely, deprived me of the natural animation necessary to complete my purpose.

This Pavement was first found by a labourer, about two feet under the surface; and it is now covered with a temporary building, erected at the expense of Henry Stephen Earl of Ilchester, that Nobleman most politely giving me admittance agreeably to my request. It has undergone great dilapidation, and at present remains in a very mutilated state; the surface of the Pavement is much bent, or, more properly said, it has an irregular plane, from the heavy pressure of earth, stone, and rubbish, having laid on it such a length of time. Its situation is on an easy rising slope, a North-easterly direction, in the midst of a flat undulated country, stretched out between a spacious amphitheatre of distant hills, from whence they are

easily reconnoitered. This spot is very remote from towns or rivers, and in former ages must have been admirably situated for the chace. I have been told by old persons now living, that it is long within their recollection the whole of this space was nearly covered with oak timber, which presented to the eye one of the finest sylvan scenes in the kingdom; still the traces of them and also large woods remain, corroborating the fact: alas! they are level with the ground; the sturdy hand of avarice, or necessity, has scarcely left a root or branch worthy the appellation of timber.

Lest I should be digressing, I return to the further particulars of the Pavement; it has, of course, an ambiguous origin, further than being a Roman work, which I presume, Sir, we cannot doubt. The dies are variously coloured and proportioned, according to the arrangement of the parts they are to fill; these dies consist of hard bluish granite stone, bricks, red and black, and white pebble set in a deep bed of excellent white sand mortar, to which it had adhered by a firm cement that the iron tooth of time has rendered flexible.

The angles of this curious masonry are duly North, East, West, and South, forming a diamond shape, having a wide border of the larger dies so placed to meet at right and left angles transversely.

Within this border, that is, alternately stone and red brick on each side, a circular sort of fillet in fret-work goes round, taking off the square of the corners, very nicely and mathematically adjusted; in each of these intermediate spaces is a small circle, each containing the head of a warrior in his helmet, the back of which is represented having a double cross in an oblique position from right to left, extending far over the shoulders; the successive parts inclining to the centre are thrown into squares, and intersected by parallel lines of different colours; these are again divided into lesser squares, leaving a space at right and left, filling up a diamond centre in each square; the centre of the whole is the next part connected with a large mathematical encircled star on one side; this part presents the perfect figure of a face within a circle, very like the rest, with the difference only of being larger, and of a richer

con-

construction; the face is ornamented with a sort of irregular ruff or crest round the whole forehead as far as the ears. What sort of device this is I cannot conjecture; if it has an analogy to our Lord's thorny crown on the cross, it is most certainly an awkward representation. Yet we may conclude, from the figures before alluded to having the symbol of the Cross, that this work may have been done during the reign of some of the Christian Emperors. If, Sir, any of your ingenious Correspondents could, through the medium of your Magazine, favour us with any authentic comment on these very interesting Mosaic works, we should feel particularly grateful and obliged.

Yours, &c. JOHN BELLAMY.

Walk from ROME to OSTIA, &c.

(Continued from Vol. LXXXVII. ii.
p. 511.)

THE air of the morning was delightfully fresh, and the ground covered with a hoar frost. We had very fortunately furnished our knapsacks with chocolate on starting from Rome, otherwise we should have been greatly put to it for a breakfast. In the course of our repast indeed a man did bring in a porcupine; but of this we were not suffered to partake; and, had we been allowed, it might have been doubtful whether it would satisfactorily have supplied the place of our less luxurious fare. We rejoiced to be once more on our way.

We shortly arrived at the wood which we had contemplated from the tower; at the entrance to which is situated the Villa Chigi. Here we bargained with a servant of the house, or keeper, to conduct us by the nearest route to Pliny's Villa. The man immediately slung his fowling-piece at his back, and appeared very happy to accompany us. Just at starting, we were joined by the Priest, a young man, who begged to be of the party. But, before we proceeded, he proposed that we should turn a few steps from the road, when he said he would shew us an *English* Inscription. This, as might be expected, excited our curiosity. He pointed to the Inscription, which began with the words "Dis M." and which he begged we would take the

trouble of explaining. It was an old Latin inscription, only part of which was legible. We assured the Priest that he was mistaken in his conjecture of its being English; but this he would not believe, asseverating with much vehemence that he understood Latin perfectly well. This must have been a singular instance of ignorance, and one which it must be difficult to parallel. Notwithstanding, this learned Clerk was very good-humoured, and very good company. After the foregoing anecdote, it will scarcely be wondered at, that, though at less than two miles distance, he had never heard of Pliny's Villa.

The forest through which we passed was exceedingly fine, and its scenery magnificent. It abounded with the noblest specimens of the Ilex, under the dark shade of which sprang up the greatest variety of beautiful plants. It was a rich field for the botanist who should have leisure to prosecute his enquiry. We gathered several specimens, but, at the journey's end, they were unfortunately in a state altogether unfit for accurate examination.

We suddenly came upon the object of our search. The remains of the Villa are very few, consisting chiefly of foundation walls, and excavations; from the contemplation of which it is impossible to form any idea of what the house once was. The porticoes and areas have long since vanished, and all that remains is the "littoris spatium" and "opportunitas loci." These are still great, though the Villa has undergone a change even in this respect; for the sea has evidently receded, leaving behind it deserts of sand. Pieces of the finest marble, bearing the mark of the chisel, are still scattered about in great abundance; and I fortunately picked up a large portion of Rósson Antico, which I shared with my fellow-travellers as a relict of the place.

We were not detained long; the way to the shore was pointed out to us, and we parted with our friends the Gamekeeper and the Priest. We came upon the sea suddenly. It was of a heavenly blue; a refreshing breeze saluted us from its bosom, which caused us to respire anew after quitting the close and oven-like recesses of the woods. We halted some moments,

ments, in order to enjoy more fully the magnificent and exhilarating scene before us.

“O mare! O littus, verum, secretumque *μυστήριον*! quam multa invenitis, quam multa dictatis!”

The sand of the shore was rather heavy; but the gale was refreshing, and we marched with much alacrity. The bird-catchers were busy, and their snares or springes, which were very numerous, had almost all of them their captives. There was much neatness in their contrivance; the machinery, though simple, was sure.

After a long and somewhat laborious walk, we turned inland, and were glad to rest ourselves on a bank, in order to sketch a house and ruins, now called Torre Paterno, in older times, Laurentum. At present it is inhabited by soldiers, who honoured us with their company and attention whilst we were employed with the pencil. The pile, as it now stands, is not particularly picturesque, but the spot altogether is interesting, as having been the capital of Latinus.

We proceeded across the fields, and through very old woods, towards Practica, the ancient Lavinium. “Oppidum condunt; Æneas, ab nomine Uxoris, Lavinium appellat.” This is situated upon an eminence, and formed a sketch more interesting than the former. We secured three beds in “Casa particulari,” ordered some macaroni at the Osteria, and, while it was preparing, walked to explore the beauties of the neighbourhood. These were numerous, and I thought it one of the most delightful situations I had seen in Italy.

A temple was said to have been erected near this village, by Æneas, in honour of Anna, the sister of Dido, and which, in after-times, had been converted into a Church. Our walk to the hill on which it appears to have been situated was delightful. A winding-path conducted us through the most fertile of valleys, enameled with flowers, and watered by a rivulet, partly concealed under picturesque and overhanging willows. On each side were the gentlest and most verdant slopes, from which the loftier and more remote hills rose abruptly, their tops crowned with the ilex and the pine. A farmer very civilly shewed us the modern Church, of which little use seems to be made at

present; and adjoining were several remains of ancient brick-work, which had probably formed the foundations of the temple in question. From amidst the ruins the most delightful view presents itself. The finest defile between the hills and woods, terminated by the blue and placid ocean; in an opposite direction, the far-off mountains, with numerous white towns and villages, amongst which were conspicuous Frascati and Albano. The Church on the hill, from which we enjoyed this prospect, bears the name of S. Petronilla.

We had a spare but pleasant repast at our Osteria, after which we ascended the tower of an adjoining palace, whence we had a more extensive and perhaps more interesting Panorama than that before mentioned. We were fortunate enough to find excellent beds under the roof of a person who was anxious to oblige us, and, before retiring, we held an agreeable conversation in the chimney-corner. The family were evidently poor; but, what was singular in Italy, the house was extremely neat. At my bed's-head was a crucifix of some value, and a painting of the Virgin of considerable merit. Close to it was a small lamp, furnished with oil. In the village, we had observed several altars and inscriptions; amongst the rest, one bearing the name of Æneas Sylvius.

Yours, &c.

A LAURENTIAN.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

PASSING along Cornhill the other day, I had a multitude of Lottery papers thrust into my hands; the numbers of the distributors of these papers led me to reflect, that either there must be some very great advantage to these men; or, what appeared more reasonable, that the Office-keepers found it difficult to dispose of their Tickets in the ordinary way, or why take such immense pains, and be at such a very great expence? One is naturally led to suppose that their profits must be immoderate to allow of it.

In every well-regulated State, the morals of the people, particularly of the lower classes, are allowed by all Political Writers to be of the first consequence. The natural propensity of the human mind to Gambling has

in civilized society occasioned many Sumptuary Laws and Enactments, to restrain and even to punish this vice. Now, although in a moral point of view, Gambling is equally wrong in the higher and richer classes as it is in the labouring orders, yet the evil is not so great among the former, nor so extensive; it is the example from them that does the most mischief.

There was a Law in this Country formerly, I think during the Reign of Henry VIII. that only Gentlemen should play for money at tennis, dice, bowls, &c. unless during the Christmas holidays. Of all species of Gambling, perhaps Lotteries are the most unfair; at least the adventurer plays with more manifest odds against himself; and our luminous Writer on the Wealth of Nations has declared that the world neither has, or ever will see, a perfect fair Lottery. As they are now managed, they are mere traps to catch the unwary: the pricking the garter, or the whirling-table at a country fair, are as equally, and not more reprehensible; yet the exhibitor of these is liable to be dragged before a Magistrate, and fined or committed to prison as a vagrant, whilst the other is sanctioned by the Legislature. That Lotteries, as they are now managed, tend to encourage idleness, debauchery, prostitution, and theft, no reasonable person will deny. Pray let me ask, who are benefited by them except the Office-keepers, who all make rapid fortunes? I have heard that ten thousand pounds have been asked as a premium or good-will for a Lottery-office! Surely there must be some great arcana about a Lottery-office to make it worth such a sum, or even the twentieth part of it. If Government must have Lotteries to raise a sum of money for the exigences of the State, let them be but seldom; and let them be conducted fairly, and in a plain simple manner, intelligible to the meanest capacity; let there be no paltry subterfuges, which carry with them even the shadow of deceit, such as great prizes being attached to particular days, or to the third or fourth Blank, or as Pipes of Wine upon a thousand years' credit! Well-informed people smile at such things, but the lower orders and the ignorant are deceived by them. If Lotteries be of real consequence to raise the necessary supplies for the State, why

does not Government take the management entirely into their own hands, and have an appropriate Office for conducting the business? Such a plan would surely increase the Revenue, in as much as they would receive all the profits that are now divided amongst the Office-keepers, and which must surely be much beyond the fifty pounds that is paid for a Licence; and the Publick would be much better satisfied.

I remember many years ago passing through Guildhall during the drawing of a Lottery, and was surprized at witnessing so few people attending to it; but I understand "things are managed better now," and that it is drawn in a more private manner at one of the City Companies Halls. But a Lottery, if there must be one, should be without the least ambiguity or deception, and as public as possible, as it formerly was when drawn at the West front of St. Paul's Cathedral. It may be said, that a Lottery is a tax that may or may not be paid, and that it is perfectly optional with every person, whether they will contribute to it or not. I allow of this to a certain extent; but what pains are taken to allure the unthinking and thoughtless among the lower orders! All this, I admit, is certainly done without the concurrence of Government; but surely blame attaches somewhere to allow of it. I suspect many a labouring man has spent that money in purchasing a share of a ticket, to try his luck, as he says, which should have been taken home to his wife and children; and many a thoughtless woman has pawned even her apparel for the chance of a great prize. I cannot subscribe to the adage "*Si populus vult decipi, decipiatur*:" if people will be cheated, let them be cheated. No, I say no; but would endeavour to open their eyes, and point out to them the folly of risking their little property against such fearful odds, and such a remote possibility as their getting a twenty or even a five thousand pound prize.

CIVIS.

* * * E. says, There certainly was a Sir John Holman of Banbury, Knt. and Bart. so created in June 1663 (vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 369): but, if your Actor here mentioned were his Descendant, his Title could not be extinct while the said Actor lived.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

LLANDAFF, once the Metropolis of Glamorganshire, and a city of considerable extent and consequence, now presents a place of little importance; the decline of which was the commencement of the popularity and beauty of Caerdiff, a large and respectably inhabited town, situated on the River Taffe. The Castle and Church are the chief objects of attraction which it possesses to the traveller. Of the former, excepting the Keep, which stands insulated on a high mound of earth in the midst of a large area or court, and a few scattered vestiges, the other portions of these once noble buildings retain very little of their antient castellated and substantial appearance, having been repaired and made suitable for a modern residence, though it never was inhabited; and excepting the tower of the latter, there is but little to excite the interest of the Antiquary; so far do modern dilapidations and alterations prevail through these buildings.

The Church, to which the succeeding remarks will be wholly confined, stands nearly in the centre of the town; and, from the appearance of the tower as you approach, follows the expectation of seeing a noble and regular edifice; instead of which, the body is low, comprising two ailes, a chancel, and a chapel, all which, except the latter, are without battlements or parapets, and have not one handsome or unaltered window, a pinnacle, or any kind of ornament on either side. The only entrance is through a low plain porch in the South aile leading to the body of the Church, which is as free of all elegant enrichment as a Village Church, in the neighbourhood, and during the prosperity, of the city of Llandaff. The Chapel on the South side, before noticed, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, has been recently converted into a pew, and covered with a profusion of decorated wood-work in what is called the "*Gothic style*."

The tower situated at the Western extremity of the building (*see Frontispiece to this Volume*) engrosses all the beauty and interest of this edifice. It is less antient than the ailes of the Church, and coëval with the tower attached to the mutilated, but

beautiful and sequestered ruins of Llandaff Cathedral. The character and ornaments closely resemble those so common in Somersetshire; and the reign of Henry VII. may be conjectured as the age in which it was built. The basement story contains a low door, and over it a well-proportioned handsome window, which now lights the engine-house; this part being entirely separated from the body of the Church. Above this are two other stories of dissimilar heights, each containing a window; the lower on the West side having a niche: the compartments of every window are filled with perforated stone-work, a style of ornament, and a defence from the weather, introduced in the buildings of this reign*. The lofty proportions of this beautiful tower are well adapted to give it that commanding appearance in the town and neighbourhood which appears to have been intended, and which proves an object of so much interest from the surrounding level country. Its decorations, therefore, have been disposed with corresponding consideration, and in such a manner that very few of them are lost in consequence of being closely surrounded by narrow streets and crowded houses. The increase of ornaments upwards is very observable, and the exquisite parapet which crowns the whole, attaches the interest to that part; very little more than half the height being seen till you nearly reach its base. The terminating pinnacle of the stair-case turret at the North-east angle is a specimen of design, and exquisitely wrought masonry, very rarely equalled. In the summer of 1815, the centre portion of the West side of the parapet and battlements was blown down, but shortly afterwards restored, through the indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions of a gentleman of Caerdiff; to whom we are chiefly indebted for the preservation of this noble tower, a sentence of condemnation having been passed against it by nearly all the inhabitants, and almost carried into execution. This accident has occur-

* In the windows of the tower of Llandaff Cathedral are some of the most complex and beautiful specimens of this kind of decoration that are to be met with.

red several times, but it was chiefly owing to the hasty manner in which it was restored; thus incurring in a few years treble the expence that it would have cost to be done well once. It is no small addition to the beauty of this tower that its state of preservation is as perfect as the delicacy of its enrichments, and the period it has been built, can admit; indeed few buildings present a more even surface, and few ornaments and mouldings which have been so much exposed to every change of season remain so sharp and complete. That such a beautiful building as this should have been threatened with destruction, and that its fate should have rested upon the exertions of an individual for its preservation, after having withstood the ravages of time during nearly four centuries, scarcely admits of reflection. It is to be hoped, that good taste will always prevail, when the safety of works so valuable is wantonly endangered.

J. T. B.

A short Sketch of the early part of the Life of WILLIAM CHAFIN, Clerk, Author of "Anecdotes of Cranbourn Chase," (see p. 47.)

MY veracity having been questioned, and doubts having arisen respecting the truth of some occurrences which I had mentioned in conversation as having happened to me while I was a Member of the University of Cambridge; I think myself called upon to vindicate my own credit, in thus publicly relating all the circumstances, if you can spare a space in your valuable Magazine, not engaged in more interesting matters; and I will endeavour to render that space as small as possible; but I must begin with my birth to make the narrative intelligible, and to carry it on to the time of my leaving the University, which shall be done with the utmost conciseness. I was born, as appeareth by the parish register of Chettle, on the first day of February, in the year 1732-3, and was the eleventh child which my mother had borne, three of whom only were then alive, one son and two daughters, the youngest of which was nine years old. My father, attributing the loss of so many children to the nursing of them too tenderly, was determined that a different course

should be taken with me, and I was baptized the morning after my birth, and immediately conveyed to my father's shepherd's cottage in the village to be nurtured by his wife, who, fortunately for me, was in the same situation as my mother. I remained in this cottage under the care of the good inhabitants until I was nearly five years old, without once sleeping in my father's house. As soon as I was able to crawl about, I was carried by the shepherd to his sheepfold every morning, even in the very depth of winter, by which I acquired that strength of constitution which has carried me on uninterruptedly to my eighty-sixth year. Before I was five years old I was taken from the cottage to a school at Blandford, where I remained but a few months; the master of it having been elected to a better-endowed one in Somersetshire. I was then removed to a school at Milton Abbas, where I remained nine years, and in the fifteenth year of my age I was taken home to my father's house, a poor, raw, ignorant youth, not having acquired any classical knowledge whatever, whether owing to dulness of parts, idleness, or the want of a proper mode of instruction, I know not, but such was the case. And to add to these deficiencies, I was kept at home one whole year, which was spent in field amusements, and no classical book ever looked into; so that a year at the most critical time of my life was lost. I was then sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where I was the most fortunate of all youths who ever entered a College, for I fell into the very best of hands. Dr. Richardson was the master; the good and learned Mr. Hubbard, head tutor; Mr. Bickham, second; and the most amiable of all men, Mr. Hurd, was the Dean; and it was my happy fate to come under his examination for admittance into the College Books. He immediately discovered my insufficiencies, and took compassion upon me, and made the most favourable report he could possibly do, to the society, and I was admitted a pensioner. At the same time, he desired me to come to his rooms every morning for half an hour until Mr. Hubbard's public lectures began. What the good Mr. Hurd discerned in me, a stranger, I know not, but I was countenanced by him in the kindest manner

manner during the whole of my stay in the College, which was seven years. By his kind assistance, which I diligently attended to both from gratitude as well as inclination, I was enabled to attend Mr. Hubbard's Lectures without cutting any despicable figure in the Lecture-room, and in the course of a short time I was often called upon by my worthy tutor to construe some passages in classical books when my companions could not. But, besides these great helps, I had the advantage of being known to Mr. Barford, a Fellow of King's College, from my infancy, and he introduced me to the good and learned Doctor Glyn, an eminent physician, Fellow also of the same College. These good friends were very indulgent to me, and I was invited to their rooms two or three times in the week to afternoon tea-drinking, when they examined me respecting my College Lectures, and gave me, in the most pleasing manner, such instructions as were of the greatest benefit to me through all my exercises in the schools. And to enhance my good fortune, my friend Mr. Barford was chosen one of the Moderators for the very year when it came to my turn to keep exercises in the public schools; the other was Mr. Eliot of Queen's. When Mr. Barford presided, I was generally classed with some of the best scholars of the year, particularly when the questions for disputation were such as he deemed not above my abilities; and in the course of these exercises I had the honour of being concerned in them, with Mr. Bell of Magdalen; Disney, of Trinity; Craven, of St. John's; Denn, of Peterhouse; Preston, who was afterwards Bishop of Killala; and other eminent scholars. I must here mention an extraordinary occurrence, which in reality is the cause of this little narrative being at this time written, because the truth of it hath been doubted. It happened whilst I was keeping an Act as Respondent under Mr. Eliot the Moderator, and Craven, of St. John's, was my second Opponent. I had gone through all the syllogisms of my first, who was Disney, tolerably well; one of the questions was a mathematical one from Newton's Principia, and Mr. Craven brought an argument against me fraught with fluxions, of which I knew very little,

and was therefore at a nonplus, and should in one minute have been exposed, had not at that instant the Esquire Beadle entered the schools, and demanded the book which the Moderator carries with him and is the badge of his office. A Convocation was that afternoon held in the Senate-house, and on some demur that happened, it was found requisite to inspect this book, which was immediately delivered, and the Moderator's authority stopped for that day, and we were all dismissed; and it was the happiest and most grateful moment of my life, for I was saved from imminent disgrace, and it was the last exercise I had to keep in the schools. By the perseverance of my good friends in giving instructions, I was enabled to take the degree of A. B. with the highest honour I could at that time acquire. I was prevented from attending and being examined in the Senate-house, at the regular time, on account of the small-pox; I could not therefore obtain the honour of being a Wrangler; but that of first Senior Optime was reserved, and conferred upon me, as will appear by a reference to the tripos of the year 1753. I was also presented with a piece of plate from my own College, which is annually given to the best proficient in Arts in the College for that year, in case he had obtained an honour in the University; a donation of a Dean of Durham, the produce of lands left to the College for that purpose. It so happened that no honour had been obtained for three years, so that the fund had accumulated; I had also held a Greek scholarship for some years, and there was an arrear due to me from it about four pounds, which was added to the cup, and made it much larger than usual; the value of silver is, I believe, about twenty pounds—the cup, to me invaluable. The like circumstance happened to the celebrated Dr. Farmer, who was admitted into Emanuel College in the year that I was a Questionist; he kept (the cant word in those days for lodged) in Bungay-court. He succeeded me in gaining the cup, which had been unclaimed two or three years; therefore it was much larger than it otherwise would have been; and the Doctor prided himself much in the possession of it, and it is preserved with the greatest

greatest care by the Doctor's family, and I hope mine will in like manner be so by mine. Nothing material occurred to me after that time; I resided in College occasionally until I was of proper standing, and then took my M. A. degree, quitted the University, entered into Holy Orders, and have resided in the country ever since.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

WE allow an Editor to be partial to his Author. The liking leads to the act, and the act increases the liking: and if the beauty of the new edition may the more inflame the passion of the Editor, no one can be more excusable than Mr. Singer, who has produced so beautiful and elegantly decorated a reprint of Fairfax's Tasso. But all this will not excuse injustice; and, in my opinion, he has been very unjust to Mr. Hoole.—The man I well knew, and a more artless, modest, unpresuming Author I never met. Of his own poetical talents he had no exaggerated idea: and they who thought his modesty becoming, esteemed him also for his worth as a man.

Mr. H. is therefore treated unfairly, when he is suspected of affecting to be ignorant of Fairfax, in his first edition, and of calumniating him in the second. Whether he judged well or ill is another question; but I will venture to say that he wrote his genuine opinion, and never affected to despise what he felt to be of superior merit. Neither would he have affected ignorance for any sinister motive. Hoole was an honest and a diligent man, whose ideas of versification were entirely formed on modern models. He had not learned to see the beauty of an antiquated style, in the midst of its defects. His censurer, on the contrary, seems, by habit, to have become too indulgent to it; otherwise he would not surely have so harshly condemned the passage he has cited from Mr. Doyne's version, compared with that of Fairfax. Mr. Doyne seems literally to have done little more than to remove the blemishes of the old version, and to make it run harmoniously in blank verse. The passage is, in fact, harmonious and beautiful, as he has given it; and though

we can well pardon Fairfax, in consideration of the time when he wrote, and even admire him in that view, we cannot certainly wish to recall such lines as

"Thus her faire skin the Dame would
cloath and hide,
And that which hid it no lesse faire was
hold."

Nor this,

"Her blush, her smiling; smiles her
blushing graced."

So much improved in,

"And her soft smile more lovely made
her blush,
Her blush more sweet * her smile."

Whether Mr. Doyne's version is all executed in this spirit or not, I cannot tell, not having seen it; but if it is, I should not hesitate to pronounce it a valuable Work. The specimen, at least, is extremely favourable. But now a new translation is announced. What will that be? Tasso.

Mr. URBAN; Dublin, Dec. 12.

YOUR Magazine may be justly considered as containing much historical and moral treasure: have the goodness to add to it, by inserting the enclosed account and character of Sir Michael Smith, to whom the late Mr. Curran succeeded as Master of the Rolls in Ireland; and you will oblige
A CONSTANT READER.

On the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Michael Smith, Baronet, was appointed Master of the Rolls.—The character of this most excellent man may be contemplated with pleasure and instruction, for it only requires a statement of facts; no varied shades of style, no colouring of language, are necessary for presenting it to the Reader. He was born in the King's county, and at an early age entered in the university of Dublin, where he distinguished himself by his classical and scientific knowledge, and which he retained to the close of his life. He was called to the Irish bar in 1769, and though possessed of considerable legal information, he remained for some time unnoticed; this may be accounted for by his gentle and unassuming manners, and from principles and feelings which would not submit to any conduct in-

* Fair, *Orig.* which I have ventured to alter.

consistent

consistent with the delicacy and honour of a gentleman; for at every period of his life, his honour was truly "Castilian." Without patronage, political or professional, he rose to considerable eminence; and in the year 1783 became a member of the House of Commons, and continued in Parliament until 1794. In that assembly he was equally respected by the Minister and the Opposition; he did not look to party or promotion, and was at all times ready to resist any encroachment upon the Constitution, either by the Crown or the people; he did not look abroad for casual applause, he looked within for approbation, and found it there; such he conceived to be the proper discharge of his parliamentary duty.—As a lawyer, no man considered his client's case with more care and attention; if he felt the justice, or legal right of his client's claim, he was more zealous than if he entertained a different opinion, for no desire for professional fame, or being the successful advocate, could induce him to misstate facts, or misrepresent circumstances to the Court; candour and truth, according to his idea, were indispensable to the independence and dignity of the Bar. He was free from envy and jealousy, for he always felt as if he partook of the individual success of his brethren: of the younger part of the profession, and those of friendless merit, he took particular notice, speaking of them on proper occasions, and, if engaged in the same cause, drawing the attention of the Court to their observations; young men of this description were often at his table, and by that means became known to persons of distinction and rank. In 1794 he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer; and surely no appointment to that office ever met with more public and private approbation. From Michaelmas term 1800, until Trinity term 1801, he was a Lord Commissioner for the custody of the Great Seal. In the last year he was appointed Master of the Rolls; he continued in that office until 1806, which, from severe attacks of the gout, he was obliged to resign. As a Judge, he was most patient; every advocate was heard with attention, and the junior branch with parental kindness; for to all concerned, his wish was to "*do justice for truth's sake, and his conscience.*" Soon after the resigna-

tion of his office, he retired to his native county, where he died; and never was any person more sincerely lamented by all who knew him, and particularly by his domestics, who in their master always found a friend. Soon after his promotion to the Bench he had the gratification of seeing his Son distinguished at the Bar, and in the Senate, for his talents and his various and elegant attainments, and who, at the early age of 35 years, was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, having previously filled the office of Solicitor-general.—Let us now look at Sir Michael Smith in private life: in his family, no man could be more truly what a master, husband, and parent ought to be, kind, loving, and indulgent; his conversation and example entertaining and instructive; and his temper and habits even and cheerful. To his friends he was affectionate, constant, and generous; to the distressed, humane and charitable; and in communicating favours and kindness he was delicately attentive to the feelings of those who were assisted and relieved. His manners were those of a gentleman; not ceremonious, but kind, affable, and courteous, for he considered that the best direction for politeness was to be found in the Christian precept, "*Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.*" He was familiar with the best writings of the poets, orators, and historians of ancient and modern times; by these he improved his mind and his heart. His speeches and judgments were correct, logical, and most appropriate in expression; and in his conduct you might observe that warmth of friendship, love of his country, and invincible integrity, so well described in the literary productions of Greece and Rome. As a speaker, in public, his manner was rather cold, though occasionally impressive; his language was not fitted for popular attraction, and, like fine painting, could be only estimated by persons of judgment and good taste. His illness was short, but severe; he bore it with meekness, and a full reliance on the truth and promises of the Gospel, for his belief was sincere and practical. His son (now Sir William Cusack Smith) attended him in his illness and last moments with filial piety, and had the instructive consolation of seeing how "*a Christian can die.*"

On the resignation of Sir Michael Smith,

Smith, the Irish Bar presented the following address to him :

“ Sir, In departing from the Bench, you will permit the sincerest esteem and unqualified approbation of the Bar to accompany you into your honourable retirement. We cannot forget, and we are happy to acknowledge, that by your mild, gracious, and unassuming deportment, the dignity of the high situation you filled, was sustained without austerity or arrogance : and that the well mixed qualities of the scholar, the lawyer, the gentleman, and the judge, conciliated affection, and impressed respect. Scorning to offer the gross incense of adulation, but desirous to render a just tribute to merit, we entertain an ardent hope, that though your judicial functions have ceased, your example may have operation, and that the chief blessing of the Country, equal justice, may continue to be dispensed with an integrity above suspicion, and with manners void of offence.”

His Answer.

“ Gentlemen, I thank you from my heart, for this kind and affectionate address, the terms of which excite a feeling to which no language of mine can do justice. To acquire and deserve the esteem and approbation of that enlightened and liberal profession to which you belong, was the first ambition of my early life ; to have obtained them, which your address assures me of, will be the pride and comfort of my declining age. It is now more than seven-and-thirty years since I first had the honour of being enrolled as one of your respectable body ; and during the whole of that long period I never ceased, nor while life and memory remain shall I cease, to love, esteem, and admire, the spirit, talents, and liberality of the Irish Bar. *May they be perpetual !* is, and to the last moments of my existence shall be, the fervent prayer of

“ Gentlemen, your ever obliged,
faithful and affectionate humble
servant, MICHAEL SMITH.

Harcourt-street, July 12, 1806.”

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 8.

I DO not recollect to have seen the demolition of Driffield Abbey, in Gloucestershire, noticed by any of your Correspondents. If you think the following account worthy of a place in your useful Magazine, it is much at your service.

Driffield, or Dryfield, lies in the Hundred of Crothorne and Minety, about three miles south-west of Cirencester. Rumbald, Chancellor of England (temp. Edward the Confessor), granted this Manor, and the advowson of the Living, to the College of Cirencester, and they continued in the Abbey from the foundation to its dissolution. In the 37th of Henry VIII. the house (till then a seat of the Abbot of Cirencester) and lands of Driffield, St. Ampreys, and Kemsford, &c. were granted to Humphrey and George Browne, in exchange for lands at Waltham, in Essex. Sir Humphrey Browne died seised thereof the 4th of Elizabeth, and left four co-heiresses. Rudder, in his History of Gloucestershire, says, “ Roger Townshend, who married the *eldest*, had livery in right of his wife 5th of Eliz.—One of the heiresses dying soon after, livery was granted to *Mary* Browne the 9th of Elizabeth—and livery of another 3d part to Christiana Browne 14th of Elizabeth.” In Bigland’s Hist. of Gloucestershire is the following statement: “ In 1546 these lands (Driffield, St. Ampreys, &c.) passed by *Mary* the *elder* co-heir of Sir Humphrey Browne, of Ridley Hall, Essex, and one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, to Thomas Wilford, esq. prior to 1608: to whom succeeded Sir John Pretymán. John or George A’Aungier, or Hanger, a Merchant in London, purchased the manorial Estate, extending over the whole parish, of Sir John Pretymán, of Lodington (Leicestershire), in the reign of Charles the 1st. ‘in 1651.’—And Atkins gives much the same account in his Hist. of Gloucestershire.

The late Lord Coleraine pulled down this venerable mansion and offices, which together measured about 320 feet in length, in 1803, or rather sold the materials by auction, for the purchasers to take down the house. The estate was said to be about 4000*l.* a year value.

I have not been able to learn in what manner and in what year the Driffield Estate came into the possession of the Pretymán family. Sir John Pretymán, Knt. who, in 1638, was buried in the *old* Church of Driffield (in which a *Monument* was erected to the memory of him and “*Mary* his wife,” who died the same year, but which *Monument* was not replaced when the Church was rebuilt by the first Lord Coleraine in 1734),
was

was certainly son of a William Pretyman of Bacton, co. Suffolk, where his ancestors had long been seated, and was Lord of the Manors of Bacton and Thorndon. He appears to have removed to Driffield soon after the decease of his son Robert Pretyman, by his first wife Dorothy (daughter of Sir Robert Drury, Knt. of Roug-ham, in Suffolk, and who was buried in Bacton Church in 1607), and to have sold the reversion of his Bacton property, when he left Suffolk, to a Henry Pretyman, whose grandson Henry *re-sold* this estate back to the elder branch of the family—a part of which is still in the possession of the Bishop of Lincoln, the present head of the Pretyman family; the Bishop having taken the name of Tomline a few years ago, in compliance with the will of Marmaduke Tomline, Esq. who left him a considerable estate in Lincolnshire upon that condition.

It might be supposed that Driffield passed to Sir John Pretyman by his marriage with *Mary*, one of the co-heiresses of Sir Humphrey Browne, and relict of Thomas Wilford, Esq. *Mary* being the name of Sir T. Pretyman's wife buried at Driffield in 1638. But various authorities (Heralds' Office, MS. Brit. Museum, Nichols's Leicestershire, &c. &c.) assert that Sir John Pretyman married Dorothy Drury, before mentioned (the articles of *this* marriage are still existing); *Mary* the daughter of Sir John Bouchier, of Bentley, in Yorkshire, or of Barnsley, in Gloucestershire; a sister of Matthew Bacon of Welby, in Norfolk; and a daughter of Francis Greene of Welby. No *dates*, however, are given for these marriages, and mistakes may have arisen from there having been *other* John Pretymans living about that time.—On the other hand, the Brownes and the Pretymans were certainly much connected about that period. Sir Richard Browne, Baronet, and clerk of the Council, "married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pretyman, Knt. May 20th, 1631." Sir John Pretyman left a legacy to "his daughter Elizabeth Browne," by his will dated a short time before his death. She died in 1652, aged 42, and was buried at Greenwich, leaving one daughter and heir, Mary, married to John Evelyn, Esq.—Sir Richard Browne died in 1683, aged 78. Christopher Browne, of Dept-

ford, left the wardship of his grandson, Richard Browne, to William Pretyman, when he died in 1645, aged 70. This William Pretyman was the second son of Sir John Pretyman, Knt. of Driffield, and brother to Sir John Pretyman, Baronet, of Nova Scotia, who sold Driffield, and went to reside at Lodington on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of George Turpin, of Knaptoft, Leicestershire. This William Pretyman resided at Bromesfield Mansion, in or near Deptford, in 1645, and held the demesne lands by lease from the Commissioners of the Revenue, and was Patron of the *Living* of Driffield in 1665.

An *old* Driffield Register, begun in 1560, mentions the *baptism* of a John Pretyman so early as 1583; of a William Pretyman in 1587, and of a Jane Pretyman in 1588; and the *death* of a William Pretyman in 1602, and of an Elizabeth Pretyman in 1604; and the *next* entry of the Pretyman family is the baptism of "Thomas, son of John, 1620." It seems not improbable, therefore, that William Pretyman had possession of Driffield, either by marriage or purchase, previously to Sir John Pretyman—especially as Sir John Pretyman and Robert his son (who must have had property independent of his father) purchased Thorndon of a John and a Thomas Pretyman in 1614, where it is *supposed* he or his son Robert resided for some time—perhaps till the death of Robert, as, in 1629, Sir John Pretyman, for himself, and as *executor* to his son Robert, sold the Thorndon Estate to a Mr. Bishop.—In a Deed dated 1636, Sir John Pretyman describes himself as "the only surviving son of William Pretyman, of Bacton, and the brother and heir of William Pretyman, late of Gray's Inn." Sir John Pretyman's father (William Pretyman) died in 1593 or 1594. Was his *elder* brother William of Gray's Inn, the former possessor of Driffield, and the same William buried there in 1602? The writings belonging to the Driffield Estate would probably name the successive owners, and fix the dates relative to the interval between the death of Sir Humphrey Browne and the year 1651, when it was purchased by the Hanger family, who now hold it—or information might perhaps be obtained from the

family papers of the Brownes, or the Pretymans; if, contrary to the too frequent practice of indiscriminate destruction, any such papers exist.

The communication of farther particulars relative to Driffield Abbey, or to the families who have possessed it previous to 1651, through the channel of your Miscellany, will oblige

Yours, &c. DRIFFIELDIS.

Mr. URBAN,

London Institution,
October 18.

IN our pursuit after knowledge, you must be aware, explanations may sometimes be required, and doubts may arise, which can best be satisfied by inviting discussion. Allow these reasons as my apology for troubling you with these remarks.

In a note affixed to Dr. Cogan's "Ethical Treatise on the Passions," I find the following passage:

"This embarrassment would have been avoided, had Mr. Locke uniformly maintained that distinction between to *will* and to *desire* proposed in the text, and which common phraseology fully authorizes; or, in other words, had he considered *will* as uniformly expressive of a determination of the mind to *act* according to some motive which necessarily includes in it the *power* of acting, for, as he says, we may *desire* to fly, but we cannot *will* to fly except we have the power*."

Continuing the same Note, I find as follows:

"We desire to be relieved from something which makes us unhappy, and we *will* to make use of the means if they be in our power."

Now, I would ask, does not the Doctor, in his last explanation of the word *will*, differ from his former definition? For if, as he says, to "*will* is distinguished from to *desire*, by including in it the *power to act*," how can he employ the expression "*we will to make use of means*," while at the same time an obstacle may arise, "*if they be in our power*," which would prevent the fulfilling of the act, and thereby reduce it (according to the Doctor's own definition) to *desire*. I may have misunderstood the Doctor's meaning, but I cannot help thinking it requires some further elucidation on this head.

It is certainly much to be regretted

that Metaphysical Writers have never yet been able to agree among themselves as to the precise signification of the various terms employed by them in their disquisitions. In every treatise that appears on this subject, we find ourselves obliged first to study the meaning attached by the Author to the particular phraseology he has adopted, and which is often found materially to differ from the definition of terms applied in other similar Works that have preceded it, and which we must therefore necessarily unlearn in order not to create confusion in our minds.

Thus, for the word *idea*, made use of by Mr. Locke, we find Mr. Hume endeavouring to substitute *impression*. Dr. Reid certainly prefers *conception*, and again, Dugald Stewart generally employs the term *notion*.

Surely in common language all these words have not the same meaning.—Which then is to be preferred, as most expressive of the signification intended?

This, and several other similar instances that might be enumerated, appear to me as strong impediments which materially arrest our progress in the study of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. They would, however, I think, be removed if some one of acknowledged abilities (and the Literary World is not wanting in such) could be induced to favour the Publick with something in the form of a Dictionary of Metaphysical Terms, which might serve as a standard to all future writers on this abstruse subject. I am in hopes that some one of your Readers will favour me with the explanations I require, and that you will have the goodness to pardon the intrusion of

Yours, &c.

G. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

IF your *Simplex* Correspondent (vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 312, b.) will consult a Book, in which I have no doubt he places an unlimited confidence, "*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*," he may find there (and in other Publications) that the "*amiable and benevolent Bp. Goodman*," over whose case he so pathetically mourns, as having "*felt the puritanical vengeance of the canting Persecutors*" of his age, was a determined Papist.

Yours, &c.

E.

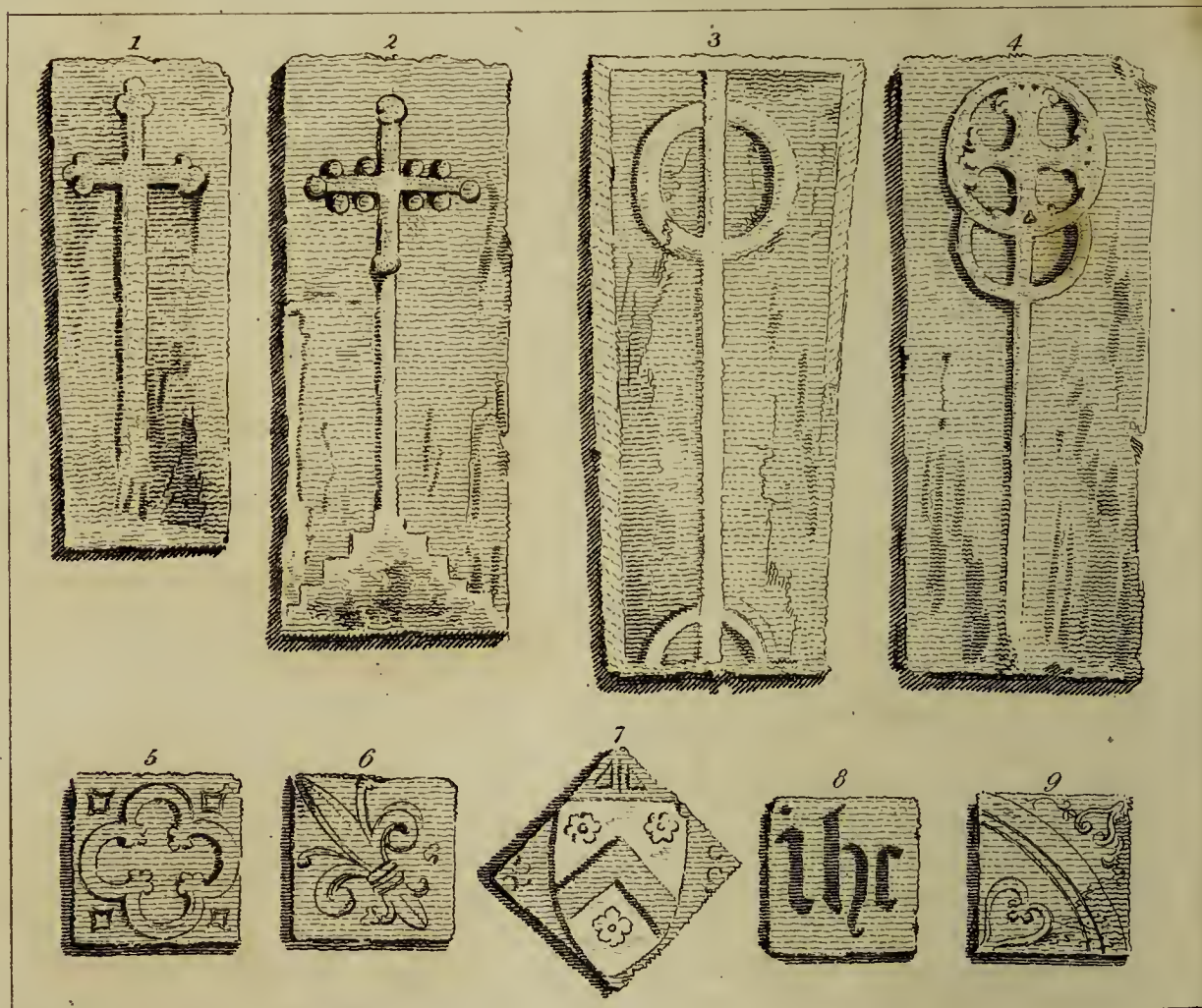
Mr.

* Note N. p. 479.





QUATFORD CHURCH, S.W.
Shropshire.



Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, June 21.*

IN addition to the views you have already given of Shropshire Churches, permit me to present you with a view of Quatford Church, with some remains of antiquity belonging to it. (*See Plate II.*)

Quatford is in the jurisdiction of Bridgnorth, and Hundred of Stottesden. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was built and endowed with great possessions by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, at the desire of Adelaisa his wife, who made a vow thereof, in a tempest at sea, upon her first coming to England.

The nave and part of the tower were rebuilt in 1714; but the chancel and interior of the Church retain their original appearance: plain benches for seats, with quatrefoil ornaments at the ends. The chancel is divided from the body by a circular arch, supported by four pilasters on each side, round and square alternately: in the South wall is an ornamented piscina. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, as represented in the Plate, are ancient sepulchral stones, with crosses, &c.; and No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are figured floor-tiles, or quarries. Opposite the South entrance is an ancient stone Font;

the upper part is ornamented with quatrefoils, deeply recessed; below are cable mouldings.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a plain stone within the communion-rails:

Here lieth the body of
JANE SPENCER, spinster,
daughter of

Sir Thomas Spencer, Baronet,
by Dame Elizabeth his Wife,
who departed this life
the 15th day of April,
1765.

On a tablet against the South wall:

JOSEPH CORBETT, Gent.
died July 17, 1790,
aged 66.

On a monument against the South wall:

Sacred to the memory of
THOMAS CRUMP,
late of Oldbury in this county, Gent.
who departed this life
July 29, 1788,
aged 72.

Also to the memory of
ELIZABETH his Wife,
the daughter of Geo. and Eliz. Corfield,
of Oldbury;
she departed this life
Nov. 3, 1793,
aged 82.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night:

God said, "Let Newton be," and all was light! *POPE'S Epitaph.*

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, York. East, German Ocean and Norfolk. South, Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland. West, Nottingham and Leicester.

Greatest length 73, *greatest breadth* 48, *circumference* 300, *square* 2814 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese,* Lincoln. *Circuit,* Midland.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Coritani.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis.—*Stations.* Ad Abum, Winterton; Aquis, Aukborough: Bannovallium, Horncastle or Ludford: Causennæ, Ancaster, or Great Ponton: Lindum, Lincoln: Vainona, Wainfleet.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. Lincoln Roman tessellated pavement, hypocaust, and Newport gate, CATHEDRAL, Castle, Gates, Lucy's Tower, Bishop's and John of Gaunt's Palaces, Jew's House, Stone-bow, High Bridge, Grey Friars Monastery, Priory, Deanery, and Vicars College. Stamford Churches, St. Leonard's Priory, Convents of White and Grey Friars, Schools. CROYLAND ABBEY and TRIANGULAR BRIDGE. Bardney, Barlings, and THORNTON Abbeys. Thorneham or Thornholm Priory. Temple
GENT. MAG. *January, 1818.* Bruer.

Bruer. Churches of BOSTON (tower 282 feet high), Clee, Gedney, Gosc-berton, GRANTHAM (steeple 273 feet), Great Grimsby, Heckington, Holbeach, Horbling, Kirton, Leasingham, Long Sutton, Lowth (steeple 288 feet), Market Raisin, Pinchbeck, Sleaford, Spalding, Swineshead, Stow, and Tattershall.—Castles of Bolingbroke, Castor, Horncastle, Somerton, TATTERSHALL, and Torksey.—Hussey, Kirkstead Moor, North Kyme, and Richmond Towers.—Gaiusborough Old Hall. Bitham and Pinchbeck castellated Mansions.—Somerby Cross.

Stow, the antient Sidnacester, was an Episcopal See.

In Lincoln, in 475, was buried Vortimer, king of the Britons. Its magnificent cathedral was founded in 1086, by St. Remigius de Fescamp, Bp. of Dorchester. In it had sepulture Catherine Swinford, 3d wife of John of Gaunt, died 1403, and Joan, Countess of Westmoreland, their only daughter, died 1440. Among the more eminent of its Bishops who were here interred, are St. Remigius, its founder, died 1092; Alexander de Blois, styled "the benevolent," 1147; St. Hugh Burgundus, whose remains were conveyed to the cathedral by two Kings, John of England, and William of Scotland, 1200; Robert Grossthead or Grosseteste, the celebrated scholar and patron of learning, 1253; Henry Burghersh, Lord Chancellor, 1340; Philip Repingdon, a Cardinal and learned writer, 1423; Richard Fleming, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, died at Sleaford, 1430; John Russel, Chancellor to Richard III. 1494; and William Smith, founder of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, 1513. The bell called "Great Tom of Lincoln," weighs 9894lbs.

Bardney was a mitred abbey, founded before 647. Ethelred, King of Mercia, who renounced his crown and became its Abbot, and St. Oswald, King and Martyr, were buried here; but the body of Oswald was subsequently removed to Gloucester.

Croyland was a mitred abbey, founded in 716, by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, on the spot where his tutor Guthlac, the Saint of the Fens, was buried. After its destruction by the Danes, it was rebuilt in 948, by the brave Chancellor Turketul. The historian Ingulphus was one of its Abbots. Its bridge, built as an emblem of the Trinity, is considered particularly curious, and is ornamented with a rudely sculptured statue of Ethelbald.

New-house was the first house in England of the Premonstratensians or White Canons. It was built by Peter de Goulsa or Gonsel in 1143.

At Sempringham, in 1148, was founded by its native, Sir Gilbert, the first house of the Gilbertines. This order consisted both of men and women, who lived under the same roof.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Ancholme, Bain or Bane, Dun, Glen, Humber, Idle, Limb, Lud, Mowbeck, Nen, Rasin, Slea or Slee, Torn, Trent, Waring, Welland and Witham.

Inland Navigation. Foss Dyke, the first Canal of its kind in England, made in 1121. Caistor, Grantham, Grimsby, Horncastle, Louth Canals. Ancholme, Bane, Humber, Slea, Trent, Welland, Witham rivers.

Eminences and Views. Lincoln Cathedral; Belmont Tower; Aukborough Cliff; Yarborough Camp; Brocklesby Mausoleum; Boston Church Tower; Gunnerby, Hunnington, Leadenham, Skirbeck and Tathwell hills.

Natural Curiosities. Axholme Island; Blow Wells near Clee; Heronries near Spalding and Surfleet; Bourne, Cawthorp, Grantham, and Stanfield medicinal waters.

Public Edifices. Lincoln County Gaol, Shire-hall, Blue-coat School, Hospital; Boston Iron Bridge (one arch of 86 feet span); Schools; Gainsborough Bridge; Dunston Pillar; Stamford Town Hall.

Seats. Belton Park, Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Ashby de la Laund, Neville King, esq.	Bourne, Mrs. Pochin.
Aswarby, Sir Thos. Whichcote, bart.	Bouthorp Park, P. D. Pauncefort.
Ayscough Fee Hall, Rev. M. Johnson.	Branston, Earl of Buckinghamshire.
Barrow, George Uppleby, esq.	Brocklesby Park, Lord Yarborough.
Blankney, late Charles Chaplin, esq.	Burton, Lord Monson.
Bloxholm, General Manners.	Burwell Park, M. B. Lister, Esq.

Cainby

Cainby Hall, C. Tennison, esq.
 Canwick, C. W. Sibthorpe, esq.
 Carlby, Sir R. J. Woodford, bart.
 Caswick, Sir John Trollope, bart.
 Coleby Hall, Earl of Lindsey.
 Culverthorpe, M. Newton, esq.
 Denton, Sir W. E. Welby, bart.
 Easton, Sir Montague Cholmeley.
 Elsham Hall, — Corbett, esq.
 Frampton Hall, Thos. Tunnard, esq.
 Froston, Lord Manners.
 Fulbeck, Gen. Sir Henry Fane.
 Gautby, Robert Viner, esq.
 Gate Burton, William Hutton, esq.
 Gersby, George Lister, esq.
 Glentworth, Earl of Scarborough.
 Goltho, Charles Manwaring, esq.
 Gosherton, J. I. Colthorpe, esq.
 Grantham House, Sir C. E. Kent, bart.
 Gretford, Dr. Willis.
 Grimsby (Little), J. Nelthorpe, esq.
 GRIMSTHORPE CASTLE, Lord Gwydir.
 Gunby Hall, W. B. Massingberd, esq.
 Hackthorne, John Cracroft, esq.
 Hainton Park, G. Heneage, esq.
 Hanby Hall, Sir Wm. Manners, bart.
 Harlaxton Manor House, G. de Ligne
 Gregory, esq.
 Harmston, Samuel Thorold, esq.
 Harrington Hall, Lady Amcotts.
 Haverholm Priory, Sir Jenison Gor-
 don, bart.
 Hollywell, Jacob Reynardson, esq.
 Holton Lodge, T. Caldicot, esq.
 Hurst Priory, Cornelius Stovin, esq.
 Irnham, Lord Arundel of Wardour.
 Kettlethorp Park, Lady Amcotts.
 Kirton, S. R. Fyde, esq.
 Knaith, Henry Dalton, esq.
 Langton Hall, George Langton, esq.
 Lea, Rev. Sir C. Anderson, bart.
 Leadenham House, Wm. Reeve, esq.
 Manby, Hon. C. A. Pelham.
 Nettleham, Sir Thos. Bernard, bart.

Peerage. Alford Viscounty to Cust Earl Brownlow, who is also Baron Brownlow of Belton; Bolingbroke Viscounty to St. John; Boston Barony to Irby; Holland (Province) Barony to Fox; Grantham Barony to Robinson; Harrowby Earldom and Barony to Ryder; Irnham Irish Barony to Luttrell, Irish Earl of Carhampton; Lincoln Earldom to Clinton, Duke of Newcastle; Lindsey (Province) Earldom to Bertie; Spalding Irish Barony to Eardley Lord Eardley; Stamford Earldom to Grey; Yarborough Barony to Pelham. Of Burton, Monson Barony to Monson; of Digby, Digby Earldom to Digby; De Eresby, Willoughby Barony to the wife of Burrell Lord Gwydir; of Froston, Manners Barony to Sutton.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Boston, 2; Grantham, 2; Great Grimsby, 2; Lincoln, 2; Stamford 2: total 12.

Produce. Oats, Wheat, Barley, Hemp, Flax, Coarse Wool, Cattle, Horses, Rabbits, Geese, Wild Fowl, Fish.

Manufactures. Yarn, Woollen Stuffs, Blankets, Carpets, Leather.

Nocton, Earl of Buckinghamshire.
 Normanby Hall, Sir J. Sheffield, bart.
 Norton Place, late John Harrison, esq.
 Ormsby (South), W. B. Massingberd,
 esq.
 Owston Place, Jervace Woodhouse, esq.
 Panton House, Edmund Turner, esq.
 Parlut, Sir John Wentworth, bart.
 Paunton (Little) Mrs. Pennyman.
 Redbourn, Lord William Beauclerk.
 Revesby Abbey, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph
 Banks, P.R.S.
 Riseholme, Francis Chaplin, esq.
 Scawby, Sir Henry Nelthorpe, bart.
 Scrivelsby, The Champion, L. Dy-
 mocke, esq.
 Somerby, — Weston, esq.
 Somerby Park, John Beckwith, esq.
 Sproxton, — Perceval, esq.
 Stoke Rochfort, Edmund Turnor, esq.
 Stubton, Sir Robert Heron, bart.
 Sudbrooke Holme, Rich. Ellison, esq.
 Summer Castle, Lady Wray.
 Sutterton, late Dr. Hutton.
 Swineshead, Viscount Milsington.
 Swinthorpe, Rev. M. Allington.
 Syston, Sir J. H. Thorold, bart.
 Tathwell Hall, late C. Chaplin, esq.
 Temple Bellwood, Wm. Johnson, esq.
 Thorrock Grove, Mrs. Hickman.
 Thoresby, Mrs. Wood.
 Thorphall, Capt. Birch.
 Thurgunby, Lord Middleton.
 Thurlby Hall, Sir Gonville Bromhead,
 bart.
 Torrington, Sir R. S. Ainsley, bart.
 Uffington, Earl of Lindsey.
 Walcot, Thomas Golton, esq.
 Well Vale, F. B. Dashwood, esq.
 Wellingore, Col. Neville.
 Willingham House, late Ayscough
 Boucherett, esq.
 Wotton, John Appleby, esq.
 Wyberton, Rev. Martin Sheath.

POPULATION.

Provinces. Three, viz.: Lindsey, containing 15 Hundreds and 2 Sokes; Kesteven, 9 Hundreds and 3 Sokes; Holland, 3 Hundreds. Total *Hundreds and Sokes*, 32.

Parishes 630; *Market-towns*, 31; *Houses*, 47,467.

Inhabitants. Males, 117,022; Females, 120,869; total, 237,891.

Families employed in Agriculture, 29,881; in trade, 13,184; in neither, 7,839; total 50,904.

Baptisms, Males, 3,963; Females, 3,857; *Marriages*, 1,898; *Burials*, Males, 2,736; Females, 2,784.

Towns containing not less than 1000 inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Lincoln (capital city)...	1,839	8,861	Crowland.....	369	1,713
Boston.....	1,837	8,180	Bourn.....	309	1,591
Gainsborough.....	1,227	5,172	Swineshead....	273	1,561
Lowth.....	1,035	4,728	Donnington.....	323	1,528
Stamford.....	820	4,582	Epworth.....	280	1,502
Spalding.....	944	4,330	Crowle.....	322	1,424
Grantham.....	683	3,646	Glandford Bridge or Brigg	315	1,361
Holbeach.....	617	2,962	Alford.....	265	1,169
Great Grimsby.....	668	2,747	Wainfleet.....	229	1,165
Horncastle.....	571	2,622	Kirton in Lindsey.....	263	1,152
Barton.....	486	2,204	Caistor.....	192	1,051
Sleaford.....	388	1,781			

Total, *Towns*, 23; *Houses*, 14,250; *Inhabitants*, 67,032.

HISTORY.

A. D. 518, Lincoln, besieged by the Saxons under Cerdic and Colgern, relieved, and the invaders defeated by Arthur King of the Britons.

630, at Torksey, inhabitants of Lindsey baptised in the Trent by Paulinus, Abp. of York, in the presence of Edwin, the first Christian King of Northumbria.

827, at Caistor, Egbert, King of Wessex, defeated Wiglaf, King of Mercia, who fled to Croyland, where he was concealed 3 months, when by the mediation of its Abbot, Siward, he was restored to his kingdom on paying homage and becoming tributary to his conqueror.

868, at Gainsborough, Alfred the Great married to Alswitha, daughter of the Chief of the Gani.

870, at Humberstan, Danes landed, destroyed Bardney Abbey, slew the monks, and devastated the country round.

870, at Lacundon (from the event of the battle since called Threekingham), in September, Danes defeated, and three of their Kings slain, by the men of Lincolnshire, commanded by Algar Earl of Mercia: but the day following, the Danes, who had been reinforced, were victorious; when Algar and his two Seneschals, Wybert and Leofric, were killed: after which the invaders marched to Croyland, burnt the abbey and murdered the monks. Algar was buried in Algarkirk, thence so named, and the residence of his Seneschals is recognized in the villages of Leofrington and Wiberton.

873, at Torksey, the Danes wintered, and were there visited by Burhred, King of Mercia, who purchased a short peace.

941, Stamford and Lincoln taken by Edmund I. from the Mercian Danes called the Fif-burghers from dwelling in the towns of Stamford, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham.

1013, at Gainsborough, Sweyn, King of Denmark, assassinated.

1140, Lincoln surrendered to Stephen, but, whilst the articles of capitulation were signing, the Empress Maud escaped.

1140-1, Lincoln, which had been retaken by Ralph de Gernons, Earl of Chester, and garrisoned for the Empress, again besieged (in February) by Stephen, but relieved by the Earl of Gloucester, when the King, after fighting with desperate valour, having shivered both his battle-axe and sword, was taken prisoner.

- 1147, Lincoln, given up to Stephen, who entered with great pomp crowned and in royal robes, and passed his Christmas there.
- 1155, at Wickford, near Lincoln, Henry II. was crowned a second time: his former coronation was at Westminster.
- 1174, in the Isle of Axholme, Roger de Mowbray, Constable of England, one of the adherents of the young King Henry in his rebellion against his father Henry II. surrendered to the men of Lincolnshire, who razed his castle.
- 1200, at Lincoln, assembled a Parliament, at which William King of Scotland did homage to King John.
- 1216, at Swineshead Abbey King John first rested, after losing all his baggage, and narrowly escaping with his life in the washes near Forsdike. Being attacked with dysentery, he was removed on a litter to Sleaford, whence he proceeded to Newark, where he died. Some historians, and Shakespeare, attribute his death to poison, administered by a monk of Swineshead.
- 1217, June 4, at Lincoln, the associated Barons, under Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln, and the French, under Count de Perch, defeated by the Earl of Pembroke, Regent for the young King Henry III. when Count de Perch and most of the French were slain, the principal Barons and 400 Knights taken prisoners.
- 1291, Nov. 28, at Hardeby, near Grantham, died Eleanor, the excellent and beloved Queen of Edward I. daughter of Ferdinand III. King of Castile and Leon.
- 1301-2, Jan. 21, at Lincoln, assembled a Parliament, which affirmed Edward the First's right to the crown of Scotland, and protested against the interference of the Pope.
- 1305, at Lincoln, Edward I. passed the winter, and confirmed Magna Charta.
- 1306, in Sixhill Abbey, Edward I. immured Mary wife of Christopher Seton, and the sister of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.
- 1316-7, Jan. 28, at Lincoln, assembled a Parliament, which granted men and money to Edward II. in aid of his war against the Scots.
- 1327, Sept. 15, at Lincoln, a Parliament assembled by Edward III.
- 1396, at Lincoln, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married to his third wife, Lady Catharine Swinford.
- 1536, at Barlings, commenced an insurrection of the Lincolnshire men, in consequence of the vicegerency of Cromwell, and the suppression of some religious houses. The insurgents were headed by Dr. Mackerel, Abbot of Barlings, under the assumed name of Captain Cobler, but on the King promising them pardon, they dispersed, and Mackerel was taken and hanged at Tyburn.
- 1642-3, March 22, Grantham taken by Col. Charles Cavendish, and 360 Parliamentarians made prisoners.
- 1643, near Grantham, 24 troops of Royalist cavalry defeated by Oliver Cromwell at the head of his own regiment.
- 1643, May 11, at Ancaster, Parliamentarians, under the younger Hotham, defeated by Colonel Cavendish.
- 1643, July 30, Gainsborough taken by the Parliamentarians under Lord Willoughby of Parham, and its Governor, Robert Pierrepont, Earl of Kingston, taken prisoner, who on his passage down the Humber to Hull, was, in a mistake, shot by the Royalists.
- 1643, near Gainsborough, Royalists defeated, and their commander General Cavendish slain, by Oliver Cromwell.
- 1643, October 11, At Horncastle, Lord Widrington, at the head of a detachment of the Marquis of Newcastle's army, defeated, 500 Royalists slain, and 800 taken prisoners, by the Earl of Manchester.
- 1644, May 6, Lincoln stormed by the Earl of Manchester, who took its Governor, Col. Francis Fane, and about 800 Royalists, prisoners.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Anderson, Sir Edmund, Lord Chief Justice, Broughton (died 1605.)
- Ascough, William, Bp. of Salisbury, confessor to Henry VI. Kelsey (murdered 1450.)

- Askew, Anne, martyr, Kelsey, 1520.
 Ayrmin, Wm. Bp. of Norwich, Chancellor to Edward II. Aswarby (died 1337.)
 Barlow, Francis, painter of animals (died 1702.)
 Barnard, John, divine, Castor, about 1625.
 Bloxham, John, head of the Carmelites, ambassador, Bloxham, (flor. 1334.)
 Boston, John, "Boston of Bury," bibliographer, Boston, (flor. 1410.)
 Buck, Sir George, historian and apologist of Richard III. (flor. *temp.* Jac. I.)
 Burgh, or Borough, Thomas, Lord, Viceroy of Ireland, Gainsborough.
 BUSBY, RICHARD, schoolmaster, Lutton, 1606.
 Caius, Thomas, translator, 16th century.
 CECIL, WILLIAM, Lord Burleigh, statesman, Bourne, 1520.
 Centlivre, Susannah, comic writer, Holbeach (died 1723.)
 Cotterell, Sir Charles, translator of Cassandra, Wilsford (died 1687.)
 Cowley, Thomas, benefactor, founder of Free School, Donnington (died 1718.)
 Crowland, Roger of, biographer of Becket, Crowland (flor. 1214.)
 Diamond, John, blind calculator and schoolmaster, Boston, 1731.
 Disney, John, divine, Lincoln, 1677.
 Dodd, William, unfortunate divine, executed 1777, Bourne, 1729.
 Emlyn, Thomas, Arian, Stamford, 1663.
 Fines, Edward, Earl of Lincoln, Lord Admiral of England (died 1585.)
 Fitzalin, Bertram, Carmelite writer, founder of Library at Lincoln (died 1424.)
 Flinders, Capt. Matthew, naval discoverer, Donnington (died 1814.)
 Fotherby, Martin, Bp. of Salisbury, Great Grimsby (died 1619.)
 Fox, John, martyrologist, Boston, 1517.
 Fox, Richard, Bp. of Winchester, founder of Corpus Christi, Oxford, Ropesley (died 1528.)
 Gainsborough, William de, Bp. of Worcester, diplomatist, Gainsborough, (died 1308.)
 Gilby, Anthony, divine, (flor. *temp.* Eliz.)
 Gill, Alexander, divine and schoolmaster (Milton his pupil,) 1564.
 Goodrich, Thomas, Bp. of Ely, Chancellor to Edward VI. Kirby (died 1554.)
 Hartop, Job, voyager, Bourne (died 1595.)
 Harwood, Sir Edward, Colonel, Bourne (slain at Maestricht, 1632.)
 HENRY IV. Bolingbroke, or Bullenbrook, 1367.
 Heywood, Thomas, voluminous dramatic writer, (flor. *temp.* Eliz.)
 Holbeach, Henry, alias de Rands, Bp. of Lincoln, Holbeach (died 1551.)
 Holbeck, Laurence, Monk of Ramsey, Hebrew lexicographer, Holbeach (died 1410.)
 Holland, Gilbert of, Abbot of Swineshead, friend and biographer of St. Bernard (died 1280.)
 Hornby, John, Carmelite, writer against the Dominicans (flor. 1374.)
 Horne, John, nonconformist divine and author, Long Sutton, 1615.
 Husee, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice (died 1495.)
 Jackson, William, Bp. of Oxford, Stamford, 1750.)
 Johnson, Maurice, antiquary, Spalding (died 1755.)
 Johnson, Robert, founder of Uppingham and Oakham schools, Stamford (died 1616.)
 Kelham, Robert, antiquary, illustrator of Domesday-book, 1718.
 Kirkstead, Hugo, historian of the Cistercians, Kirkstead (flor. 1220.)
 Langton, Bennett, friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Langton.
 Langton, Stephen, Cardinal, Abp. of Canterbury, Langton (died 1228.)
 Langton, William, President of Magdalen, Oxford, Langton (died 1626.)
 Lidlington, William, provincial of the Carmelites, Lidlington (died 1309.)
 Lynwood, William, Bp. of St. David's, diplomatist, Linwood (died 1446.)
 Monson, Sir John, loyal lawyer, South Carlton (flor. *temp.* Car. I.)
 Monson, Sir William, admiral, South Carlton, 1569.
 More, Henry, divine, philosopher, and poet, Grantham, 1614.
 Morrison, Fiues, traveller and historian (died 1614.)
 Morwing, Peter, divine (flor. *temp.* Mariæ I.)
 Newcome, John, Dean of Rochester, author of Sermons, Grantham (died 1765.)
 NEWTON, Sir ISAAC, philosopher, Woolsthorpe, in Colsterworth parish, 1642.
 Partridge, Samuel, divine, Lincoln, 1750.

- Patrick, Simon, Bp. of Ely, author of Paraphrase and Commentaries, Gainsborough, 1626.
- Peck, Francis, antiquary, historian of his native town, Stamford, 1692.
- Pell, John, mathematician, 1610.
- Rainbow, Edward, Bp. of Carlisle, Gainsborough, 1608.
- Rastrick, John, nonconformist divine and author, Heckington, 1749.
- Ray, Benjamin, miscellaneous writer, Spalding (died 1760.)
- Reyner, John, nonconformist divine and author, Lincoln.
- Rossiter, —, Parliamentarian General, Somerby.
- Sargeant, alias Smith, John, Roman Catholic divine, answered by Tillotson, 1621.
- Scrope, Sir Adrian, loyalist, Cockrington.
- Scrope, Sir Carr, poet, satirist, Cockrington.
- SEMPRINGHAM, Sir Gilbert de, founder of the Gilbertines, Sempringham, (died 1189.)
- Sheffield, Edmund, musician, author of Sonnets, Butterwick (slain 1449.)
- Skipwith, Sir William, Lord Chief Baron, Ormesby (flor. temp. Edw. III.)
- Skipwith, Sir Wm. jun. conscientious judge, Ormesby (flor. temp. Rich. II.)
- Smith, Robert, mathematician, author of "Harmonics," 1689.
- Sommercot, Robert, Cardinal of St. Stephens, Sommercot (died 1241.)
- Sparks, Thomas, divine, author on Unity and Uniformity, South Sommercot (died 1610.)
- Stanford, Nicholas, schoolman, Stanford (flor. 1310.)
- Still, John, Bishop of Bath and Wells, supposed author of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," Grantham (died 1607.)
- Stubbe, Henry, physician and miscellaneous writer, Partney, 1631.
- STUKELEY, WILLIAM, antiquary, Holbeach, 1687.
- SUTTON, THOMAS, founder of the Charter-house, Knaith, 1532.
- Tighe, Robert, one of the translators of the Bible, Deeping (died 1620.)
- Trekingham, Elias de, chronicler, Threkingham (flor. 1270.)
- Tuckney, Anthony, nonconformist divine and author, Kirton, 1599.
- Walsh, John, victorious combatant with a Navarrais in 1385, Great Grimsby.
- Waterland, Daniel, divine, Anti-Arian, Waseley, 1683.
- Watson, Colonel Henry, East Indian Engineer, Holbeach, 1737.
- WAYNFLEET, WILLIAM of, (William Partin,) Bp. of Winchester, founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, Wainfleet.
- Welby, Henry, eccentric character, 1552.
- Wesley, Charles, methodist, Epworth, 1708.
- WESLEY, JOHN, founder of Methodism, Epworth, 1703.
- Wesley, Samuel, poet, author of "Battle of the Sexes," Epworth, 1690.
- Whitgift, John, Abp. of Canterbury, Great Grimsby, 1530.
- Willis, Francis, physician, eminent in cases of insanity, Lincoln (died 1807.)
- Wilson, Thos. Dean of Durham, Secretary of State to Elizabeth (died 1581.)
- Woolton, John, Bp. of Exeter (died 1593.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Belleau was the residence of the fanatic and republican Sir Henry Vane, who used frequently to preach to his neighbours at this place.

In Belton Church, among several splendid monuments of the Brownlows and Custs, is the memorial of Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons, created first Lord Brownlow, who died 1770, aged 52.

At Boston, "the Arch Druid" Dr. Stukeley was educated and practised as a physician; thence he removed to Grantham, where he continued the same profession; but afterwards was ordained, and became Rector of All Saints and St. Peter's, Stamford.

Brand Broughton was the rectory and residence of the learned William Warburton, afterwards Bp. of Gloucester; and here the foundation of his "Divine Legation" was laid.

At Burwell was buried, in 1657, the physician Sir Matthew Lister, aged 92.

Colsterworth was the rectory of Wilham Walker, master of Grantham free-school, and author of a Treatise on English Particles. His monument in the church is inscribed, "*Hic jacent Gulielmi Walkeri Particulæ. Obiit 1^{mo} Augⁱ. anno Dom. 1684, ætatis 61.*"

Coningsby was the rectory of Lawrence Eusden, poet laureat, who died there in 1730.

Edenham Church is the burial-place of the noble family of Bertie, of whom Robert Earl of Lindsey was slain at Edgehill in 1642, and Robert first Duke of Ancaster died in 1728.

In Glentworth Church is the monument of Sir Christopher Wray, Lord Chief Justice to Elizabeth.

At Grantham free-school, under Henry Stokes, was educated Sir Isaac Newton, “pure intelligence!” In the church are handsome monuments for Lord Chief Baron Sir Thomas Bury, who died 1722, aged 66; and Lord Chief Justice Sir Dudley Ryder, who died 1756, aged 64. The Prince Regent is a freeman of the borough.

Kirkstead was the residence of Dr. John Taylor from 1715 to 1733; and heré his “Hebrew Concordance” was composed.

Scrivelsby Manor is held by the Dymocks, by performing the office of Champion at the Coronation of the King.

At Sleaford, in 1789, died the accomplished novelist and dramatic writer, Mrs. Frances Brooke.

At Stamford, in St. Martin’s burial-ground, was interred Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester, who died in 1809, aged 39. He measured 3 feet 1 inch round the leg, 9 feet 4 inches round the body, and weighed 739lbs! All Saints was the rectory of Richard Cumberland, afterwards Bp. of Peterborough, author of “*De Legibus Naturæ.*” This town is famous for an annual bull-running on St. Brice’s day.

To Woolsthorpe, his native place, Sir Isaac Newton retired during the plague in 1666, and here his system of gravitation was first suggested to his mind, by observing an apple fall from a tree.

BYRO.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Helen’s Place.*

THE Pamphlet published under the title of “*Abolition of the Sinking Fund*” introduces with much pomp the following Scheme. As it is a complete Copy of my Plan (see your last Volume, Part II. p. 606,) except that the Author ignorantly supposes Government can *force terms* on the Public Creditor, I hope you will favour me by noticing that the subject of my Publications was introduced into the House of Commons, as early as July last.

WILLIAM DUNN.

“Suppose the Government by an Act of Parliament were to abolish the Funds altogether, and pay the holders with Debentures or Exchequer Bills, bearing interest (say at a reduced rate). Each holder would then have a kind of general circulating medium in his possession, which he could use at his discretion; and instead of the Funded Debt lying, as it now does, a dead weight on the Nation, it might become generally beneficial, it being, as it were, in double action, or in fact, treble action.

In the first place the Creditor would have his interest going on as usual.

He would have his Debt, as a circulating medium, to make purchases, or payments of any kind.

And by such an immense Capital circulating in the country, the Government would have little difficulty, compared

with the present, in collecting the taxes.—Besides, the saving to the country would be great in the amount paid for the management of the Debt, as every one would then be the transferrer of his own property.”

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*

MR. Trevelyan’s Latin verses, (Vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 448,) bear a close family resemblance to the verses of Lord Wellesley, Herbert, &c. in the “*Musæ Etonenses.*” Take the following specimen:

At tibi, (quisquis eris qui jam provectior annis,

Rursus Etonensem visis amasque Larem).

TREVELYAN.

Quis tibi jam sensus qui subrepentibus annis

Hospes Etonensem visis amate Larem.

HERBERT.

I am an admirer of Mr. Bonney’s *Life of Taylor*; but it seems to me he speaks too harshly of the conduct and motives of the Republican party in those days. Mr. Hutchinson, in his Preface to Col. H.’s *Memoirs*, truly says, “Upon a fair review of the contest it will be seen, that what the Courtier of the present day, the flatterer of kingly power, admits as axioms, were the grand desiderata of the Whigs and Patriots of those days.”

G. H. W.

Mr.

Some Reflections on the Opening of the New Year 1750. By Dr. Doddridge.

I HAVE this day been solemnly renewing the dedication of myself to God, and my heart has been warmed with a great desire to serve him. I have been considering how I am to employ myself for him; and on the whole have determined, by the divine assistance, to go on doing something every day in my Expositor; hoping that I may, before the end of the year, if God should spare my life, have transcribed at least to the end of Ephesians, with the notes, in which I propose to read Lenfant chiefly in the evening, and to finish for the press the whole on the Romans. If I can also publish a Sermon on brotherly love, and the account of Zinzendorf, it will be well; for I plainly see that these things rid very slow with the pressure of so much business, and there are many letters upon my hands. Nor can I persuade myself by any means to neglect my people; for I must not count on reading many books, or doing much other business, while the Family-Expositor is in hand, about the accuracy of which I grow more solicitous, as I have so much reason to believe it will go through a considerable part of Europe. I must also attend to the interest of Religion among my pupils, and have more conferences with them, especially in an evening, than I have had of late. I shall also probably end Rollin, and perhaps may get an opportunity of reading a little of Tacitus, with Gordon's translation, of which I hear so many good things. But I fear I shall neither publish Sacramental Meditations nor Hymns; yet I may perhaps do something towards getting them in some forwardness.

I would fain hope the evenings will be more carefully redeemed, and the beginnings of the afternoon saved, which have so often been unaccountably lavished away. I would at least secure four hours a week to be set down as to a cash account; and would devote to God the like proportion of my substance as last year, keeping the account carefully: and would secure a little time for devout meditation at least once a week, and guard against excess at supper.

In the prospect of being much pressed with letters, I would consider what my debts are, and what I may

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get dispatched by other hands, either dictating, or getting them set down in short-hand to be transcribed. I would keep an attentive eye on the growth or declension of the church, and would resolve to intercede more fervently with God both on public and private accounts, as I find my prayers have been too selfish. I will also bend my preaching with the most fervent application to the purpose of bringing sinners to Christ, and of advancing believers in holiness.

I purpose to keep my diary as constantly as I can; to set down memorandums in time, and not to throw the accounts of one day into another, when I can conveniently prevent it, which often has occasioned the omission of many [illegible] and introduces a bad habit in other things as well as that.

The tender state of my daughter's health this year has thrown me into some anxiety—God knows how near she lies to my heart. I earnestly beg, that if it be his blessed will, he would favour me in preserving her life, and that of poor Mr. Clayton for the ministry.

The lower class not having been very closely superintended, it has occurred to me not to spend any time between breakfast and dinner below, except so as to dress myself; and, if I have finished my lectures before dinner, to call the juniors, and to spend some time in examining them. I also would attend sometimes at Mr. Hopkins's society, &c. These things I purpose, by the divine assistance; and I desire to leave all my affairs with God, waiting on him, and keeping his way.

Monday. Jan. 2, 1749-50.

“What, with regard to times past, is the worst, should, for the time to come, be esteemed the best. For if you had performed your duty to the full, and yet your affairs had gone backwards, there would have been no hopes of their amendment; but as the bad posture of your affairs proceeds, not from necessity, but from your own errors, there is room to hope, that when those errors are forsaken, or corrected, a great change for the better may ensue.”

Demosthenes to the Athenians.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan 1.

AFTER the Committees of both Houses of Parliament appointed for the revision of the Poor Laws had terminated their labours in the last

last Session, without bringing forward even the outline of a plan for the removal of evils of the most alarming magnitude, it was more than probable that the cause of our distresses would be found to lie deeper than was at first imagined. The capricious character of the public mind has hitherto rendered it hazardous, in the judgment of our most enlightened Statesmen, to apply any of the remedies that have been suggested by Reformists; and now, because the origin of our disorder is traced not in the mal-administration of existing laws, but in the individuals themselves who compose society—like wayward children, we refuse to listen to the voice of an instructor.

Valuing philosophical enquiries so far only as they may contribute to the happiness of mankind, I disclaim all participation in the opinions Mr. Owen has expressed on the subject of faith. It is sufficient for me to observe, that as in his projected villages perfect freedom of religious sentiment will prevail; whether he subscribes to any Creed or not, is a consideration which can form no rational ground of objection to the plan itself.

There have been few arguments advanced in opposition to the *New View of Society*, which Mr. Owen has not anticipated and completely refuted; but there is an imaginary barrier, which reflecting men, sincerely desirous of affording this permanent relief to the labouring classes, are apprehensive will oppose their best endeavour. "As a proof of the impossibility of making all mankind rational, good, and happy, by any general system of education, it is remarked that in families where children have experienced precisely the same treatment and instruction, their characters are found widely to differ, and consequently there must be a constitutional defect in some minds which will effectually prevent them from becoming respectable members of society." It will appear by the following extract, that Mr. Owen has not overlooked the variety to be found in the natural dispositions of individuals.

"Man is born with combined propensities and qualities, differing in degree and power, and in combination sufficient to create through life individuality and distinctness of person and charac-

ter. But however much the power and combination of these propensities and qualities may differ in individuals at birth, they may be all so directed by subsequent circumstances, as to be made to form general characters, and those characters to be of any of the most opposite nature, to be made entirely irrational or rational."

There can be no doubt that some will make slower progress in moral and intellectual improvement than others; but that there exists in the mental constitution of any individual an insuperable obstacle to the practice of the greatest virtues, I cannot admit. If there is any truth in the long-established position of Mr. Locke, that there are no ideas but such as result from sensation and reflection, then is the character chiefly formed by the circumstances with which it is surrounded. When we observe that man partakes of that general character which prevails in the country where he is born; that he is of any religion he may be taught; that even his manners and the lighter shades of character are regulated by the sphere in which he moves; that different countries and different ranks in society have each a peculiar character; is it possible to suppose that all this does not arise from external circumstances? The most virtuous dispositions have originated from external causes: by observing what those causes have been, and carefully applying them in the discipline of youth, they will inevitably lead to a similar result. It is not that our systems of education, though in many respects faulty, are deficient in excellent practical precepts, but that the counteracting influence of society defeats the benefit of instruction. Those objects impressed upon the mind in the course of study are effaced by others more powerful, and to which they are opposed in an intercourse with the world. Children of one family, and educated together, would subsequently display the same general character, if the external excitements of society did not elicit those bad qualities which would otherwise lie dormant. It is the different degree of power and combination in natural propensities and qualities which renders some more obnoxious to temptation than others, and prevents that general good conduct which must

must prevail in the "New View of Society," where every pernicious excitement is withdrawn.

Pride, when presented to the mind abstractedly, creates repugnance; but how unconsciously are we reconciled to its various gradations in the different ranks of life. That it should so insinuate itself can be readily accounted for, since it is fostered in the nursery and in our schools; it is first introduced under the milder character of Emulation, but even in this its most inoffensive form, it is a principle resting upon the degradation or inferiority of others, and totally at variance with Christian motives*. If equal pains were taken to instil into the minds of youth principles of benevolence, the gratification of being enabled to perform a beneficent act, as the reward of diligence, would soon become a more powerful incentive than the desire of excelling: and thus by reiterated acts of kindness they would acquire benevolent habits, the pleasures of which would be found far too exquisite to be exchanged for any other, especially as they would then become associated with all their earliest impressions. In men so trained, and in a society of mutual co-operation, Pride, Envy, Avarice, and Anger, with all the bad passions, would not only be placed more under the dominion of Reason, but the stimulus to their exertion would no longer exist. Thus, a two-fold operation would be performed. In the preventive system, the removal of temptation, and in sedulously watching the early association of ideas, consisted the chief excellence of the laws of Lycurgus, and he produced the martial and patriotic character he designed; why then should we despair of success in the application of these principles to higher objects?

When Plato was asked by what signs a traveller might know immediately on his arrival in any city that education is neglected, he replied, "If he finds that Physicians and Judges are necessary." How does it arise that in a Metropolis where education prevails more than at any former period, practitioners in law and phy-

sick are become more essentially necessary? Was the Philosopher in error, or shall we not rather find that the education he had in view was one that provided for the wants both of body and mind: not an education where Youth are taught one set of principles in the academy, and another in society. It is in vain to instruct children in the important duties of morality and religion, if, upon the same day they receive these lessons, they are exposed to the temptations of want, and to the contagion of vicious intercourse.

There is not, Mr. Urban, any inherent depravity in human nature which a Christian education, in a society formed upon the basis of Mr. Owen's true and unerring principles of political economy, cannot overcome. They are our own errors alone that impede the melioration of mankind; not the real, but the factitious wants of society: the former can now be supplied in superabundance, and through the aid of mechanism with very moderate exertion; and as for the latter, they will all be expelled under a better system, and in the more extended practice of genuine Christianity.

Those who rank first in the order of created beings, and are endowed with superior intelligence, must submit to the humiliation of learning social union from the insect tribes. Man, it is true, has, in the improvement of his intellectual faculties, loftier aims to pursue than that to which instinct directs the bee: but is the attainment of his object facilitated by a departure from those simple laws which Nature has presented to his view in the economy of the hive? On the contrary, do not his struggles for subsistence, or for the gratification of imaginary wants, not only deprive him of the opportunity of cultivating his reasoning powers, but privations and misery abound, although the aggregate of food, of cloathing, and of shelter amounts to superfluity?

Yours, &c. CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

THE assertions in the Letter of W. B. S. (vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 404,) were to me so novel, as greatly to surprize me, and to excite my anxious interest to have their truth or

* See the admirable chapter on the Desire of Human Estimation and Applause, in Mr. Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity.

or falsehood ascertained. He says that "the ringleaders and principal abettors of the plan," (*i. e.* of the Traitors who were lately executed at Derby) "were mostly of the Society called *Methodists* * : that in Dissenting Chapels the meetings" (*i. e.* of these same Traitors, if I understand him aright) "were held, their plans laid, and the business discussed:" that "from their Conventicles they issued forth to put their plan in execution, and from Religion they proceeded to Murder:" and that, in short, the Methodists "instigate to crimes, and, not content with this, are equally ready to justify" them.

Having known, and intimately and extensively known, the Methodists in different parts of England, upwards of forty years, I am assured that the *principles* which they uniformly profess, the *rules of conduct* which they inculcate, and the *practice* of all of them (I say, all of them, without exception) with whom I have been conversant, are directly at variance with W. B. S.'s representation. I am not unaware that faults, and some of magnitude, exist among them; but disaffection to the existing Government, or an insurrectionary spirit, are not in the number. As a body of people, they are rather characterized by inclinations and habits positively the reverse.

W. B. S.'s Letter, therefore, astonished me; and, as I reside in a part of the kingdom distant from the scene of the late traitorous rising, I felt it due to myself, and to some endeared connexions among that religious society, to make enquiries of persons on the spot, who were likely to know the truth as to what he has asserted. The information I have received gives me reason to believe that those assertions are unworthy of any credit. The grounds on which I form my opinion it is not *now* necessary to adduce: an anonymous accusation, without proof, is sufficiently repelled by an anonymous denial. The Methodists had no concern, either as a body or as individuals, with the late insurrection, of which it is difficult to say

* By this term I understand W. B. S. to mean the followers of the late John Wesley, whose name he expressly mentions; and I beg to be understood as speaking of those only.

whether the wickedness or the folly were more glaring and extravagant.

There are many other parts of W. B. S.'s Letter which are open to animadversion, and shew him to have written under the dominion of passion and prejudice. Nothing but the blinding influence of that dominion could have urged him to put the question, "If the Clergy are obliged to give pledges of behaviour and testimonials of life and character, ought not Dissenting Teachers to be called to the same test?"—and not perceive the obvious answer to it, That the Clergy have a *Maintenance* secured to them by Law, while the Dissenting Teacher has nothing, and expects nothing, from the State, but *protection* in common with his fellow-subjects. Of this protection it is the *tendency*, if not the *intention*, of W. B. S.'s inflammatory Letter to deprive them.

J. W. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

THE appearance of the Works of Genius, to whatever class they may belong, which are admired for their superior splendour, or esteemed for a more than ordinary happiness of accomplishment, almost inevitably leads others on to emulation; some, with unassuming wishes of following the track of what they esteem, or of copying what they admire; some, with more lofty aspirations of rivalling what has given them delight, or of surpassing what may have excited the baser feelings of envy; and such consequences in every possible shape and bearing we often perceive to have followed the appearance of the more admired productions in the Poetical World. We are informed, that even many of the most durable monuments of fame, the most illustrious Poets, have owed their origin and existence to some trivial circumstance, or some slight idea, originating from others that have long been as forgotten as if they had never been known.

Ariosto was an honour to his Country, and the glory of his age. The general regard and universal admiration his *Orlando Furioso* attracted was a cause to which the world are indebted for not a few other Poems of great merit and extensive celebrity; and these not confined to Italy alone. But on this point

point it is quite unnecessary to dilate. The Poem of which I now intend to give a short description, was written with the intention to continue the narrative of Ariosto's noble performance. Of Ariosto, it is impossible not cordially to agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Roscoe, "that his Works contributed more than those of any other Author, to diffuse a true Poetical Spirit throughout Europe."

Philip Des Portes, author of this Poem, was born at Chatres, in 1546. His writings had much effect towards helping the progress and purity of the French Language. Few Poets met with such high reputation during their life, and perhaps none in those ages were so well rewarded for their productions, as he is reported to have been. It is said he received from Charles IX. for the present poem, eight hundred crowns of gold. Like some others of his Countrymen, the extensive celebrity and fame which he then enjoyed were speedily forgot, when once the object of it was removed from the intercourse of his admirers. Of him, we may use the words of a well-known writer respecting those whose merits have been over-rated by the prejudices and partialities of friends or contemporaries, when he with much truth remarks, "that one generation seems to pride itself upon defacing the idols of the last; and not unfrequently they destroy to-day the golden calf which yesterday they set up; and when idolaters turn iconoclasts, they act as if the outrageousness of the one excess were to efface or atone for the folly of the other." Such was the fate of Des Portes, and such is the fate of a hundred others. Of the merits of his Poem, the Reader will soon be enabled to judge from a few specimens that will be introduced.

The translator was Gervase, or Jervis Markham, a name of frequent occurrence to collectors of Old English Literature. And the present little volume may be entitled to the more respect, by considering its rarity*.

* It bears the following title: "Rhodomanths Infernall; or, the Diuell conquered. Ariostos Conclusions, &c. &c. At London, printed by V. S." [for Nicholas Ling, 1598?] in sm. 8vo. El in eights. Dedicated by G. M. to Lord Mount-eagle. Of its rarity it may be sufficient to state that Ritson was ignorant of its existence—he merely mentions that Nicolas Ling had a licence for printing it in 1598.

† The French poem is comprised in 723 lines, the English is enlarged to 1192, or 149 eight-line stanzas.

Markham in his preface informs us, "that this Paraphrase† was first intended for one priuat mans repast, and not for a wedding-table; the time when Poesie was lesse, but more beloued; Poets fewer, but not so bitter; and Readers in generall, by much, much better affected."—And in another place admonishes the Reader that should "any deformitie" appear in the Poem, it only lies "in his English apparell: and no wonder (he continues) for I protest the Translation was finishd, and foorth of my hands, aboue a dozen yeares agone, a time wherein bumbasted breeches and strait whale-bon'd doublets had neither use nor estimation."

As the "Argument of the Poem" sufficiently informs us of the incidents it records, I shall here transcribe it, and insert some occasional extracts from both the original and translation, from which their comparative merits may be estimated.

"*Rodomonth*, King of *Argier* and *Sarza*, beeing a man of most extreame pride and courage, comming into *Fraunce* with King *Agramant*, who to reuenge the death of *Traiano* his father, slaine by *Pipin* King of *Fraunce*, had conducted thither a most puissant armie against *Charlimaine*, the sonne of *Pipin*: after the warres were almost finished, and both *Agramant*, *Mandricard*, *Gradasso*, and diuers other kings slaine, this *Rodomonth* vnderstanding that *Rogero*, a Prince of excellent vertue and prowesse, who also was a confederate and assistant vnto *Agramant*, was not onely conuerted and becomed a Christian, but also should take to wife *Bradamant*, the daughter of Duke *Aimon*, one of the twelue Peeres of *Fraunce*."

When in the midst of the Nuptial rejoicings,

"*Charles* plac't between —
The bride and bridegroom, (on whom
beuty feeds:)

He saw a mighty man clad all in blacke,
Mounted vpon a mighty courser's backe."

Approaching, "with disdainfull eie,
Sending contempt—

Thus vnto *Roger* and the rest he spake.

Roger, I am Rodomount the king
 Of fruitfull *Argier* on the *Affricke*
 bounds,
 Whome *virtue* and *renowne* doth hither
 bring
 To challenge thee, false traitor, whose
 name sounds
 In heathen eares like Jews trumps when
 they ring,
 And will approoue, that in thy heart
 abounds
 Falshood vnto thy chieftaine and thy
 faith,
 Which from thy birth thou shouldst
 preserue til death.
 And therewithall auerre, that no true
 knight [fame,
 Ought to dispute of thee, or of thy
 Thogh (brassen-faede) thou shunnest not
 the light, [claime :
 Which of thy monstrous perjuries ex-
 All which to justifie in single fight,
 Beholde my hand made ready for the
 same,
 A mighty engin, made by Nature's skill,
 To scourge thy damned execrable ill.
 Yet, if thy coward's heart pine with re-
 morse, [faint in sinne :
 And certaine knowledge make thee
 Chuse for thine ayde, to double thy dead
 force, [thy courage in :
 Some of these knights that hemme
 Foure, five, or if full twenty, nere the
 worse ; [fame shall win.
 The more they mount, the more my
 Whilst I immortaliz'd by this great
 deede, [shall bleed."
 Wil triumph when thy tre'bling heart

Rogero singly accepts the King of
Sarza's challenge, when, after a "fell-
 fought battell," (the description of
 which fills more than 30 cantos) the
 Pagan king is slain, "whose soul,
 after his death, (retaining the vio-
 lence, furie, and madnesse, which he
 possesst in his life) descending into
 Hell" there quarrels with old Charon,
 and buffeting and striking "up the
 old man's heeles," he overturns boat
 and all, and then (in the translator's
 words) "maketh open warres against
Pluto, the god of Hell, and euen con-
 quereth and turmoileth all the diuels
 therein: till hauing ouerheated him-
 selfe, and seeking for water to quench
 his thirst, he happeneth vpon *Lethe*,
 the riuer of Forgetfulnessse; on which,
 when he had drunke, hee instantly
 forgot all that was past (except Loue)
 and so returneth backe to the earth :
 where he wandred, till he found the
 Castle of *Isabella*, the daughter of
 the King of *Spaine*; whom albe he
 had formerly loued most entirely,

yet he had slaine vnluckily: and
 about that castle, he is bound by the
 Destinies to wander for an hundred
 yeares, because his body wanted bu-
 rriall."

Such is the argument of this Poem.
 Allow me then to make a few ex-
 tracts.

The Hell Scene I conceive to be
 particularly striking, but it is too
 long to give at full length. Attract-
 ed by the cries of Charon, Pluto
 "sweats and torments himself, while
 he begins to fret, to scold, and
 frowne," and Proserpine, as she is
 called, "the faire Lanthorne of Hell,
 the paramour to *Dis*," encourages
 him, by calling the damned souls to
 his aid with flattering words, to resist
 the Pagan King, who vows that he
 — "In spight of *Plutoes* deitie,
 Will there in hell erect his emperie."

The French original narrates his
 progress,

"Chacun fuit au deuant quelque part
 qu'il s'auance,
 Et luy qui continuë en sa fiere arrogance,
 Saute dessus le pont, & s'en fait posses-
 seur!
 Car de crainte surpris le chien engloutis-
 seur,
 Et les tristes fureurs de sang entreta-
 chées
 S'estoient au fond d'Auerne honteuse-
 ment cachées."

Markham renders and enlarges
 these lines in the following manner :-

"Where ere he went, the Furies fled be-
 fore him, [their flight,
 The whilst his pride augmented by
 All things without hell gates ran to
 adore him; [his sight,
 And now the draw-bridge stands within
 On it he prowdly leaps, that quaking
 bore him, [King, and Knight :
 And vaunts himselfe thereof Lord,
 For why th' *Ecchiddnian* curre for feare
 was fled, [head.
 And in the burning lake did hide his
 And now he pulls the *Eban* bridge in
 sunder, [heelles,
 And hauing *Charon* this while by the
 Like to a maull makes his old pate to
 thunder, [lars reeles."
 Beating the bridge, whose rented pil-

The invocation of the Stygian
 ghosts, by Pluto, 'the Infernall King,'
 is remarkably singular: it is said these
 ghosts,

"Like crows about a carrion newlie
 slaine,
 Or like small flies about a candle's flame,
 So

So millions of the subjects vnto paine
 Condemned soules about black *Pluto*
 came."

But the invocation, together with the manner 'the King of Death' 'their prides repress,' though worthy of attention, must be passed over, as already I have insensibly been led to trespass more on your limits than the subject deserves. The lines extracted are no unfavourable specimen of Markham's muse; and if I am not much mistaken, ought to place him above that line of mediocrity in which so many of his contemporaries are placed by the author of a very interesting and most amusing work that has recently appeared on the Manners and Literature of that age.

I shall conclude with two stanzas of the translation, which I hope you will think worthy of closing this account of a little volume, the more entitled to regard from its being apparently hitherto only known by name, while it is amongst the earliest performances of an author whose character is so well known and whose works are so uncommonly numerous.

Rodomount, to allay the burning ardour of his thirst, drinks of the waters of *Lethe*, when he is immediately lulled from the fervour of his fury by 'Forgetfulness;' or, according to the poem,

"Sooner he had not toucht the fatall
 spring,
 But all old memory and thought was
 gone,
 His former warre, his rage, his combating, [done:
 And euery acte before that present
 Hell he forgot, fiends, furies, and their
 king,
 (All which in consultation were alone,
 And had decreed, and taken *Plutoes*
 crowne, [downe.
 To make him king, and put old Ditis
 But like a man that knowes no former
 age,
 Or infants that forget their mother's
 wombe,
 Meeke as a doue, that lyon-like did
 rage,
 He finds the way through which he
 first did come,
 Passes ore *Styx* like a conuerted sage,
 And so ascending vp by fatall doome,
 Once more the aire, and earthly man-
 sions won,
 Cheering his dead eies with the liuing
 sonne."

Yours, &c.

G. H. D.

LITERARY RETROSPECTIONS;
 Or, some Remarks on the Character
 and Genius of JOHNSON.

"THERE is something," says a respectable and judicious writer of the last century, "so peculiar, even in the extravagances of true genius, something so seductive even in its wildest flights and vagaries, that the fruits of its very dissipation are more esteemed by readers of taste, than the most elaborate productions of plodding industry."

The general truth of this remark to a person extensively read in the literary records of past ages, will stand in need, perhaps, but of little illustration.

A sort of instinctive reverence has been usually observed to influence mankind when called to contemplate powers in whom Nature's bounty has been most conspicuous.

Among the antient Greeks very high honours were decreed for excelling in genius; whether amongst the Muses, in epic, lyric, or dramatic Poetry; in the various departments of history, eloquence, and polite literature; or in their schools of science: their distinguished votaries were crowned with the laurels of flattering encomium, and the Olympian wreath decorated the brows of him who rose in his profession at once to eminence and fame.

It will often, however, happen, nay, it may be said generally to happen, that the great (whose proverbial ingratitude towards Authors has probably proceeded from the want of the right discernment of merit, and other causes, rather than from an indifference to its claims) liberally bestow the marks of their favour upon that species of genius most congenial with their native habits of thinking; whilst a species foreign to those habits (though confessedly precedent in the seat of literary worth) passes, perhaps, with a cold acknowledgment. If this be sometimes a characteristic of those in whom power and grandeur have imparted the means of extensive patronage, it may be thought no less a feature of those in common life, the aggregate of whose opinion, it is clear, must chiefly establish or reject the contemporary fame of an Author. As are the prejudices or tastes of the age, so respectively will be the mark of attention shewn to the several species of

of genius which widely diversify the intellectual powers of man.

This reflection may be naturally enough excited upon contemplating, amongst those of numerous other individuals, the life, character, and writings, of Dr. JOHNSON.

The idols of their respective ages, whilst Pope and Garrick in their different spheres of genius were the subjects of enthusiastic eulogium, Johnson, until long after the publication of the *Rambler*, remained unpatronized and almost unknown, except indeed to the circle of literary friends with whom he was in habits of association, and amongst whom he always retained a sort of oracular authority. On a review, therefore, of the early career of this justly celebrated Critick and Moralist, one truth must be sufficiently evident, that, however men may emulate each other in awarding the just honours of merit to a writer of extraordinary endowments, after Death has removed him alike from a sense of their favours and neglects; the mind which disdains to solicit patronage where it is not offered, may yet languish in comparative penury, a stranger to the comforts which wealth can bestow,—thus abundantly realizing the justice of Johnson's own complaint:

“Slow rises worth by poverty oppress'd.”

Whilst contemplating the mind in whom beneficent Nature has implanted powers of a colossal growth, a two-fold sensation of pride and acknowledgment excites the feelings: the latter is usually the sure consequence of the pleasures flowing from the perusal of certain works, the results of those powers; whilst the former may be said to emanate from reflecting upon the high “capacious powers” which human nature occasionally displays for the benefit and ornament of her species.

Pleased with the fond prospects of superiority and worth which enlarged capacity opens to our sight, we proudly imbibe notions of importance, view with greater complacency our frail and short-sighted reason, and are the easy converts to a doctrine which upholds the dignity and excellence of the intelligence which animates us. Vanity and ambition are ever unwilling to relinquish their favourite thesis of the native elevation of humanity; we are easily induced to cherish ideas

which widen the boundaries of the little world on which we vegetate, bear our speculations to regions far more remote, and favour pretensions of equality with those intelligences, the unknown inhabitants of a higher sphere, and possibly of a more privileged state of being. Constrained, however, by the evidence of long and mortifying experience, to distrust these Utopian schemes of mental supremacy; these pleasing illusions, these agreeable chimeras, are often in an instant dispelled through the intervention of some humiliating proofs of incapacity; proofs which, even amongst the most favoured of the sons of earth, inculcate a striking lesson on the limited nature of the profoundest and most subtle disquisitions in which human inquiry can embark.

It is decreed in nature that the capacities which fertilize and adorn the mind of man, are varied in an almost infinite gradation. As throughout the vast succession of beings who have peopled this our globe, it may reasonably be presumed that some shades of difference in moral susceptibility and disposition have always prevailed; it is no less evident that the gifts and endowments of genius are dispensed on a scale of variety equally great; that taste, learning, and science, present a field for criticism equally wide, and equally diversified in its soils and productions.

Amidst these gifts and this capacity of imparting knowledge and pleasure to their species, those writers who have scrupulously endeavoured by the worthiest and most laudable aims to promote the welfare and happiness of society, are incomparably more entitled to their warmest testimonies of applause, than those the tendency of whose writings is manifestly calculated to injure the cause of virtue, and to introduce light views of morality and religion. Instances in our own, as in all other times, have been too frequent, of talents of the first order, accompanied with a delicacy and discrimination of taste, accomplishments which render such talents far more insinuating and dangerous, being perverted to very unworthy purposes. Intellects, which would seem kindly bestowed by Heaven for alleviating the common lot of life, for adorning mankind, and reflecting honour on the

the country which gave them birth, have evinced a prompt and ready zeal in thwarting the intentions of their Donor, and disseminating the principles of vice, irreligion, and infelicity. Scarcely, in the history of civilized society is there an age (however pure in its general or national character) which has not supplied its frequent individuals, led by views which may be termed sordid and ignoble; whose ill-directed labours have been enlisted in any cause save that of moral rectitude, and of whom it may not inaptly be said, in the language of an eloquent and sublime Poet,

“When I behold a genius bright and base,
Of tow’ring talents, but terrestrial aims;
Methinks I see, as thrown from her high sphere,
The glorious fragments of a soul immortal,
With rubbish mixt, and glittering in the dust.”

The multiplied instances of this intellectual prostitution may have had its effect in reflecting a double lustre upon endowments of an extraordinary kind, expended for the moral advantage of their fellow-men; the tribute of applause which genius demands is then unbroken by any painful reminiscence of folly or depravity—the glow of acknowledgment is mingled with the most lively testimonies of esteem.

The well-known Author who is the subject of the present speculation, may be justly said to illustrate both the positions here advanced.

Well calculated to favour the notion of the soul’s elevation and capacity, he may likewise be held forth on the whole as an estimable example of the strictest moral worth, and undeviating rectitude of principle. He may even with propriety be said to claim a juster title to consistency of character than most of those who have embarked in the same line of professional life and literary intercourse. Those persons, for example, who have solicitously courted notoriety, have generally encountered the eye of many in society who have wished to ascertain whether their conduct in private life strictly accords with the sentiments which fill and animate their writings.

If it then be found that purity of speculative doctrine and unblemished morals do not always accompany each other, although charity may in part suppress those faults which truth cannot wholly conceal; the memory of such faults considerably impairs the lustre of a reputation (however in other respects bright), if shaded with inconsistencies.

Johnson, however, after all the charges which envy, malignity, or a difference of literary opinion, has and may advance against him, must in this respect alone be allowed on all hands to occupy an elevated rank.—He laboured in his writings for the benefit and improvement of his countrymen; and uniformly endeavoured to maintain and illustrate, by an independence of spirit in his life and conversation, those just and animated lessons of moral excellence which convince and persuade in his works. By an unshaken and irreproachable adherence to what he believed the path of rectitude, he strove to sustain, amidst the difficulties which attend unpatronized merit, and the cheerless prospects which a scanty and precarious subsistence holds forth, that exalted dignity of thinking, which misfortunes have been found more frequently to subdue, than to strengthen.

It has been observed by writers who well knew the human heart, and who had deeply studied the various mingling causes which often combine in determining the judgments of mankind—that a contemporary, or even a succeeding generation, is by no means the best qualified duly to estimate the worth, or pronounce the panegyric, of a celebrated individual. Johnson is yet alive in the memory of the world; the age which succeeded him can scarcely be said to have passed away. The eccentricities which marked his personal character, the paradoxical strangeness which sometimes accompanied his literary opinions, and the dogmatism with which he defended any cause which humour or caprice tempted him to espouse, are thought the fair subjects of satire and animadversion; the various foibles of his public, social, or domestic life are yet, it may be said, the occasional theme of conversation and censure. As, on the one hand, amongst certain of his friends, his critical decisions have been contemplated as almost oracular,

oracular, and his moral apophthegms treasured up with all the pride of fond recollection; so, on the other, among the great majority of his countrymen, his name has lived in their remembrances, as associated with qualities in the highest degree unamiable, and scarcely consistent with those pretensions of worth which yet have been generally acknowledged by all: amongst this latter class, those whose ages do not permit them to speak from actual observation, or cognizance of the things they deprecate, imbibe their sentiments from others, or form a hasty and erroneous judgment from a perusal of biographical anecdotes and sketches, which in some shape or another have crept into most works of contemporary or succeeding date. Jealous of his high name, they eagerly preserve the memory of these minor foils of character;—foils which with ordinary minds seem to question the justness of his celebrity; not considering that they were, unfortunately rather the effect of early prejudice contracted in education, of a native roughness tinged with constitutional melancholy, than of any caprice or perversity of disposition, or a departure from those principles which he considered as sacred. To peruse the amusing and eventful biography of an individual celebrated in active and social life, is a task of more easy accomplishment to the generality of mankind, than to glean the varied fields of criticism, or climb the heights of science. Casual readers, therefore, naturally recur to what, with most pleasure, is attended with least trouble; and hence, oftentimes form their estimate, and even their literary estimate, rather from these objectionable traits, which occupy a prominent feature in Johnson, than from the sterling weight and real excellence of his works. Among those, likewise, who can discern and appreciate his various literary beauties, the dogmatic intolerance with which his opinions are too frequently accompanied, the dictatorial tone which he occasionally assumed, and the strange pleasure which, in the true spirit of hyper-criticism he discovered, of sometimes eliciting faults where all other minds must discover beauties, have considerably moderated that admiration which they would otherwise

feel it a first duty to bestow. Although, therefore, the well-earned laurels of this distinguished ornament of British Literature have indeed thus been abundant, many combining causes have prevented his fame from attaining generally that pinnacle of greatness, which, nevertheless, in the eyes of his admirers, nay in the eyes of impartial posterity, is his just award.

Viewed apart from the celebrity which he has acquired and must ever retain in elegant and philosophical criticism, Johnson rises still higher as a Moralist. He is an original, who thinks for himself, and delivers his opinions upon the important concerns of social and relative happiness with a native and spontaneous energy of thought, which, as it was not formed by the systems of others, scruples not occasionally to advance new doctrines in the face of established authorities.

It was highly important to the general cause of virtue, and likewise of religion, that they found an advocate in talents of such capacity, and a mind of so extraordinary a grasp. The same energies, had they been prostituted to vicious or ignoble ends, might have been the occasion of very fatal consequences. As it remains, however, the character and genius of Johnson have not only exhibited, for the instruction of succeeding generations, the finest specimens of eloquence, in association or alliance with pure and elevated morality; but have opposed, it may be said, a bright and fortunate contrast to the lives, characters, and writings of many of our Gallic neighbours of contemporary fame. If the genius of France has shone forth with resplendent lustre amidst the literature of modern times; if her Rousseaus, her Diderots, and her D'Alemberts, have occasionally drawn the eyes of most learned societies, both foreign and domestic; if the brilliant and multifarious talents of her Voltaires be the theme of studied panegyric, not only in her own soil, but in every other Country of Continental Europe which has any pretensions to literary eminence:—an Englishman, with the honest glow of enthusiasm rising in his bosom, will parallel their abilities (enlisted, as they often are, in the service of infidelity and moral seduction) with the

the genius and mental resources of Johnson. Accompanied with innate dignity and independence of mind, ennobled by innate worth and integrity, he will not hesitate to assign to their possessor more exalted honours than all the laurels which have hung so thickly round their brows have ever acquired for these disciples of an imposing system of Philosophy. If the fame of the latter has considerably eclipsed that of the former on the wide theatre of Europe, this, among other concurring causes, may have been produced by the superior talent which they respectively possessed of flattering the passions of human nature, in conciliating the regards of power, and in administering agreeable flattery to sources from whence they were pretty sure to draw with accumulated interest in return.

The stern features of Johnson's mind were incapable of being accommodated to the exigences of time and policy—a more disinterested and elevated feeling pointed to nobler ends.

As the national character, and likewise the native literature, of this our Isle, must be acknowledged, upon a fair review, to differ essentially from that of France in its grand leading features; so that distinction perhaps has no where appeared more signally conspicuous, than in that particular walk in which our great Moralist shone, or more exemplified than in his life and labours. Separated only by a narrow channel of Ocean, while the natural and moral influences of her climate engendered and matured a universality of intellectual accomplishment in Voltaire—the fine discriminating powers and manliness of thought of our own country formed a proper contrast in the invigorated mind of Johnson.

As a Moralist and Critic, the fame of the Author of *Rasselas* has ranked eminently and proverbially high; he has been allowed in many respects to stand unrivaled amid the numerous competitors in the same line, who, it is the just boast of British Literature, have united and advanced our name to immortality, and rivalled the proudest claims of Antiquity. As a Biographer and Philologer, or Lexicographer, however, amidst the other characters he has adorned, he stands, if not equally distinguished,

yet honourably conspicuous, and entitled to our most grateful acknowledgments. His *Lives of Eminent Persons*, the production of his earlier years, and which, combined with other circumstances, were the instruments which raised him to notoriety, and founded the basis of his future fame, may, for literary excellence, and propriety of style, be termed models for the imitation of Biographers. Although perhaps less nervous and antithetical than that of the *Lives of the English Poets*, they yet exhibit greater simplicity and ease. Perspicuous and pure, these compositions unite in a high degree dignity with elegance; beauty of arrangement, and harmony of period, are so happily combined, that the reader at once feels his interest excited, and his approbation secured; concise, yet on the other hand sufficiently luminous, the Author in narration strikes at principal events, neglecting the review of subordinate matter; his chief aim, after having imparted requisite information on those points, seems rather to be to delineate character, than to heap together occurrences in the detail. These performances, in conjunction with the *Lives of the English Poets*, must long remain among the most finished biographical sketches in the language.

His merits as a Lexicographer are well known, and scarcely capable, perhaps, of being further illustrated to a British publick. With unwearied pains and perseverance, unpatronized by the great, and unassisted by the learned, his truly valuable Dictionary, a literary achievement unprecedented in the annals of philology, at length crowned his labours by its appearance. How far his abilities qualified him for the task he undertook, and how far his industry was successfully applied, will be clearly apparent to the candid examiner. He has done more for the perfectibility of the language, and advanced deeper into etymological studies, than any author, or, perhaps, than the united efforts of any set of authors, before or since his time. His derivations usually discover research and judgment, his various definitions are for the most part accurate and just, and the quotations he adduces in their support apt and luminous. If truth is constrained to admit that he has sometimes failed

in the eyes of the profound philologist, and occasionally displays a pedantic affectation of learning; it will likewise be observed, that his accuracy has been questioned chiefly by an author whose assertion and ingenious theories are generally more apparent than his judgment; and that he laboured not so much for the assistance of mean capacities; as to bequeath to posterity a work which should at once disclose the copiousness of our language, throw light upon the works of our early writers, and reflect lustre on *Bacon*, on *Hooker*, on *Milton*, and on *Boyle*.

Johnson, when viewed as the compiler of his Dictionary, must ever excite the warmest admiration of all who know how to estimate merit, or can admire a great and dignified mind struggling with difficulties. Employed during the greater part of the period of these labours in the sole conduct of a periodical work, he had to divide his attention upon subjects in their nature totally dissimilar.

For more than two years did he struggle with the numerous difficulties, delays, and vexations, with which the prosecution of his work was necessarily attended. Compelled to look alone to his own native resources and individual exertions for assistance;—labouring, as is well known, under the discouragements of poverty, the effects of inherent disease, and the gloom of anticipated mental suffering; the resolution with which he combated the adverse circumstances with which he had to contend was not inferior to the more celebrated (because more antient) efforts of *Demosthenes*; and the obstacles he surmounted are scarcely paralleled by the achievements of most other writers, although accelerated by all the helps of fortune.

The reputation of Johnson in the science of Criticism is so universally acknowledged and established, that to enlarge on the subject would be both superfluous and injudicious; his merit, as Author of the “*Rambler*,” as a moral delineator of the passions and aims of human life, has not been so frequently the subject of flattering encomium, perhaps not so justly appreciated. Amidst all the Authors, however, of either the ancient or modern world, who have laboured in the speculative field of

ethics, his pretensions blaze with a proud superiority: he has built a fabrick in the science of moral and theoretic disquisition, indicative alike of the most grand capacity of thought, and the most commanding powers of elocution, which can only perish, it is too little to say with his native language, but with the total extinction of literature, knowledge, and taste. For nature and human frailty are the same in every age and every clime—the character or conformation of its externals may be continually shifting a dress which is ever variable and fluctuating; but the radical basis of its operations is immutably commensurate with the existence of its objects.

Of the real value of posthumous fame, some have entertained a doubt. This, however, is certain, that, visionary as its notion may seem if it be viewed as an abstract good, there are few writers of any literary respectability who do not expend a considerable portion of their lives to obtain it. Johnson, in conjunction with his views of present subsistence, and the benefit of mankind, may naturally be supposed to extend his views into futurity, and contemplate the slow-revolving ages at a distance, improving by his preceptive eloquence, and hanging on his elaborate periods. This may have stimulated his exertions, and roused him from that habitual indolence with which he has been perhaps too hastily charged. His hopes of immortality, however, were hung upon no slender thread—no innovating systems, the offspring of a passing age, which, as it created, so it terminates their career; no malignant criticism can permanently shake the basis upon which his memory is established, or throw his merits in the shade.

The great innovator, Time, whose unsparing hand is in most other cases productive only of decay, and which often, in literature detects the fallacy of slight pretensions, may peculiarly in the case of Johnson be said to brighten and confirm his reputation, and sufficiently to prove the justice of *Voltaire*’s remark, that the best eulogium of a great Writer is a good edition of his Works. Those weaknesses, errors, or prejudices which obscured the medium through which he was contemplated, become faint, and are

are at length almost forgotten; whereas his literary beauties are ever fresh and vigorous; and his opinions, rendered venerable by years, acquire that kind of sovereignty in literary matters which we are often apt to distrust from the pen of a mere contemporary. The text alone remains; the accumulated memorials of successive commentators and scholiasts slumber in oblivion.

E. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

AT London, in the year 1641, was published, by one Thomas Heywood, a small quarto volume, intituled, "The Life of Merlin, surnamed Ambrosius. His Prophecies and Predictions interpreted; and their truth made good by our English Annals. Being a Chronological History of all the Kings and memorable passages of this Kingdome, from Brute to the reign of our Royall Sovereigne King Charles."

The following very interesting remark, strongly connected with the present subject, and to be found in MS. in a copy of the work which belonged to the late Beaupré Bell, of Beaupré Hall, in the county of Norfolk, and is now lodged in the Library of Trinity College in Cambridge, I take the opportunity of here transcribing for the use of your valuable and long-established publication.

"Mm. I saw an old MS. in Jesus Library (Cambridge), written in French, which, for several pages together, was the very same history with this. I did not take the pains to compare the whole, the language being very obsolete.—B. B."

It is worthy of remark, that a MS. was sold at the Roxburghe Sale, either the same, in all likelihood, with this (which the Librarian of Jesus College may, if he pleases, enquire into), or a duplicate; as our Readers will judge from the title: "Roman du San Graal & de Merlin." The account of it given in the Roxburghe Catalogue is, that it was "MS. magnifique sur velin, relié en 2 grands vol. fol. M.R. enrichie de 32 miniatures, & les lettres initiales peintes en couleurs rehaussées d'or." A folio volume was printed at Paris, A. D. mccccxciii. intituled "Les Prophecies de Merliu."

Yours, &c.

VERBEIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Malmsbury*, Jan. 3.

"Sit apud te, honor antiquitati, sit ingentibus factis, sit fabulis quoque."

PLIN. Epist.

IN the Life of Thomas Hobbes, which was published some time since in a Collection of Letters and papers selected from the Bodleian Library, is contained the best account I have ever seen of that celebrated person. To an inhabitant of Malmsbury it is particularly valuable; it contains many passages relating to the local history of the town, not to be found elsewhere; and, as whatever relates to such a man as the Philosopher of Malmsbury can scarcely fail of being interesting to some of your Readers, perhaps you may think the following particulars worth insertion in your Magazine. What I have to communicate relates, however, principally, to Hobbes's family; of course, as to himself, little can be added by a person of Malmsbury merely as such, Hobbes having seldom visited this place after he left it to go to Oxford. In the Register of the Abbey Church I have not been able to find any entry relative to Thomas Hobbes: no doubt Aubrey is correct as to his birth; and the Register does not commence till two years after the time assigned by him for that event. The first entry in the Malmsbury Register is dated the 18th February, 1590. The Register of Westport parish, the parish within the borough of Malmsbury in which Thomas Hobbes was born, is comparatively of modern date. The father of the Philosopher of Malmsbury was, as Aubrey states, Vicar of Westport and Charlton. Besides the Philosopher, he had another son, named Edmund: from this Edmund Hobbes, the brother of the Philosopher, are descended numerous families, still resident at Malmsbury and in its neighbourhood. The name of Hobbes, however, is now extinct. As the Philosopher died unmarried, the descendants of this Edmund Hobbes are of course his representatives.

Edmund Hobbes died in the year 1665. The following is the entry in the Register:

"Mr. Ed. Hobbes, of Westport, a burgess, bur. 22 Dec. 1665."

He had been Alderman of the borough of Malmsbury; and frequent instances occur in the Parish Register of his having performed the marriage cere-

ceremony after the publication of banns at the Market Cross, during the Protectorate of Cromwell. Aubrey says he died at the age of 80, about the year 1660, leaving a son named Francis, and two daughters, Mary Tirrell, married to Roger Tirrell, of Thornhill Farm, and Eleanor Harding; to these, his two nieces, the Philosopher left by his will two legacies of 40*l*. Edmund Hobbes, the father, gave to his daughter, Mary Tirrell, upon her marriage, a house adjoining to the Castle public-house in Westport, now the property of Adam Clark. It is not known whether there are any descendants from these two daughters of Edmund Hobbes; but the son Francis, who is stated by Aubrey to have "drowned his wit in ale," and whom he likewise calls "an ill husband," in the year 1652 married Sarah Alexander (the settlement made on the marriage of these persons is dated 3d August, 1652), and had a family of five children, who are mentioned in the will of the Philosopher, and to four of whom he has given a legacy of 100*l*. Francis did not long survive his father Edmund Hobbes, but died in the year 1668. The entry in the register is as follows:

"Francis Hobbes, of Westport, buried 8 May, 1668."

By his will, dated 6 May, 1668, he gave to his four children, Edmund, William, Sarah, and Frances, the premises called Garston, as follows: unto Edmund and William the ground called Garston, to be equally divided between them: unto his daughter Sarah, the ground called Spurmead; and unto Frances, the ground called Barnsdale Pitts. The eldest son, Thomas, was provided for by the settlement made upon his father's marriage. Edmund, the second, died, it is conjectured, unmarried. William, the third son, married, and had a son, who in some deeds is described as a currier of Bristol, where it is probable some of his descendants may be still living. Sarah was married to Thomas Matthews, described as a glover, and whose descendants were till very lately living in Malmsbury, and continued to carry on the family trade of glovers. The survivor of this family some short time since died at a very advanced period of life in a state of the most abject

poverty and wretchedness. In this branch of the family the names Edmund and Thomas were always kept up. Frances, the youngest daughter of Francis Hobbes, married John Tyley; and from this person are descended numerous families in the town of Malmsbury of the same name, as well as of the names of Dormer, Clark, &c. &c. Thomas Hobbes, the eldest of this family, the great nephew of the Philosopher, appears to have been a person of considerable property, and to have made many additions to the family estate called the "Garstons," by purchasing several other fields bearing the same appellation. This Thomas Hobbes died in the year 1727 (his will is dated 28 August in that year), and left a very numerous family. His eldest son, also Thomas Hobbes, a currier, died without issue in the year 1746; and by his will, dated the 1st of January in that year, devised his lands called Garston to his brother, Edward Hobbes, for life, and upon his decease to his nephew Thomas Hobbes, son of the said Edward Hobbes, in fee. Thomas Hobbes, the great nephew of the Philosopher, and who died in 1727, left several daughters, *viz.* one married to a person of the name of Witts, whose descendants are now living at Chippenham and Calne in this county. Another daughter was married to a Mr. Daniel Bennett, from whom are descended numerous families of the name of Bennett, Garlick, &c. &c. still resident at Malmsbury and its neighbourhood. Edward Hobbes left two daughters, one married to a person of the name of Brown, whose grandson, William Brown, a shoemaker, and an itinerant *Boanerges*, is still living at Malmsbury; and another daughter named Anne, married to — Lewis, from whom are descended numerous families of the names of Hanks, Lewis, Harding, &c. Thomas Hobbes, the son of Edward Hobbes, and to whom his uncle, Thomas Hobbes, who died in 1746, devised his lands upon the death of Edward Hobbes, resided at Bristol, where he carried on the business of a currier, and in 1752 married Mary Bosville, described as Mary Bosville, of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth, spinster. By this lady he had one son, also Thomas Hobbes, who is now, as I have

have been informed, or was lately so, resident at Swansea in Glamorganshire, where he follows the profession of a Physician. The following then is the line of descent from Edmond Hobbes, the only brother of the Philosopher Thomas Hobbes: Edmond Hobbes, brother of the Philosopher, died 1665; Francis Hobbes, his son, died 1668; Thomas Hobbes, son of Francis, died 1727; Thomas Hobbes, son of last-mentioned Thomas Hobbes, died 1746; Edward Hobbes, brother of last-mentioned Thomas Hobbes, died 175..; Thomas Hobbes, of Bristol, son of Edward Hobbes, died 177..; Thomas Hobbes, of Swansea, still, or very lately, living.

This last-mentioned Thomas Hobbes is, therefore, very evidently the heir at law of the Philosopher of Malmsbury; and by this gentleman the lands called Garston were, by indentures, dated 18th and 19th March, 1788, conveyed to Mr. John Garlick, then of Westport; but, as Mr. Garlick had married a niece of Edward Hobbes, the lands still continued in the family. A subsequent sale of the premises has, however, taken place; and the Garstons were finally alienated from the family of Hobbes in July 1810.

In the first page of the Malmsbury Register is the following entry:

"1591. June. The 18 daye of June Mr. Tho. Evans was inducted Vicar."

The entry appears to be in the hand-writing of Mr. Evans, as he has written his name at the bottom of the page. Soon after occurs the following entry:

"April 1604. The 22nd daye were married Mr. Thomas Evans, Vicar, and Alyce Foskett, wydow, by Robert Latimer, at the chappell at Rodborne."

The Reader will here recognize the names of both the persons to whom Thomas Hobbes was indebted for his education previously to his going to Oxford. Aubrey states Mr. Latimer to have been Vicar of Malmsbury: this, from the above entry, does not appear to have been the case.

In a subsequent page of the register follows the entry of the death of Mr. Evans.

"1611. Februarii. Buryed 19 February, Mr. Evan Thomas, alias Thomas Evans, late Vicar of Malmesbury, and parson there."

Mr. Evans was succeeded by a Mr. Matthew Watts. In the first page of

the Register, immediately under the entry recording the induction of Mr. Evans to the vicarage of Malmsbury, occurs an entry of the marriage of Francis, the uncle of Thomas Hobbes, and the person who sent him to, and, as Aubrey says, "altogether maintained" him at the University of Oxford. It is as follows:

"Februarii 1592, married the first daye, Francis Hobbes and Ellnor Trentor."

In the Register is likewise contained the following entry:

"April 1606. The 23 day of April, 1606, was buried Edmond Hobbes."

In the Abbey is a brass, the oldest in the church, with an inscription, to the memory of this same person. Aubrey, as before observed, says, that Mr. Robert Latimer was the Vicar of Malmsbury, and that he exchanged it for a better living, called Leigh de La Mere. This appears to be a mistake; it was his son who was Vicar, as in the Register there is the following entry:

"The eighth of July, 1633, was inducted into this vicarage of Malmesburye, William Latymer, Bachiller of Arts, anno regni Regis Caroli nono."

Mr. Robert Latimer was at this time most probably living at Leigh de la Mere, Mr. Hobbes having visited him there in the year 1637. Leigh de la Mere is a village about five or six miles from Malmsbury, and adjoins the village of Easton Percy, where Aubrey resided.

There is not the slightest tradition of the destruction of Westport Church by Sir William Waller in 1644, as mentioned by Aubrey; so true is it, as he observes, "that though men think a memorable accident shortly after it is done will never be forgotten, which, for want of entering, at last is drowned in oblivion." "Now is here rebuilt a church like a stable," is true to the letter. There is, however, I dare say, no doubt of the truth of what Aubrey says, as to the destruction of Westport Church; the town of Malmsbury having been a Royal garrison in the year 1643, as appears from many entries in the Register of baptisms of the children, marriages, and funerals, of men and Officers belonging to the King's army. Among others are the following:

"Baptized the vi of November, 1643, Elizabeth Dabridgecourt, ye dau'r of Thos. Dabridgecourt, esq. and Lieutenant Coll. in the King's armie, and De-

Deputie Governor under Coll. Howard, of the towne of Malmsburye."

"1644. Married the 30 September, Marmaduke Pudsie, Lieuten-Col. of this Garrison, and Mrs Mary Ivey, of the Abie."

It should seem, also, from the following entry, that the town had been previously in the Parliament's interest, as I believe Sir Edward Hungerford was engaged against the King.

"Item. Buryed the 19 January, 1642, one of Sir Edward Hungerford's troopers, who was shott att Siceter (Cirencester) at the bringing in of Sir Edw. Baynton.

Buried the 12 June a soldier of Captain Adies.—Buried the 13 June a soldier of Capt. Goares.—Buried the 20 June a soldier of Cap. Goares, who was accidentally killed.—17 Nov. Buryed, the same daye, a souldier yat was accidentally killed at Robert Shewrings, of Corston."

But to return to the more immediate object of this communication. Tradition has always pointed out as the birth-place of the Philosopher of Malmsbury "that extreme house that pointes into or faces the Horse-fayre; the farthest house on the left hand as you goe to Tedbury, leaving the church on the right." Nothing can possibly be more correct and accurate than this description of the situation of the house in which Mr. Hobbes was born. It was partly rebuilt about 40 years since; but, if I am not much mistaken, the buttery window still remains; so does the chimney-piece in the room below; and also, from its appearance, the window of "the innermost room where he first drew breath." Six or seven years ago a small cottage was erected by the late Mr. Joseph Hanks, a lineal descendant from Edmund Hobbes, the Philosopher's brother, against the end of the house facing "the Horse-fayre;" so that now Hobbes's house is not that "extreme house." But, with this circumstance in his recollection, Aubrey's description is so accurate, a stranger might, without the least difficulty, discover the Philosopher's birth-place. The house is now inhabited by a Mrs. Hanks; and formerly it was much visited by strangers, who would cut pieces from an elder-bush growing in the garden, gather leaves from the different shrubs, and even carry off pieces of mortar from the walls, as memorials of the Philosopher of Malmsbury. Such is the tradition of the place. The Public House men-

tioned by Aubrey, called "The three Cuppes," in "the broad place" in Westport, is still in existence; and the house opposite to it, where Mr. Hobbes received his education under Mr. Latimer, must be that now inhabited by James Bond. The one adjoining it on the South side was, as I have been informed, many years since a smith's shop.

How much reason have the present inhabitants of Malmsbury to regret that Mr. Hobbes failed in his endeavours to obtain from King Charles the grant of the land in Braydon for his intended school! This land, it is extremely probable, was the same that was sold about a year since by the Commissioners for managing the Revenue of the Crown Lands. There are, however, two Free-schools at Malmsbury, one of them said to be founded by the Saxon King Athelstan, whose tomb is still remaining in the Abbey. The revenue of this school is only 20*l. per annum*. It is reported that it was at this school that Hobbes and Aubrey both received their education—*Quantum mutatus!* It would puzzle the present master, a decayed tallow-chandler, to instruct his scholars to translate "*Euripidis Medea*" out of Greek into Latin Iambicks. In a note to Aubrey's "*Life of Hobbes*," the word *Gasten* is derived from *Gast*, meaning *Guest*. This is not the pronunciation of the word in North Wilts; but the whole is founded on the supposition that the field is called *Gaston*: it is commonly pronounced so; but in the deeds relating to the property, the name is almost constantly written *Garston*; and the supposition that it was so called, as being the *Gaston* or *Guest Ground* of the Monastery, must be very far, I should imagine, from the right derivation. There are *Garston Grounds* where there never was a monastery or any religious house, as at Sherston Magna, Kemble, *Garsdon*, and many other places in this part of Wiltshire; besides, some of the fields that bear the name of *Garston*, are, and have been from time immemorial, applied to the purposes of tillage. I should rather conjecture that the name must be derived from some word denoting excellence. The *Garston Grounds* are generally the best in the parish: those at Malmsbury are proverbially so.

B. C. THOMAS.

RE-

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff; written by himself at different Intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his Son, Richard Watson, LL.B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. 4to, pp. 551. Cadell and Davies.*

AUTO-BIOGRAPHY is a very delicate sort of production; if executed by persons of talent, and still more if by persons of genius, with an union of frankness and sound discretion, it is of high value and profound interest. But if, on the one hand, it be affected and dissembling, or on the other, garrulous, gossiping, and full of trifles, it becomes not only vapid, but ridiculous.

Bishop Watson has steered between these extremes, and perhaps with a very rare felicity. If he errs, it is for want of sufficient minuteness; because he confines himself too much to his public life; to the discussion of public questions;—though it must be admitted that such as he has chosen to register have not yet lost their importance, nor ever will, as long as the present Constitution of these Kingdoms remains.

If it be said that these are matters of public history, let it be recollected in how slovenly and inaccurate a manner public discussions on such questions are generally recorded. The very point in debate is often not only imperfectly narrated, but entirely misrepresented. If it be necessary to refer to it as authority, where it lays down doubtful opinions, no one can venture to rely upon it as that which was insisted on. In such cases the speaker's own testimony of what he said is decisive.

It is easy to imagine cases in which such precise evidence would not be advantageous to the person commemorated. To plausible Orators, who possess a command of specious language, and know how to take advantage of temporary and personal topics, the uncertainty of loose reports is very full of convenience and protection; while the *litera scripta* is extremely dangerous.

Let it not therefore be supposed that the generality of those who have made a considerable figure as constant

and copious debaters would be able, with safety, to fill up the memoirs of themselves with such materials.

It was far otherwise with Bp. Watson; he thought for himself on all occasions, and thought with uncommon force, clearness, and profundity. The very simplicity and ease with which he comprehended his subjects and wielded his arguments gave, before ordinary minds, even the appearance of superficiality in that which was pre-eminently deep.

For these reasons Bp. Watson's Memoirs of himself will always continue to be a very valuable document of the times in which he lived; and will, on reflection, be far better prized than if at first perusal it had better satisfied an idle and trifling curiosity.

It would, indeed, have rendered the narrative pleasanter, if more of private feelings and private habits had been laid open. But this Prelate was rather a Philosopher and a man of science than a man of genius; he does not seem to have dealt in native impressions; he was always a reasoner, but never a painter. He was never led astray therefore by images which forced themselves before his fancy; but arrived at his results by a regular logical process. That such qualities of the mind, and such a mode of exercising them, form characters highly desirable in society, and well fitted to fill up some of those various stations in public life, which require such diversified talents, will scarcely be questioned; but that they are *exclusively* useful, or necessary, will not equally be granted. However plausible mere reasoning may appear, there are subjects which are to be determined, and resolutions to be formed, by higher sorts of faculties than the mere reasoning power. The data of high-minded conclusions sometimes lie deeper than mere language can grasp, and than can be brought into the form of a syllogism.

But it is a striking incident to the sort of ability which distinguished Bp. Watson, to be too narrow in its appreciation of any other sort of talent, and too confident of its own! This is the glaring blemish of the Bishop's Memoir; and apparently the source

source of those unseemly discontents and that unchastized ambition which cast a strong shade on his many virtues. That he was not promoted to an higher See, is the constant and pusillanimous theme of his complaint. That with the notions he consistently entertained, and no doubt entertained honestly, he should have been promoted to the Prelacy at all, was a piece of luck quite out of the ordinary course of human affairs. In truth, it arose from a vacancy at a critical moment of a critical Administration, which lasted but a very few months. We much doubt if choice would have been made of this Divine for the Mitre by any other Minister than Lord Shelburne; and perhaps not by him, had the vacancy happened a few months later. This opinion is grounded on the occurrences stated between p. 95 and p. 103 of the Memoir. We do not venture to state this opinion as more than a probability. Dr. Watson, in the situation of a Bishop, might exercise a freedom of dissent with the Minister, which he might not have taken as the mere Cambridge Professor of Divinity. But we are inclined to think that he would have exercised it with his characteristic bluntness; and that this would have been fatal to his elevation.

The Bishop continually puts forth his services to the Church and the cause of Religion, as the grounds of his title to farther promotion. The general opinion of the talent and merit of his "Apology for the Bible," and his "Letters to Gibbon," is concurrent with his own. But in no age of our Ecclesiastical History has the most brilliant literary merit in professional productions necessarily secured a Mitre, much less a Primacy. The immortal Hooker, with whom the Bishop, in moments of the most elated vanity, could scarcely put himself in competition, died a Country Rector—humble, peaceful, and contented. There are matters of Church Policy, over which, whether right or wrong, so long as they form the basis of the Establishment, he who differs from their principles cannot reasonably expect to be chosen to preside. That the Bishop had a leaven of democracy inherent in the whole frame of his opinions, few men who unite candour with sagacity will venture to deny. The leveling principle is ap-

parent in the scheme of equalizing the revenues of the Bishopricks.

We have thus spoken freely; but we trust also honestly, and kindly. We have no party politicks, no orthodox bigotry, no sectarian zeal to gratify. We shall as little indulge in revengeful degradation, or affected scorn or censure, as in coarse, indiscriminate, and interested panegyric. Having guarded ourselves by a frank avowal of those objections to which, on our part, the Memoir in question has exposed the eminent man it records, we will indulge ourselves in the more pleasing task of contemplating his virtues and his great endowments.

The grasp of his conceptions, the lucid arrangement of his mental stores, and the simplicity and directness of his thoughts and conclusions, are splendid and delightful examples of a master-mind: he had the art of at once throwing off superfluities, and disentangling sophistries, from any favourite subject. He could seize the principle which combined, and the principle which separated, the parts of that which he undertook to explain; and thus dissect or form them again into an harmonious whole, with a facility which was equally instructive and pleasant. The nakedness of his strength on every topick which he handled, so unlike the parade of learning, or the artifices of minor talent, or the cloudedness of twilight pretensions, conveys a sort of grandeur and gladness to the mind, like the breaking forth of the sun, after the sky has been enveloped in mists.

There are other traits of energy and splendour in his character, which at least lay hold of the imagination, and associate his memory with visions such as genius loves. He whose mind and heart are richly stored will behold with admiration the Bishop busy in erecting his mansion on the banks of Windermere; and delight to contemplate him rearing his plantations and forests in Calgarth Park; bringing the light of Science to Agriculture, making the barren heath smile with verdure and corn; draining marshes, clearing wildernesses, and bidding trees wave on the summits of craggy rocks! In these romantic retreats we behold him throwing off vain pomp, disdainful of the trappings to which his fitful ambition and warm temper at other times aspired;

and enjoying native pleasures in all the native vigour of his powerful intellect. We will not say that he enjoyed it as a Poet; he seems not to have had a ray of that cast of mind about him. In his whole Memoirs we see not a trace of any sensibility to Polite Literature of any kind. Hayley appears almost the only man in this walk with whom he corresponded, or appears to have been acquainted: the name of Johnson scarce ever (if ever) occurs. What is more extraordinary, we believe Burke, a Politician, is only once mentioned or alluded to. It must be obvious that the Bishop differed from that splendid orator and profound statesman *totis viribus*: but we presume that, even in the height of his self-estimation, he could scarcely consider this wonderful man beneath his notice.

On the whole, we must admit that in many leading points Bp. Watson was a great ornament to the Bench. There is something in commanding and practical talents like his, which carries with them the respect so necessary to that high station; much also to the same purpose even in his bold and decisive temper. His skill in weapons to combat sophistry, the industry which he could apply, the readiness of his pen, the vigorous plainness of his style, the weight which his scientific acquirements added to his character, the amiableness of his private life, and the awe which the simple greatness of his manners and habits carried with it, exhibited a concurrence of high qualifications which do not very often unite under the same Mitre.

The Bishop was born at Heversham, in Westmoreland, in August 1737; was promoted to the Bishoprick of Landaff, July 26, 1782; and died July 4, 1816, æt. 79. His eldest son, formerly Lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards, died before him, having married Miss Corry, a natural sister of Lord Belmore, by whom he left issue. [See vol. LXXXVI. ii. 274.]

2. *British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England: to which are added, I. Peregrinatorium Religiosum; or Manners and Customs of Antient Pilgrims. II. The Consuetudinal of Anchorets and Hermits. III. Some account of the Continentes, or Persons who had made Vows of Chastity. IV. Four select Poems in various Styles. 1. Economy*

of Monastic Life. Spenser. 2. Triumph of Vengeance, an Ode. Gray. 3. The Red Man, or Address of Buonaparte's familiar Dæmon. Gray and Collins. 4. An Epitaph in the German manner. By Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke, M. A. F. A. S. Author of the History of Gloucestershire, Illustrations of the Townley Statues, Abridgment of Whitby's Commentary, Occasional Sermons, &c. A new Edition, very much enlarged, and embellished with Plates. 4to, pp 562. Nichols and Co.

WHEN the first edition of this elaborate and interesting Work appeared, it was pronounced by our learned brethren "a valuable and important addition to the stock of our National History." It was introduced into every Library which professed to include the higher order of publications; and, with no other aid than its intrinsic merits, which may in the main be said to consist in the novelty and curiosity of the matter, gradually become scarce and dear.

The imperfection of first Essays is manifest, because general opinion has not developed itself in the detection of omissions, or the suggestion of improvements. In what respects the first edition was defective is mentioned by the Author in his Preface, and the *desiderata* supplied accordingly in this new issue; which, if the first obtained a large share of public approbation, must, in reason, be much better. We are persuaded that it is so; and we trust that we are only treating a laborious and careful Writer with common justice, when we adduce the causes upon which our favourable opinion is founded.

To every man of high reason and strong pious feeling, enlightened by science, nothing is more disgusting than the nauseous filth of superstition, folly, spiritual pride, fraud, cunning, prejudice, and ignorance, which is perpetually thrown into the "living water" of pure simple elementary character, the divine Philosophy of Christ. Were it not conspicuous that Ecclesiastical History is, with rare exceptions, a Medical Nosology, it could not be believed that a voluntary relinquishment of society, to live upon vegetable food, and forego all pleasures, should entitle a man to a liberal provision of his worldly necessities, and even empire, over the very minds of his fellow-beings. Although the social duties tend chiefly to the well-being of man, and although, in all

all ages, it has been established by Nature, that the trade-wind of our animal appetites should continue, under all circumstances, to have a permanent and uniform direction; yet Folly has ever delighted, like a child playing with a toy, to *box the compass*, and steer the vessel out of the latitude where alone it can meet with the gale which carries it into a safe port. No truism can be more evident, than that a state of seclusion is one of selfishness; and, in a religious and moral view, allowable only to infancy, age, or disease. How then could such a system ever find advocates? In warm climates the wants of food, heat, and cloathing, are felt in so slight a degree, scarcely at all, that such seclusions are not perceived to affect the interests of society (Nature there, comparatively speaking, wet-nursing her children throughout life); and these Oriental habits becoming ingrafted with our divine religion, and various systems of false Philosophy, were, by migratory fanatics, who knew that, to avoid persecution, it was not safe to stay long in one place, introduced into the West and North of Europe. Such was the origin of that strange system known by the name of Monachism, which, transplanted to our regions, could never be made to attain a perfect growth. In treating the subject as a question of climate, we are vindicated by the plainest laws of political œconomy; for it is most certain that a larger population can be more easily supported in Asia than in Europe, and that a tendency to augment unnecessarily unproductive labour is anywhere only a method of diminishing the supply of our wants and comforts, and obstructing the progress of civilization and refinement. This is no paradox. It is a simple result of the increase with which Providence rewards labour.

These remarks may serve to introduce one leading improvement in this new Edition of Mr. Fosbrooke's Work. We are informed by our Author, in his valuable and original Preface, that some of our Brethren had complained of the paucity of reflections in the first Work; and, to show the propriety of the remark, had quoted the passage (p. 214, new edit.) beginning with "Monachism," &c. as "exhibiting genius and talents,

which ought to have been more and better exerted." With the vague terms "genius and talents," as here applied, we are disposed to quarrel. We should rather say, that Mr. Fosbrooke's reflections show philosophical habits of thinking, and much original knowledge of human nature and the world. We not only allude to the passage in question, but to others in particular, which we shall extract as specimens. We think that they would not disgrace our highest Philosophical Historians.

The first passage regards Fanaticism, p. 3.

"Fanaticism will ever have success. It treats upon a subject where there is a general feeling and interest, and acts by operating upon passion, which is always contagious and intelligible; because the sensations of all mankind are similar, though their understandings may differ.

"Without a common interest, unanimity is impossible; and this common interest extends only to Religion at large. Particular modes of professing it are questions unconnected with the feelings, which ['particular modes' should have been added, *feelings* not being *the antecedent*] therefore do not attract the ignorant, who expect the senses to be roused, by the inebriating pleasures of what may be called the *spiritous liquors* of Divinity."

Though we rather reprobate the severity of this remark, yet, as it is plain the vulgar cannot comprehend abstract scientific disquisition, we agree with Gray, that *chopping Logic* is not a good general rule for Sermon composition; and that there is room for improvement by persuasive and feeling addresses, founded upon plain Scriptural truths, without the aid of frothy trash, or syllabub declamations. It is an extraordinary fact, but well authenticated, that a Methodist Preacher used the following metaphor in all its homely indelicacy: "If you tread in * * * *, you know it will spread all over the shoes; thus it is with sin. If you do not scrape and rub and brush your shoes, it will stink and foul the whole house; so also it is with sin." Being publicly rebuked for the coarseness of his language, the zealous Wesleyan observed that, as he was preaching to Colliers, it was the *best* method which he could take to be understood. Though it is plain that he degraded

degraded the holiness of Religion, by bringing (to use his own method of figurative style) the *blackguards* of language into the society of this chaste and dignified Matron, yet there was a basis of prudence in his general principle; and it is only from an opinion that much good will infallibly result to our excellent Church-establishment from plainer and more general preaching, that we have made this digression.

The second passage which occurs in the Chapter of Modern Monachism, relates to Bouthillier de la Rance, the founder of the order of La Trappe. It is as follows:

“He [Bouthillier] is said in early life to have been a man of elegant mind and pleasurable habits, who at the age of fourteen published an edition of Anacreon. Two accounts are given of his change of manners; one, that it was owing to a providential escape when a gun burst upon his shoulder; another, that, intending to surprize a favourite female by an unexpected visit after long absence, he rushed into her room, and found her a corpse, disfigured beyond conception by the small pox, and the surgeon about to separate the head from the body, because the coffin had been made too short. The shock was terrible; but, had he been a confirmed libertine, would have been soon forgotten, except by occasional painful recollections.

“Too rigid education (for he had been tutored under an Archbishopal uncle) produces an exaggerated estimate of pleasure. But, being undeceived by experience, and elevated above mere grossness by literary habits, he recurred to early impressions. Warm feelings, united with an active mind, must ever have a *hobby*, which it pursues fanatically; and through the Monastic Fenelon system of his education, a system which in its pursuit of faultless character forgets that to be void of excellence is the greatest of all faults, Bouthillier de la Rance, unfortunately for the world considering his abilities and energy, directed his attention to the creation of feeble character and useless innocence. As he does not quote the Sacred Writings but to support the postils of the Ascetic Fathers, he did not know that one object of the Holy Apostles in the Epistles was, to fix all the necessary forms of Christian Communities. Unacquainted with the real tendency of Apostolical Philosophy to produce, by means of faith, purity, contentment, and prudence, a sublime

mind, and a happy temper; he did not also know that Christianity has, by this means, the promise of the life *which now is*, as well as of that which is to come. In his Monastic reforms, he places the minds of his followers immoveable in the stocks, and makes them corporeally mere dumb working animals, always in harness, and prevented, except by agricultural industry, from rendering common services to mankind, much more from making those active exertions for the good of society; of producing which, under happier religious principles, no man would have been more capable.” P. 401.

Passing by other interesting reflections, dispersed through the Work, all in the same style, *viz.* of avoiding common-place and obvious idea, we notice only one (in p. 17), because it has a bearing upon a favourite political dogma now much in vogue: we allude to the abolition of *flogging* in the Navy and Army.

Mr. Fosbrooke says,

“Corporeal punishments have ever been indispensable, where grossness of character prevails.”

We know an old farmer, who said, after his hen-roost had been robbed, “that there were no good times since whipping was left off.” However esteemed may be this remark, it is sufficient to state, that by this means alone discipline is supported in the Army and Navy among numbers of ferocious characters, without that sacrifice of life or civil utility which the punishments of the common law occasion. If a ruffian be sensible of nothing else, he can at least feel pain; and it is a fact not to be disputed, that this mode of punishment is attended with greater benefit to the publick and the delinquent, and is more often *an act of humanity*, than other methods.

(To be continued.)

2. *A True and Faithful Account of what passed in our Parish, between Mr. New-church, Mr. No-church, and Mr. True-church, on Sunday last.* Chippenham, printed. Sold by Hatchard.

CHEAP Tracts have been a weapon very actively employed against the Church, and in no instance with more malicious purpose and insidious manner than in the “Village Dialogues” of a popular Methodist well known in the Metropolis. — We are happy, therefore, in meeting with a power-

a powerful antidote in the present *Village Dialogue*, the production of a Clergyman *, who by this and similar effusions in aid of his professional exertions, has ably defended his parish from the inroads of the enemy. How far the narrative may be founded in fact, we are not competent to say; but we have no difficulty in asserting, that it has the utmost force of verisimilitude.

The speakers, *New-church* and *No-church*, are introduced railing against the Church and its Ministers, and boasting of their own *experiences*, when accident brings old *True-church* to the spot, a venerable old man, who had never left the communion into which he had been baptized. They attack him, as usual, about *formal prayers*, and the *heap of old stones* in which he went to worship.

True-church answers:

“If you call a *heap of old stones* that venerable place where your own father, and all who went before him (now mingled with the church-yard dust) worshipped, I shall not reply; but I think a *heap of old stones* dedicated time out of mind to *one holy* purpose is, at any rate, as good as a heap of new bricks, whether nick-named *Ebenezer* or *Zion*; which might be thought, like some whom I have seen, all shew and profession on the outside.”

His antagonists proceeding to use hard words against him, as is but too much their practice; old *True-church* says,

“I shall not return railing for railing; though perhaps, to a severe and unjust accusation, I may be pardoned (and peradventure *sin not*) if I return an answer mixed with some asperity; but, unconverted as I may be, in your opinion, I know that St. Paul classes *railers* and *revilers* with drunkards and adulterers.—Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor *revilers*, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God.” 1 Cor. vi. 10.

The old man continues to fight them with Scriptural weapons, but with great mildness and simplicity, and powerfully defends the Liturgy and the Parish Minister. He quits them at length with Christian wishes; and they turn away to talk again of their *experiences*, and to rail at his

obstinacy. Though it is well said in another part, that, while “they both appealed to the infallible witness of their own *experiences*, as the Lord had revealed them to each,” yet nothing could be more different than their belief.

The circulation of this cheap Tract is calculated to do good service in the cause of the injured Clergy; and we know indeed that much has actually been effected by it.

4. *Instructions for the use of Candidates for Holy Orders, and of the Parochial Clergy, as to Ordination, Licences, Institutions, Collations, Induction, Dispen-
sations: with Acts of Parliament relating to the Residence of the Clergy and Maintenance of Curates; and to Mortgages in cases of Buildings and Repairs; and also to Exchanges of Parsonage Houses and Glebe Lands: with the Forms to be used.* By Christopher Hodgson, Secretary to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Rivingtons.

SUCH a compilation as the present has long been an Ecclesiastical *desideratum*. Drawn up as it is with the greatest care and attention, we have therefore much pleasure in strongly recommending it to the Clergy. We have good reason for believing that to several of our Prelates this formulary composition has given great satisfaction.

The Preface of the accurate Compiler incontrovertibly bespeaks the propriety of his undertaking; and is that part only of the volume which here it may be requisite to cite.

“The Compiler has in his official situation witnessed the inconvenience to which Candidates for Holy Orders, and Clergymen about to be licensed to cures or lectureships, and to be instituted or collated to benefices, and to solicit dispensations for plurality, are continually liable, in consequence of the want of a book of plain Practical Instructions on such subjects; and also the trouble which is experienced by Bishops and their Officers in consequence of the papers and documents necessary to be presented on the above occasions being prepared in an informal manner.

“It appeared to him not an useless undertaking to supply the want of such a work; and he has therefore, in the following pages, with such ability as the experience of several years devoted to his official duties has afforded, and from the

autho-

* The Rev. W. L. Bowles, of Bremhill, Wilts.

authority of the Acts of Parliament and Canons relating to the subject, in a plain and, he trusts, in an intelligible manner, given such Instructions, and proposed such Forms, as will for the future remedy much of the inconvenience and trouble which have hitherto been felt.

“With a view to render the work of more general and extensive utility, the Act of Parliament, passed in the 57th year of the reign of His present Majesty, chap. 99. intituled ‘An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Persons holding of Farms, and for enforcing the Residence of Spiritual Persons on their Benefices, and for the Support and Maintenance of Stipendiary Curates in England,’ is set forth, to which an Index of Reference to the contents of the Act is added.

“The Compiler has also added Instructions for preparing Petitions for Licences of Non-residence; and Directions as to the Notifications to be made annually to the Bishop, by certain Spiritual Persons, according to the 23d Section of the before-mentioned Act.

“And as recourse is every day had to the powers of the Acts of Parliament enabling the beneficed Clergy to borrow money, for the purpose of building, rebuilding, or repairing their Parsonage Houses, and Buildings and Offices belonging thereto, and to the Acts of Parliament authorizing, in certain cases, the Exchange of Parsonage Houses and Glebe Lands for other Houses and Lands, it has been considered that, as the necessary steps to be taken, and documents to be procured by Clergymen, who may be desirous to build, re-build, or repair their Glebe Houses, and to make such Exchanges as authorized by the said Acts, are attended with no small trouble, the insertion of those Acts, with the addition of Practical Directions, with Forms to be used, will be very serviceable, and will tend to remove the difficulties which often occur on a perusal of those Acts, unassisted by any Instructions.

“The information herein contained may perhaps appear confined, when it is considered how wide a field the Law respecting Spiritual Persons presents. In answer to such an objection, it may be observed, that the present is intended merely as a book of Practical Use; and the Compiler believes that its contents will be found to embrace almost all the subjects of daily occurrence, where resort must be had by the Candidate for Orders, the Curate, or the Incumbent, to the Diocesan.

“The present appears a fit season for the Publication, as the Laws respecting the Residence of the Clergy, and the

Maintenance of Curates, which for a considerable time past had been in an unsettled state, have been fixed and determined by the Act of Parliament before referred to; and as that Act happily promises to be permanent, so the Forms which are here set forth, drawn up according to that Act, will, it is hoped, not be liable to alteration.”

We will add a list of the forms and documents given; to which the directions that Mr. Hodgson has at any time subjoined are always conspicuous.

“Instructions as to Deacons’ Orders; Priests’ Orders; Licences to Stipendiary Curates; Licences to Lecturers; Licences to Perpetual Curates; Institutions and Collations to Benefices; Forms to be observed after Institutions and Collations; Dispensations for Plurality; Act of Parliament as to the Residence of the Clergy and Maintenance of Curates; Index to the said Act; Instructions as to Petitions for Licences of Non-residence; General Instructions as to Petitions for Licences of Non-residence; Instructions as to Notifications of Exemptions; The Acts of Parliament called Gilbert’s Acts; Instructions as to Mortgages under Gilbert’s Acts; Acts of Parliament authorizing the Exchanges of Parsonage Houses and Glebe Lands; Instructions as to Exchanges under the said Acts; General Directions as to Exchanges under the before-mentioned Acts.”

5. *Anecdotes respecting Cranbourn Chase, with a very concise Account of it; together with the Rural Amusements it afforded our Ancestors in the days of yore. By William Chafin, Clerk. Written in September 1816. 8vo. pp. 56. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.*

THIS little Work abounds in curious and authentic information, not only to the Antiquary and the Topographer, but also to the general Reader, and more particularly to all admirers of the Sports of the Field; and the Author assures us, “that he has introduced nothing in his narrative but what he hath vouchers in his possession for the truth of.”

“The earliest account of Cranborne Chase, that can be taken in these days, seems to be from the æra when King John, or some other Royal Personage, had a hunting-seat at Tollard Royal, in the county of Wilts. Hence the name of *Royal* to that parish was certainly derived. And there are vestiges in and about the old Palace, which, to an accurate

curate observer, clearly evince that it was once a royal habitation. And even at this time it bears the name of 'King John's House.' The large cypress trees growing before the house, the relics of grand terraces, which may be easily traced, the park to which some of them lead, and the gate at the end of the park at the entrance of the Royal Chase, now called *Alarm Gate*, being the place where most probably the horn was blown to call the keepers to their duty in attending their Lord in his sports, seem to confirm this.—There is a venerable old wych-elm tree near the gate called *Alarm Gate*, on the Chase side of it, under which Lord Arundel, the present possessor of Tollard Royal, holds a Court annually, on the first Monday in the month of September. There are many things about this once royal mansion (but now reduced to a small farm-house*) worthy the researches of an Antiquary.

"There can be no doubt but that at a time in ancient days, when the Chase was in the hands of Royalty, it was an immense tract of woodlands, without any roads or passages through them; and that they were afterwards, by Royal commandment, cut into commodious Ridings through the whole of the Chase, and those Ridings planted on both sides with various evergreens, as browse for the support of the deer in the winter, which Vert, as it is properly named, hath ever been cut down by the keepers as occasion may require, and is indubitably the sole property of the owner of the Chase. After these great improvements were made, the whole of the Chase was portioned out into eight distinct Walks."

The boundaries of these different Walks are accurately described; and many amusing anecdotes related respecting the Chase, the various claims and encroachments which have been made on it, and the law-suits thereby occasioned.

We give the most perfect credence to the venerable Writer, when he asserts that

"He hath no other end or view whatever, but to prevent gentlemen from throwing away their money in useless contests, and to promote harmony, friendship, and good neighbourhood. This is the sole end of his labour; and he most sincerely hopes he shall never again have occasion to take his pen in hand on the present subject; and does

most solemnly declare that he has asserted nothing but what he believes to be true."

On the subject of Buck-hunting, some original letters written in or about the year 1681 are given; from which, says Mr. Chafin,

"There is good reason to infer that the Summers in those days, were much hotter than they have been in the greater part of the last century. Their time of meeting in those days seems invariably to have been at four o'clock in the evening; and the custom of the sportsmen seems to have been that of taking a slight repast at two o'clock, and to have their dinners at the most fashionable hours of the present day.—The hunting in an evening was certainly a well-judged measure, and advantageous to the sport every way. The deer were at this time upon their legs, and more easily found; they were empty, and more able to run, and to shew sport; and as the evening advanced, and the dew fell, the scent gradually improved, and the cool air enabled the horses and the hounds to recover their wind, and to go through their work without injury. But just the reverse of this would be the hunting late in the morning, which must be obvious to every sportsman. But what has been mentioned is peculiar to Buck-hunting only. Stag-hunting is in some measure a Summer amusement also; but that chase is generally much too long to be ventured on in an evening. It would carry the sportsman too far distant from their own hospitable homes. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, in pursuing the stag, to have the whole day before them. It was customary, in the last century, for those sportsmen who were addicted to the sport of Buck-hunting, and who regularly followed it, to meet every season on the 29th day of May, King Charles's Restoration, with oak boughs in their hats or caps, to shew their loyalty (velvet caps were chiefly worn in those days, even by the ladies); and to hunt young male deer, in order to enter the young hounds, and to stoop them to their right game, and to get the older ones in wind and exercise, preparatory to the commencement of the buck-killing season. This practice was termed *blooding the hounds*; and the young deer killed were called *blooding-deer*, and their venison was deemed fit for an epicure; for it was reported, and I believe with truth, that an hind-quarter of this sort of venison which had been thoroughly hunted, was once placed on the table before the celebrated Mr. Quin, at Bath, who declared

* A view of it, in its present state, is given in the Gentleman's Magazine vol. LXXXI. Part ii. p. 217.

clared it to be the greatest luxury he ever met with, and ate very heartily of it. But this taste seems not to have been peculiar to Mr. Quin alone; for persons of high rank have joined in the same opinion: and even Judges, when on their Circuits, indulged in the same luxury, as appears from the following extract, which has lately fallen into my hands. It is taken from a steward's old accompt-book, found in the noble old mansion of Orchard Portman, near Taunton, in Somersetshire. The entry in the book is made in the following form and words:

“ ‘ 10th Aug^t 1680. Delivered Sr William, in the higher Oriol, going a hunting with the Judges, £2. 0s. 0d.’ ”

“ From hence, therefore, it appears, that in those days Buck-hunting, for there could be no other kind of hunting meant, was in so much repute, and so much delighted in, that even the Judges could not refrain from partaking in it when on their Circuits; and it seems that they chose to hunt their own venison, which they annually received from Orchard park at the time of the Assizes; and I cannot but deem them good judges, in preferring hunted venison to that which had been shot.”

“ Packs of hounds have been ever kept in the neighbourhood of the Chase, and hunted there in the proper seasons; and there were three sorts of animals of chase besides deer, *viz.* foxes, hares, and merrin-cats: but I believe the race of the latter are nearly extinct; their skins were too valuable for them to be suffered to exist. I believe at that time no hounds were kept and used for any particular sort of game except the Buck-hounds, but that they hunted casually the first that came in their way.—I believe that the first real steady pack of Fox-hounds established in the Western part of England was by Thomas Fownes, esq. of Stepleton, in Dorsetshire, about the year 1730. They were as handsome, and fully as complete in every respect, as any of the most celebrated packs of the present day. The owner, meeting with some worldly disappointments, was obliged to dispose of them; and they were sold to Mr. Bowes, in Yorkshire, the father of the late Lady Strathmore, at an immense price for those days.”

“ The Chase also in former days afforded the amusement of Hawking, which was the most predominant rural amusement for many ages, and was followed by all the gentry of the country at a great expense. There are many large tracts of land in and near the Chase, now called *Hawking Downs*, for—
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merly covered with gorse and fern, and the resort of winged game, pheasants, and partridges; and the bordering woods produced woodcocks, which came to a flight for the hawks, in the open glades, when disturbed from the woods, and shewed great sport. This amusement was so fashionable, and carried to such an height, that no gentleman could be completely dressed for company, without having a glove on his left hand, and a hawk sitting on it. He who bore his hawk in the most graceful manner, was deemed to be the most accomplished cavalier; and, to please the ladies, it was the practice to play flirting tricks with the plumes of the hawks, at the same time, and in like manner, as the ladies did with their fans.—Falconry was once the amusement of all the Sovereigns of Europe, and paramount over all other rural diversions. The post of Grand Falconer was a place of high dignity at all their Courts, and at some of them is still continued. The Duke of St. Alban's is, at this time, Hereditary Grand Falconer of the British Court, with a salary of 1200*l.* *per annum*. Falconry was the reigning amusement of Great Britain for so long a time, that the various terms made use of in the practice of it have been ingrafted into the English language, and the great and immortal Shakespeare did not disdain to make use of them frequently in his works; and, I believe, they are still made use of by our greatest Orators, both in the Houses of Parliament and at the Bar.”

Horse-racing and Cock-fighting are appropriately discussed; but we leave the Reader to amuse himself with these in Mr. Chafin's spirited publication.

6. Rome, Naples, *et* Florence, *en* 1817. *Par M. de Stendhal, Officier de Cavalerie.* 8vo. pp. 366. Colburn.

WE find here, in a nine months excursion in Italy, a most animated and entertaining description of the Arts, Literature, Manners, and Character of a people, as they presented themselves to the observation of an intelligent and enthusiastic young Frenchman, written at the passing moment, in the way of journal, in the most easy strain. Musick is much dilated upon. Modern Literature is described as being at a very low ebb; but we cannot here omit the following tribute to a recent English publication:

“ L'un des libéraux les plus marquans de Rome me prend à part pour me dire :
‘ Monsieur,

‘Monsieur, il y a un livre sublime, un livre qui, suivant moi, contient le bonheur des peuples et des rois: c’est le *Dictionnaire de Chalmers.*’ ”

Allowing for national prejudice, we can almost forgive the lively sarcasms in which our Author sometimes indulges with respect to the *dull* monotony of English manners; nevertheless we must hope that the prediction with which he concludes the Work may be long averted from our Country.

It is but justice to M. Stendhal to admit that, for the most part, his comparisons and national discriminations are not only entertaining, but just. Of the description of places we subjoin the following specimen:

“Je n’oublierai pas plus la rue de Tolède que la vue qu’on a de tous les quartiers de Naples: c’est, sans comparaison, à mes yeux, la plus belle ville de l’univers. Il faut ne pas avoir le moindre sentiment des beautés de la nature, pour oser lui comparer Gênes. Naples, malgré ses trois cent quarante mille âmes, est comme une maison de campagne placée au milieu d’un beau paysage. A Paris, l’on ne se doute pas qu’il y ait au monde des bois ou des montagnes; à Naples, à chaque détour de rue, vous êtes surpris par un aspect singulier du mont Saint-Elme, de Pausicippe, ou du Vésuve. Aux extrémités de toutes les rues de l’ancienne ville, on aperçoit, au midi, le mont Vésuve, et au nord le mont Saint-Elme.”

Favoured by situation and by climate, the Italians are represented as the happiest people in the world, although we are told that “La musique est le seul art qui vive encore en Italie.”

7. *Lines suggested by the Death of the Princess Charlotte.* By Thomas Gent, Author of a *Monody* on Sheridan, &c. &c. 4to, pp. 12. Taylor and Hessey.

MR. GENT’S “Poetic Sketches” were reviewed in vol. LXXVIII. p. 428; and his “Monody” in vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 442. Nor are the present “Lines” less worthy of public notice; but we have room only for a single Stanza.

“Genius of England! wherefore to the earth [tre cast?

Is thy plum’d helm, thy peerless scep-
Thy courts of late with minstrelsy and mirth [past;

Rang jubilant, and dazzling pageants
Kings, heroes, martial triumphs, nuptial rites —

Now, like a cypress, shiver’d by the blast,

Or mountain-cedar which the lightning smites, [declin’d,
In dust and darkness sinks thy head
Thy tresses streaming wild on ocean’s reckless wind.”

8. *Tribute to the Memory of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales.* By J. M. Bartlett. 8vo, pp. 20. Seeley.

MR. BARTLETT thus concludes an animated Address to the shade of “departed excellence:”

“Daughter of Albion! to deck your grave, [streisy:—
The Muse has brought her meed of min-
And howsoever feeble the essay
To wake the chords of sympathy and song, [verse
Not less sincere her undistinguish’d
Than lays of loftier bards and prouder minstrels.— [twine—
For fairer garlands other hands shall
And with the cypress that adorns your urn, [too,
Scotia shall wreath her thistle.—Erin,
Her triple leaf—whilst your own native Isle [tears,
Shall braid the blushing rose; and Pity’s
Like crystal dew-drops, sanctify the whole.”

A few pertinent notes are subjoined; one of which we shall transcribe.

“The very superior, and indeed almost profound attainments of Her Royal Highness were universally acknowledged. —Few females possessed such talents; and still more few the number that had cultivated them with so much success. Her studies were pursued with singular assiduity, beginning (as we have been credibly informed by a recent Memoir) at six in the morning, and continuing, with slight intermission, until evening.—Such were the *courtly* indulgencies of the once presumptive heir to the British throne!”

9. *A Poem on the Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe-Cobourg.* By the Rev. R. Kennedy, A.M. late of St. John’s College, Cambridge, and now Minister of St. Paul’s Chapel, in Birmingham. 8vo, pp. 38. Hatchard.

THIS Poem may be considered as a record, in verse, of the sentiments universally entertained respecting the character of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and of the profound grief expressed at her death, by the whole British Nation. Its conclusion refers to the solemn acts

acts of devotion performed by every class of His Majesty's subjects on the day of her funeral.

“ Ruler of all events in earth and heaven,

Author of life and death, eternal King,
As creatures of the dust, we bend to Thee,

And cry, with smitten hearts, Thy will be done.”

“ May the rest Father, in our sympathies,
Behold a people warm'd with filial love,
While, in his sway, they own parental care. [peace

Long may He live to see the reign of
Surpassing, in true glory, war's renown,
By bloodless proofs of virtue, skill, and power [effects,

Gladd'ning his Country with their blest
By triumphs over ignorance and vice,
Conquests o'er all that darkens, or afflicts
The lot, or mind of man; in present joy
Advancing mortal life's immortal ends.”

10. *Remarks, Moral, Practical, and Facetious, on various interesting Subjects. Selected from the Writings of the late W. Hutton, Esq. F.A.S.S. of Birmingham. 12mo, pp. 93. Nichols & Co.*

THIS useful and entertaining little volume is thus introduced by the judicious Compiler:

“ The life of Mr. Hutton affords a remarkable instance of an individual surmounting, by the vigorous exertion of his own faculties, the united evils of poverty and ignorance. Endowed with great natural acuteness, by industry and frugality he became a thriving tradesman, and raised himself to affluence; and though at an early age he had an aversion to letters, yet cultivating his understanding, as he advanced in life, by reading and reflection, he acquired such a fund of general knowledge as falls to the lot of few who enter on their career under much more favourable circumstances. His published works prove this fact: they also exhibit some curious researches, and an extensive acquaintance with the history and topography of his native country; and they abound with traits of good sense, and with pertinent and useful remarks. He possessed much originality of humour, and had the talent of enlivening a barren topic with characteristic reflections and allusions, which can hardly fail to give entertainment, although the reader may not be particularly interested with the subject on which they are engrafted.— It occurred to the Compiler of this little volume that a concise selection of such reflections and remarks as would bear

removal from the context, might be acceptable to the publick; and he indulges the hope that while it affords amusement, it may also occasionally impart a valuable maxim or a useful hint.”

11. *Letters respecting the Union of the Regular Clergy with Dissenters, in the Distribution of the Bible. By the Rev. John Ward, M. A. Vicar of Mickleton, Derbyshire. 8vo. pp. 138. Rivingtons.*

THE subject treated of in these Letters has given rise to much able and spirited controversial writing on both sides of the question. The assailants have been powerful, and so have the defendants, and the victory may still be said to be suspended. Mr. Ward, in order to forward the good work of disseminating the Scriptures, would make common cause with the Dissenters in the honourable and Christian-like struggle to benefit their fellow-men in a matter which supersedes all the petty interests of this world. In doing this, however, he is far from forgetting the respect due to our excellent Book of Common Prayer; and urges, with a zeal most creditably and laudably energetic, that, in the performance of the Church-service, the first importance should ever be attached to the proper and earnest delivery of the beautiful formulæ which it contains, and not, as is sometimes the case, exclusively to an ambitious display of oratory in a *fine* sermon. We heartily commend this feeling; and are the more gratified by hearing the precept from a Clergyman, as in him we can look for example also.

We confess our wish to avoid involving ourselves in the dispute about the *properest mode* of distributing the Bible; and therefore prefer giving our readers the following extract on the salutary effects of our Forms of Prayer in divine service:

“ Under this deep impression of Christian knowledge, and of brotherly kindness, did our wise and venerable Reformers compose, or rather prepare the way for the reception of, our own excellent Book of Common Prayer. To those wise men of old, so honourably protesting against every corruption of which superstition was the chief promoter, we owe every grateful obligation for laying the foundation of our own most reasonable service. Abounding in every quali-

qualification of good-will to all men, they drew from the fountain-head of divine knowledge those lessons, those commandments, those psalms, and every other extract from our holy book, which might most essentially tend to open and expand the closed intellect of man, cause him to see and appreciate the nature of his duty, and so by prayer and by praise, to elevate his hopes and his prospects of happiness in the unknown regions of bliss. And in this interesting scene of associated comfort, the Churchman was not to stand an idle and unconcerned spectator of the prayers and praises of some deputy or proxy in his service: he was to feel himself no absolute cypher in the midst of his brethren, in the great congregation; he was not to receive the whole of his edification from a sermon, however drawling or forcible may be its mode of expression. His motive had nothing of self or self-interest in the service enjoined; and in meeting with his mutually disposed brethren, his feelings broke forth in joyous exclamation, *I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.*"

We are sorry to be obliged to say that the work abounds in typographical errors.

12. *Hieroglyphicorum Origo et Natura: Prolusio in Curia Cantabrigiensi (in Comitibus, quod aiunt, Maximis) III. Kal. Jul. MDCCCXVI. recitata, cum primum tulisset Præmiorum, quæ ab Academiæ Legatis dari solent quotannis Senioribus, sic nuncupatis, Artium Baccalaureis. Conscripsit Jacobus Bailey, B. A. Coll. Trin. Schol. Cantabrigiæ, typis ac sumptibus Academicis excudit, &c. Longman and Co.*

WE mention this Prize Dissertation, as highly creditable to Mr. Bailey, and as it affords an opportunity of conveying the following article of academical intelligence, transcribed from Mr. Valpy's "Classical Journal."

"Among the various prizes instituted at Cambridge for the advancement of classical learning, are four (perhaps, the most important, so far as relates to *original composition*) of fifteen guineas each, given annually by the Representatives of the University in Parliament to two Bachelors of Arts of the second, and two of the third year's standing, for the best Dissertations in Latin prose, on subjects proposed by the Vice-chancellor and Heads of Colleges, somewhat (usually) within two months of the day of decision. The successful candidates are

distinguished by the appellation of *Members' Prizemen*, — and are denominated *middle* or *senior* Bachelors, accordingly as they belong to the second or third year of their Bachelorship. It were to be wished that the period allowed for composing were longer; as, if the subject be extended over much ground, he who would hope for success cannot for that time think with propriety of giving his attention to any thing else. This is a point deserving of consideration: a candidate for these prizes being, generally, at the time of writing, not many months removed from a Fellowship-examination. If the period were doubled, the hours cut off from the ordinary occupations of the day might, of themselves, be nearly sufficient for these exercises; and the student be not so immediately compelled *partem solido demere de die*. As it is, he enters the lists for a Fellowship with a manifest disadvantage; and *might*, upon this account only, have to give way to an inferior man. — In some cases, where the merits of the competitors have warranted such a measure, a *third* prize has been awarded, of the like value with the others. This may, of course, happen either in the *middle*, or (as it did in the present instance) in the *senior* year. But one example has occurred, in which the same individual has been first of three in both years. The student was of St. John's College. — The subject of the Dissertation before us, is *The Origin and Nature of Hieroglyphics*; and is, of all others, one which furnishes an ample scope for investigation."

13. *Anacreontis Teii Carmina Latinè reddidit Gul. Jac. Aislavie, A.M. Subjiciuntur Anacreontis Epigrammata et Theocriti Anacreonticum in mortuum Adonin. sm. 8vo, pp. 47. Ridgway.*

THE following short extracts may be considered as a fair specimen of this elegant little volume:

"*In Cicadam.*

O nimiùm felix! quæ, Rex velut, arbore
celsâ

Exiguo gaudens rore, Cicada, canis.
Quot faciles horæ, quot terra benignior
affert,

Sunt tua; tu nulli, ruris amica, nocēs."

"*Bibendum esse.*

Fer calicem, puer, ingentem, sit plenior
haustus, [meri.

Undæ sint cyathi quinque decemque
Absint clamores Scythico male more
nefandi,

Exhilarant lepidi carmina nostra joci."
"Quis

"*Quis commodus Sodalis.*

Non verè comes est, qui plenos ebibit
haustus,

Rixasque, et belli flebile narrat opus.

Sed qui Musarum et Veneris citus inclyta
miscens [let.]

Munera, lætitiâ commemorare va-

Mr. Aislabe thus concludes a neat
dedication to Earl Grey :

"Deus Optimus Maximus faxit ut
serus in cœlum redeas, et perstes diu-
tissimè uti ab ineunte statim adoles-
centiâ cœpisti, Foxii immortalis eheu !
quàm deflendi memor, et acerrimus liber-
tatis, legum, religionis vindex."

14. *A Practical Essay on Intellectual Education, with a characteristic View of the most approved Elementary Books of Instruction in the various Branches of Literature; and Strictures on the best Methods of Tuition.* By William Jaques. 12mo, pp. 164. Hatchard.

OF the Author of this useful little
Volume we are told, by himself,

"His personal experience has not
been short, nor the sphere of his labours
contracted; and to such advantages as
arise from these, he may make honour-
able pretensions. As a Domestic Tutor
formerly, and, at present, as a Daily
Teacher in some of the first families,
and some of the most respectable Estab-
lishments for Young Ladies, he has
had multiplied opportunities of maturing
his views."

Mr. Jaques then modestly adds :

"If it shall appear that he has written
with some discernment of time and cir-
cumstance, and with so much at least
of originality as must belong to stric-
tures, which, though they may not be
always new, are yet the genuine growth
of his own observation and experience,
his particular object in composing the
Work will be accomplished."

"The Work divides itself into two
principal parts: the former treats of va-
rious subjects connected with Intellec-
tual Education; while the particular
object of the latter is, to give a charac-
teristic list of the most approved Ele-

mentary Books of Instruction in the
various branches of Literature, accom-
panied with practical remarks, illustra-
tive of the best methods of Tuition."

After many sensible observations
on the first part of his subject, Mr.
Jaques proceeds through the several
branches of Science, with directions
for the study of each.

For example, under "English Gram-
mar," he observes,

"It is comparatively of late years
that this study has risen to its present
deserved estimation. Dr. Lowth, in
the Preface to his Grammar, has a re-
mark, that prior to his time the English
language had been generally considered
so simple in its structure, as really to
require no previous course of study in
order to an acquaintance with it; and
that hence the writings of our best au-
thors were often very inaccurate*. This
observation of that acute and learned
Grammarians gave rise, it is probable,
to the increasing attention which has
since been paid to this important sub-
ject. The change which has taken
place in the language, both written and
oral, is, however, obvious; even the
conversation of educated persons is re-
deemed from those inaccuracies which
blemish the pages of the writers of
Queen Anne's time.

"As it is possible, however, to con-
verse with accuracy, even where the
grammatical principles that authorize
and guide the construction are un-
known, the design of the study of En-
glish Grammar is to put the pupil into
possession of the reason of his own prac-
tice. In every stage of his progress
through this branch of study, not only
his memory, but his understanding,
should be exerted. The laws of Gram-
mar should be canvassed and thoroughly
considered, that he may see them both
in their own nature, and in their bear-
ing on the language itself.

"The most useful Grammar is that
of Murray, a Work which can scarcely
be too highly praised; and which has
realized all that could be wished in this
department of Literature †."

* "Dr. Johnson, in the Preface to his Dictionary, has an observation of a si-
milar kind: 'The English language,' says the Doctor, 'while it has been employed
in the cultivation of every species of Literature, has itself been hitherto neglected;
suffered to spread under the direction of chance into wild exuberance; resigned to
the tyranny of time and faction; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and
the caprice of fashion.'"

† "I shall have frequent occasion to refer to Mr. Murray's productions in the
course of this Work; but I cannot help recording, at the mention of this his most
valuable production, my unfeigned respect for him as an Author, and my congra-
tulations on the wide spread which all his Works on Education have deservedly
received. There is not one of them which ought not be adopted in the school-room,
and which has not answered, more or less, the excellent Author's design. He has
certainly

After some remarks on "the method of studying" the Grammar recommended, and a slight critique relative to "some of the sentences which Mr. Murray has inserted in his Exercises as erroneous," Mr. Jaques proceeds:

"The Student may enlarge his acquaintance with the subject of Grammar, by the studious perusal of the following Works:—'Harris's Hermes,' which, notwithstanding the animadversions of the Author of the 'Epea Pteroenta' on some portions of it, is, on the whole, a Work of the highest merit, rich in grammatical learning. Dr. Lowth's opinion is, that 'the subject of Grammar is fully and accurately handled in it, with the greatest acuteness of investigation, perspicuity of explanation, and elegance of method. It is,' adds the Doctor, 'the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle.'—Dr. Lowth's 'Grammar' is a highly interesting and valuable production; and although the most useful parts of his volume are advantageously incorporated into Mr. Murray's Work, yet there is so much of the true spirit of criticism in the Doctor's Grammar, that it will amply reward an attentive perusal.—Dr. Priestley's 'Grammar' may also be read with great benefit by the Student.—Dr. Crombie's 'Etymology and Syntax' furnishes many ingenious criticisms and illustrations.—A Grammar lately published by Mr. Sutcliffe contains much original and important matter.—As to the order in which the Works above enumerated should be read, it is not perhaps of essential moment. The Author recommends that in which they are arranged. But to complete the Student's knowledge of Grammar, it is necessary, that in addition to the foregoing, he read the following ingenious Work,—'Epea Pteroenta, or Diversions of Purley,' by John Horne Tooke.—Another Work which may be mentioned in this connexion is, Bradley's 'Grammatical Questions, adapted to Murray's Grammar.'—But ample, and, indeed, indefinite in extent, as is the subject of general Grammar, it should by no means be overlooked, that the *rudiments* of English Grammar are very few, and consequently of easy attainment. We have seen that, prior to the days of Lowth, the study of the language was suffered to exact no special

attention in a course of education; we may now, perhaps, be verging to the contrary extreme, and are in danger of detaining our youth too long within the precincts of the elementary volume.—Of *Dictionaries*, that of Dr. Johnson is indisputably the best, and ought to be made the standard of orthography, for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Murray. The Grammar prefixed to it claims the attention of every student.—Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, on a different plan from the Doctor's, is also a most useful and valuable Work."

We shall select one more passage:

"I shall close this characteristic view of elementary books with the notice of such Works as appear to me particularly adapted for the religious instruction of young persons.

"I entirely coincide with those writers on Education who have given it as their opinion, that the principles of our Holy Religion cannot be communicated at too early a period. For this purpose oral instruction, provided it be concise, simple, and affectionate, is to be preferred. A system is, however, desirable; and in order to this, I would recommend the early Catechisms for Children, composed by the amiable author of 'The Improvement of the Mind.' They are inserted in Dr. Mavor's Spelling Book, but may be had separately.

"To these may succeed the Church Catechism; in illustration of which Archbishop Secker has composed a volume of 'Lectures.'

"Mrs. Trimmer's 'Prints of the Scripture History,' accompanied with descriptions, are a pleasing vehicle of religious information.

"'The Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, and to the Reading of the Holy Scriptures,' by the same lady, is a useful little work.

"'The History of the Bible, in Familiar Dialogues, by a Lady,' 4 vols. 12mo, has great merit. It combines solid instruction, with a manner and style pleasant to children.

"Murray's 'Power of Religion on the Mind,' is a work eminently calculated both to instruct and please: it is religion teaching by example.

"Murray's 'Selections from Bishop Horne's Commentary on the Psalms.' The piety and goodness which breathe through the whole of the Bishop's Exposition cannot be too highly praised; and Mr. Murray, in bringing it under

certainly been an unusual benefactor to youth, and through them to mankind at large. And, possessed as he is of so ample a share of public confidence, it is to be hoped that he will yet favour the world with further contributions to our stock of elementary books."

the immediate notice of the young, has conferred on them an essential advantage.

Mr. Wilberforce's 'Practical View of the Religious Systems of this Country,' is, in my judgment, peculiarly suited for the perusal of intelligent young persons. 'A reader of this Work must be good or bad *in the extreme*, who may not receive some advantage from such a composition*.'

"An early opportunity should be taken to ground pupils in the evidences of Religion; and in order to this, I recommend Porteus's 'Summary of the Evidences of the Christian Religion,' and Dr. Doddridge's Sermons on the 'Evidences of Christianity;' a Work which was greatly esteemed by Bishop Porteus, who directed it to be read by every candidate for Holy Orders.

"Gisborne's 'Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion, and of History as connected with Christianity,' was written for 'the use of young persons during the course of education.' It is a lucid, impartial, and interesting work.

"Beattie's 'Evidences of the Christian Religion,' is a book of standard merit, and may be properly put into the hands of young students, for whose adoption the author originally designed it.

"The following incomparable view of a *series* of works on the Evidences, is from the pen of that vigorous and masterly Writer, the Author of 'The Pursuits of Literature.' The reader is requested to mark the connexion.

"1. Mr. Jenyns's View prepares the mind to think worthily of the Religion which is proposed, and demonstrates that there is the highest reason to believe and to conclude that its origin is from above, and not from man.—2. Dr. Paley's view of the subject displays, confirms, and establishes the *direct* historical evidence and proof, with all the plainness and candour of which it is capable, and independent of the particular tenets of any church or sect.—3. and 4. Grotius and Dr. Clarke present to us the faith, doctrine, and evidence, in the form of propositions, with ample and learned illustrations, with force of reasoning, and with logical precision.—5. Mr. Locke has been peculiarly happy in representing the consonance of the Christian doctrine to reason properly understood; and its necessity, from the defects of all philosophy however distinguished.—6. Bishop Hurd, with the hand of a master, has opened a general view of the subject of prophecy, and freed it from the intricacies of spe-

culatation; and has shewn its time, nature, end, and intent.—7. Lord Lyttelton has discussed the most illustrious instance of the conversion to this religion, in the person of St. Paul, a man of the highest natural talents, and of the profoundest reasoning and erudition; and he has accompanied the whole with remarks of weight and dignity, on the general subject of Revelation.—8. And lastly, to a mind disposed to view with calmness, humility, and reverence, the whole system of Providence, as far as it is permitted to man to view 'the work which God worketh from the beginning to the end,' Dr. Butler has unfolded the analogy or *relation* of the course of Nature to Religion, by which all things are found to proceed in harmony from Him who hath made nothing imperfect. I think this great performance of Butler's has peculiar force, when it is considered in the conclusion of our religious researches, and not as part of the original proof."

Our opinion of the Work will be seen by our copious extracts from it.

15. *A Summary Method of Teaching Children to Read; upon the Principle originally discovered by the Sieur Berthaud, considerably improved; with an entirely new Arrangement, calculated to adapt it to the English Language. The whole illustrated by Nine Copper Plates. By Mrs. Williams. 12mo, pp. 300. Longman and Co.*

WE cannot coincide with Mrs. Williams in the following apprehensions:

"A cursory glance over the title-page," she observes, "will probably decide its fate with the majority of those into whose hands it chances to fall. The learned may condemn it as a weak and impertinent attempt to overthrow a system of education which has been handed down from father to son, and received the sanction of ages, and to substitute in its place a ridiculous project without any good foundation. Others may reject it as a mere nursery toy, too puerile for investigation: they consider reading a matter of course, and think it cannot greatly signify how children are taught; any common spelling-book will answer the purpose. Such anticipations are rather discouraging; yet it is evident that Miss Edgeworth and Miss Hamilton have not considered the improvement and happiness of the first years of human life beneath their attention; and surely no author need be ashamed of endeavouring to follow their lead, by pointing out a mode of instruction materially conducive to both."

The

* "The 'Pursuits of Literature,' p. 434, Fourteenth Edition."

The plan of Mrs. Williams is ingenious, and will probably excite attention. It is an improvement of M. Berthaud's "*Quadrille des Enfants* *," a Work honourably noticed by Madame De Genlis, and which had so rapid a sale during the Author's life, that

"Three editions were published in less than three years! and a new edition was preparing when he died. The tenth edition appeared at Geneva in the year 1798."

Of such a Work it is not very easy to give an idea by any extracts; but, by way of example, we shall give the subject of the first Plate, illustrating the sounds of *Consonants*:

For b	read	Butterfly	bur or ber
s	-	Serpent	sur or ser
m	-	Money	mur or mer
n	-	Nurse	nur or ner
l	-	London	lur or ler
p	-	Purse	pur or per
d	-	Dunce	dur or der
v	-	Vulture	vur or ver
t	-	Turtle	tur or ter
j	-	Judge	jur or jer
y	-	Yolk	yur or yer
h	-	Hurdle	hur or her
r	-	Rush	rur or rer
rh	-	Rush	rur or rer
z	-	Zigzag	zur or zer.

In this manner Two other Plates exhibit Combined Consonants; Four others, *Syllables*; the Eighth, *Vowels*, *Diphthongs*, &c.; and the Ninth, *Syllables*.

16. *A Review (and Complete Abstract) of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture; from the Southern and Peninsular Departments of England: comprising Hertfordshire, Berkshire, Middlesex, South Essex, South Wiltshire, South-east Somerset, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Cornwall, Devonshire, and West Somersetshire. By Mr. Marshall, Author of various Works on Agriculture, and other Branches of Natural, Political, and Rural Economy; whose Surveys and digested Registers of superior Practices, pursued in the Six Agricultural Departments of England, gave Origin to the Board of Agriculture, and its Reports. 8vo, pp. 624. Longman and Co.*

FORMER Volumes of Mr. Marshall's practical and very important

* A Correspondent solicits some particulars of M. Berthaud, and a further account of the different Editions of his Work, and the places where it has been used. EDIT.

Work have been already noticed by us, as highly interesting and beneficial to an Agricultural Country like this; which, in different parts, presents infinite diversities of soil and climate, and, of course, demands, in its several departments, very different modes of culture and management.

The present Volume, which is the Fifth, closes the Author's Review of all the Reports (published or unpublished) which have been sent at various times to the Board of Agriculture.

"In the Introduction to the Work which I have now concluded," says Mr. Marshall, "I traced the origin and progress of the Board of Agriculture; showed its illegitimacy and deformity; yet augured the benefits that it might, eventually, afford the parent stock, from which it was surreptitiously, and unskilfully, taken.

"In developing those public benefits, and adapting them to the permanent uses of the Rural Science, I have, I find, expended ten years of unremitted and pretty close attention.—The labours of seventy or eighty public Writers (many of whose works have never been published), and the sentiments of some hundreds of Annotators, Correspondents, and parole Contributors, concerning an important, and, with me, a favourite branch of human knowledge, were not to be allowed to sink, unprofitably, into oblivion; even though the task might cost some years of *time*, and no inconsiderable *sum* to boot. The agents of the Board I have ever considered as my assistants—as labourers in my own field.

"Notwithstanding, however, this interruption to my original design, which, during the last forty years, I have held constantly in view, as my leading object in life (see as above), I despair not to accomplish it. The most important, and by far the most difficult part of it, the registry of the existing practices of England, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, is now finished.

"April 1817. WILLIAM MARSHALL."

Our Author says, as one peculiarity of the Southern Department, with regard to its substrata,

"There is not, I believe, a mass of noncalcareous rock (unless loosely cemented sand may be deemed such), nor even a stone! (other than flints), unless in a confined district of Kent—to be found within its limits."

On which we have the following by way of Note:

"The

"*The Grey Wedders of Marlborough Downs*.—These may be mentioned as another exception to the foregoing position. The stones which bear that name I have seen and strolled among as a Botanist; but without any other view. They are scattered over an extent of surface, or partially bedded beneath it. Their sizes (to convey a general idea) may be said to vary from the size of a Wedder to that of an ox.

"But on the theory which I recently suggested (in the *Midland Department*, p. 14), those stones might be considered as *atmospherical*, or, more appropriately, of *cometic origin*; and not as a native production of the Southern Department.

"The 'Stonage' of Salisbury Plain has been supposed to have been brought to that place from a distance (of course from a very great distance) by human exertions. But it appears to me more rational to consider the materials of that striking work of Art, as a *deposit of space*; their present arrangement being the result of *Druidical ingenuity*; the fragments and minor masses having been removed, the more to astonish (as Stonehenge seldom fails to do) the posterity of those extraordinary times."

In reviewing Dr. Mavor's Report from Berkshire, Mr. Marshall meets with the following remark respecting the general character of the work-people:

"The lower classes are a hardy and personable race, patient of labour, but impatient of controul, when they think it improperly exerted. In a word, they have a laudable pride, which, properly regulated, might be productive of the best consequences, and would lead to that *love of independence*, which I assume as the foundation of all moral excellence; because it cannot be separated from industry, frugality, and honourable conduct!"

On which we find the annexed strictures:

"*Love of Independence*.—These might be deemed dangerous words, when speaking in a general way of the labouring classes. It is a love of Independence, among those whom circumstances have doomed to labour for a scanty living, that breeds poachers, smugglers, highwaymen, and housebreakers.

"It is, nevertheless, a cardinal virtue in a farm workman, in the first instance, to do his best endeavour to render himself and his family *independent of charity*. His next virtuous pride is that of inhabiting a cottage and garden which

he can call his own; and the highest, to occupy a small tenement, as a working farmer.—Such, I conceive, are the sorts of Independence which ought to be *expressly* held out, as belonging to servants and workmen in husbandry. These remarks are not particularly pointed at Dr. Mavor. Others of the Board's Reporters have conveyed similar sentiments, in a less guarded manner."

The following liberal compliment is paid by Mr. Marshall to Dr. Mavor, as an Agricultural Writer, at the end of the Review of his Report, by way of

RETROSPECT.

"Before I put aside the Volume now before me, I think it right to say, that, in the analysis and abstraction of it, I have experienced much gratification and satisfaction; and to express an opinion that it is one of the very few Reports to the Board which are entitled to a place in a gentleman's library:—in the library of a man be it put who reads for general information on the useful arts, and who has not leisure and assiduity enough to dig into the depths of practice. He will *understand* Dr. Mavor, and will *rarely* be led astray by unguarded assertions, and ill-grounded propositions."

On the Law of Agriculture, as it respects pilfering, we shall give an extract from Mr. Middleton's Middlesex Report, accompanied by Mr. Marshall's remarks. The whole is an extract from the Volume before us. But, as a distinction, the quotations from Mr. Middleton we give between inverted commas; Mr. Marshall's remarks, without.

Under a head, entitled, "Agricultural Legislation and Police," Mr. Middleton complains, and on good grounds, of the insufficiency and impolicy of the present laws relating to pilfering, or petty thefts. What he advances, however, is applicable to London and its environs, rather than to the county of Middlesex and the kingdom at large.

Mr. M. appears to be well versed in the polity of the Metropolis and its neighbourhood.—P. 460. "The fields near London are never free from men strolling about in pilfering pursuits by day, and committing greater crimes by night. The depredations every Sunday are astonishingly great. There are not many gardens within five miles of London that escape being visited in a marauding way very early on a Sunday morning;

ing; and the farmers' fields are plundered all day long of fruit, roots, cabbages, pulse, and corn. Even the ears of wheat are cut from the sheaves, and carried away in the most daring manner in open day, in various ways; but mostly in bags containing about half a bushel each. It has been moderately estimated, that 20,000 bushels of all the various sorts are thus carried off every Sunday morning, and 10,000 more during the other six days of the week, or one million and a half of bushels in a year, which, if valued at so small a sum as sixpence each, would amount to 37,500*l*.

"The occupiers of many thousand acres round London lose annually, in this manner, to the amount of much more than 20*s*. an acre. And all this is done, as it were, under the eye of 270 magistrates, 1000 constables, and upwards of 2500 watchmen and beadles. 'Men who are more attentive to their own emoluments, and more desirous of promoting their own interests, than putting a stop to these nefarious practices.' " Are not the above estimates much overcharged?

That pilfering is practised to a serious, if not an alarming extent, upon the occupiers of lands, to the distance of some miles round London, is a well known fact; and that the existing laws respecting it are rather an encouragement than a prevention of the crime, is not less obvious. The subjoined remarks sufficiently convey Mr. Middleton's general sentiments on the subject.

P. 458. "One great hindrance to comfort in a life of agriculture, and which drives liberal-minded men, who are always the best friends to improvement, out of the profession, is the want of laws to put a total stop to the receivers of stolen goods. These are the wretches who encourage servants in agriculture, and others, to pilfer, by holding out the lure of buying every article which such servants can bring, without asking them any questions. Most things which are usually produced on a farm, from so small an article as an egg, to hay, straw, and grain of all sorts, are daily stolen, and sold on the sides of every principal road in this county.

"These thefts are carried on daily at every farm, in a small way, seldom exceeding a truss of hay, or a bushel of corn, by one man at one time; and are generally of smaller articles. When one of these fellows is taken in the act of stealing to the amount of a shilling or two, who in his senses would prosecute, at the certain expence of 20*l*. in money, and loss of time?"

Here rests the *great error*, or, be it put—the more to excite the consideration of those whom it may concern—the *PROMINENT ABSURDITY*, in the *penal law* and *domestic government* of this country. How the Lawgivers of a civilized and enlightened nation can have so long deferred to abolish it, is not to be reconciled to reason or common sense; nor, I will venture to assert, to any sound principle of legislation.

It is well ascertained that wherever *local associations* for the *prosecution of felons* exist, *there* the crime of theft is rarely heard of—comparatively, at least, with places in which no such wise regulations have been adopted.

Why, then, have we not *National Associations*, guaranteed by a permanent law of the country, for the same salutary purpose? Is it not enough for a man to lose his property, perhaps through the negligence of those who are paid to protect it, but that he must perform the office, and pay the whole, or some considerable part, of the expence of prosecution! and moreover, alienate his attention from *his own concerns*, and probably have to undergo an irritation of mind, in which an undertaking of that sort is ever liable to involve him.

I have long been waiting for a suitable opportunity to bring forward my sentiments on this subject, so far as relates to country concerns; and I cannot do less than thank Mr. Middleton most cordially for affording me one*.

Every individual, I conceive, who loses, by theft, property that had been placed in *prudent security*, ought to be amply paid for his time and expences, in attending the officers of the executive government; and, for a reason that will be offered, ought further to be remunerated for some part, at least, of his loss.

* It is not to the stealing of a truss of hay, or a bushel of oats, that I am here soliciting the attention of the Reader; but to thefts in general. It is probable, however, that robberies of every degree of magnitude mostly originate in *petty thefts*; and suffering these to pass unpunished serves as an encouragement to the commitment of greater.

But how few *individuals* have public spirit and *nerve* enough to spend even twenty *shillings*, and moreover to enter within the *entanglements* of *prosecution*, for so trifling a loss? Yet such are the rootlets which require to be extirpated.

The

The hundred, or other division of a county, is liable to remunerate individuals for losses sustained by *day* robberies; provided negligence or other improper conduct cannot be proved against the losers. And, surely, it may be worthy of consideration, whether it will not be sound policy to make, in like manner, some compensation for the loss of property, by *night* robbery, provided no neglect of its loser can be shown.

Such a regulation would not be merely a measure of justice toward the unfortunate, but would radically tend to the *suppression of theft*; as it would make it the *interest* of every man of property, being an assessee within the district, to prevent it; and would consequently put every active man on the alert to recover the property, and bring the offender to punishment. Thus would every *prudent* man's property be, in a certain degree, *insured* by the district.

On the contrary, no remuneration whatever can be due to the loser of property, *taken in a state of neglect*, or *wilful insecurity*: rather should some *salvage*, some considerable *per centage* on its value, be claimable by whomsoever shall recover it; and a penalty be moreover levied, for the *crime of negligence*, in proportion to its flagrancy. In flagrant cases let the whole be forfeited to the district.

Negligence of property is the parent of *Theft*; and ought, I am clearly of opinion, to be punishable; not as a crime against what, in feeble phraseology, is termed "good manners," but against *industry* and *honesty*.

Perhaps, let the officers of each parish in the district be a *Committee of Inspection*, and, in cases of persevering neglect, let them make their report to the magistracy; the penalties they may levy to pass to the district fund, or go in aid of the poor rate in the parish where the crime shall be committed; or be applied to the education of the children of the indigent parishioners; not merely to make them more tractable and ready, as servants and workpeople, but to prevent early habits of *idleness* and *pilfering*.

Regulations of this nature, and making the punishment for *receiving* stolen goods *greater* than that for theft itself, would, I doubt not, reduce the crime within a narrow compass;—comparatively with the boundless range which it occupies at present.

On the cruelty of Houses of Industry (especially those of united parishes), we quote the following; militating, of course, against Mr. Owen's wild scheme. The first part is from

the Rev. Arthur Young's Report of Surrey; the next Mr. Marshall's opinion on the subject.

P. 33. "From an inspection of the rate-books in various parts of the county, it establishes the fact, of a considerable increase having almost invariably arisen. But this is to be understood as relating to those parishes where houses of industry have not been set up; since, where these have been established (although very recently founded), the contrary has followed. In eleven parishes united at Sutton, in the lower rape of Arundel, though the junction was formed as late as 1791, the rates have diminished."

So short a trial is no proof of the *permanent utility* of "Houses of Industry;" otherwise, *prisons of paupers*. While they are closely attended to, by men of influence and leisure, who have pleasure in patronizing *something new*, they may be "found to answer" the *purpose of parishes*; and may be agreeable play-places for the young and dissolute. But, to the aged and infirm, that have been torn from their connexions, and dragged, perhaps, several miles from their native or long-inhabited homes, perhaps from their children and consoling friends,—their only solace under their afflictions! such an arbitrary, unsocial, unnatural plan of treatment is cruel and unwarrantable in a civilized nation, even under the inspection of disinterested and well-meaning persons; and still more so, after the novelty of the "Improvement" has passed away, and they are left to the morose usage of an unfeeling superintendant; perhaps a *farmer* of the establishment, whose best interest it must be to keep them in a state of starvation and filthiness; in a state altogether unfit for the aged, the infirm, and the unfortunate, who may have seen what is termed "better days."

With the subject of the Education of Labourers' Children, we shall close our extracts. We know that great numbers of farmers are of a similar way of thinking with Mr. Vancouver, in his Report on Devonshire. We are most happy, however, to see a veteran Writer and practitioner like Mr. Marshall spurn the odious doctrine with the contempt which it so justly merits.

On the *Education of Farm Workpeople*.—P. 465. "From the first dawning of that gracious benevolence which issued spontaneously from the bosoms of their present Majesties, in promoting the instruction of the poor, by the establishment of Sunday Schools, the Sur-

Surveyor has looked forward with a sort of dread to the probable consequences of such a measure. If the illumination of the peasant mind would make him more moral, better satisfied with his state and condition of life, and on all occasions more desirous of excelling in the exercise of those duties his peculiar situation in society dooms him to perform, much private satisfaction and public benefit would naturally result from such institutions. This, however, can easily be demonstrated as not likely to be a consequence of thus opening the peasant mind to a contemplation of situations in life, that can have no other possible effect than that of rendering him dissatisfied with his own. That this is an incontrovertible truth is clear from the conduct of the peasantry of Ireland, all of whom but slightly acquainted with the English language are instructed to read and write; and thence springs the cause of that general restlessness of character, and of the numbers that annually ship themselves as redemptioners to different parts of the United States of North America."

And well it is for Ireland and America that they do so. The one is overstocked with the class that furnishes workpeople; the other wants enlightened workmen. Of slaves and savages it has enow.

The *unlettered* Irish stay at home,—to riot, plot, and murder;—to commit acts of "treason, stratagem, and spoil;"—or emigrate to England,—to revel awhile, in outrage,—and be hanged.

After some other groundless arguments, the Reporter sums up, in *Italics*, and with the aid of foreign tongues, in the following *ultra-royal* manner:

P. 468. "*In short, the peasant's mind*" (this is *Russian*) "*should never be inspired with a desire to amend his circumstances by the quitting of his cast*" (this is *Hindoo*); "*but every means the most benevolent and feeling heart can devise, should be employed to make that situation as comfortable and as happy to him as possible; and to which end nothing more essential could contribute, than by exciting a general emulation to excel in all their avocations, even to those of breaking stones for a lime kiln, or for repairing the highways.*" *Hear! Hear!* this is *English*.

Good Heaven! And is there an Englishman (or a Dutchman—they are brothers in sentiment) with nerve enough to write the two first lines above quoted!!! He surely could not know that many

men of "the brightest genius," and, who are much more estimable members of a community,—many *great and good men* have, in *England*, been moulded and nurtured in the "*peasant cast*!"

Fortunately for society, in *England*, the Writer's exotic notions have not taken root. Seminaries for civilizing the children of the labouring classes have been rapidly increasing, under the "gracious benevolence" of *Royal Patronage*, since his *barbarian* doctrine was promulgated.

In a civilized nation *early schooling* tends to reclaim children from *savage propensities*, and to prepare them for *civilized society*;—inculcates a *propriety of behaviour*,—one of the very first lessons a child should be induced to learn,—in a *civilized nation* *.

Attendance in a school inures children to a requisite degree of restraint, and a division of time; employs their minds, and prevents idleness and other vicious habits from taking root; thus tending to raise them to the rank of *rational beings*. While the unfortunate offspring of indigence, that are suffered to loiter away their early days, on commons, in lanes, and bye places, acquire habits of indolence and pilfering; give a loose to their own wills and unrestrained tempers; commit acts of *mischief*; and add to them the *guilt* of *lying* (the seedbud of *fraud*), to screen them from correction.

The discipline of a well-governed school impresses, on youthful minds; *subordination, industry, patience*, and its consequent, *perseverance*; and thus *habituates* them to RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

17. *Investigation of the Cause of Easter 1818, being appointed to be celebrated on a Wrong Day; plainly shewing, that unless the present System of Computation shall be abolished, greater Errors must ensue. Containing also, Proposals for an Infallible Table for fixing the Church Festivals, and establishing an Universal Calendar. By a Member of the University of Oxford.* 8vo, pp. 20. Leigh.

THE best Review, perhaps, of this very learned Essay will be given, by a reference to a Letter in our last Supplement, p. 595; and to the Act of Parliament which was passed in 1752.

* In the *savage* state, savage manners may be deemed a virtue; as being, in that state, conducive to self-preservation.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge University.—The Hulsean Prize for the present year is adjudged to Mr. JOHN WELLER, B. A. of Emanuel College, for his Dissertation on "The probable causes of the apparent neglect with which some celebrated Writers of Antiquity treated the Christian Religion."

The following is the subject of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation for the ensuing year: "The probable influence of Revelation upon the Writings of the Heathen Philosophers and the Morals of the Heathen World."

The subject of the English Poem for the Chancellor's third gold medal for the ensuing year is: "Imperial and Papal Rome."

Nov. 18, 1817. At a meeting of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, it was agreed that four of the Scholarships on Mr. Freeman's foundation in that college should be augmented to 50*l.* *per annum* each, and four on Dr. Green's foundation to 20*l.* *per annum* each, in addition to the usual weekly allowances during residence in each case; one Scholarship only on each of these foundations to be filled up in any one year, by which means there will be one of each vacant at every annual examination for Scholarships.

The Prize subjects proposed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's, for the year 1818, are, first, "On the evidence from Scripture, that the Soul, immediately after the death of the body, is not in a state of sleep or insensibility, but of happiness or misery; and on the moral uses of that doctrine." The second subject, "On the definition and characteristics of Blasphemy, from Scripture and the Statute Law; and on its consequences, religious, moral, and political." The premium (by benefaction) for the best Essay on the former subject is 50*l.* and 10*l.* for the second best. The premium for the latter subject is 10*l.*

The 8vo Edition that has been recently published of STRYPE'S Memorials of the Reformation, under the Reigns of Henry the VIIIth, Edward the VIth, and Mary, retains the Original Records, Side-notes, and Pageing, of the Folio Edition; and has also a full Index, now first added.

Nearly ready for Publication:

A View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages. By HENRY HALLAM, esq.

A Translation of the Comedies of Aristophanes, with numerous illustrative

notes. By the Rev. THOMAS MITCHELL, late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Delineations of the celebrated City of Pompeii, consisting of 40 Picturesque Views, from Drawings made in 1817 by Major COCKBURN. The plates are etched by PINELLI, of Rome, and will be finished by Mr. W. B. COOKE.

Narrative of a Voyage to Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador; with a Map and Engravings. By Lieut. EDWARD CHAPPELL, R. N.

The Rev. C. I. LATROBE will shortly publish a Narrative of his late Tour in South Africa; together with some account of the State of the Missions of the United Brethren in that interesting country.

Epistolary Curiosities; or, unpublished Letters from Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, Prince Rupert, Gen. Lord Astley, Gen. Fairfax, John Selden, Oliver Cromwell, Gen. Monk, Mons. de la Place, Queen Anne, the Duke of Marlborough, Joseph Addison, Sir Richard Steele, Sir Robert Sutton, &c. To be edited by REBECCA WARNER.

The Second Volume of "The Annual Obituary," which abounds with regular biographies, as well as biographical notices of many celebrated characters recently deceased; to several of which will be prefixed Silhouette Portraits.

An Account of the Life, Ministry, and Writings, of the late Rev. JOHN FAWCETT, D. D. fifty years Minister of the Gospel at Halifax.

No. V. of Mr. DYER'S Lives of Illustrious Men.

A Third Volume of the late Mr. VENN'S Sermons.

De Vaux, or the Heir of Gilsland, a Poem. By ROBERT CARLYLE.

The Thessalian Spell; a Poem.

The Reverie, with Songs, Sonnets, and other Poems. By Mr. CORNELIUS WEBB.

Ghlan Chuin, or the Exile of Scotland, a Tale; and the Adventures of Edward Wortley. Written by WILLIAM WORTLEY, Pensioner, Gloucestershire. In Three Volumes.

A Selection of Spanish Plays, under the title of "Teatro Espanol," illustrated by occasional notes, and preceded by an Historical Account of the Spanish Drama, and Biographical Sketches of the Authors.

The Ladies Encyclopædia, in one volume, being an Introduction to those Branches of Science essential in the Edu-

Education of young Females, comprehending Chronology, Ancient History, Geography, Drawing, Music, Dancing, &c. From the French of Madam DE LA MEMARDIERE, author of Moral Philosophy and Mythology, for young ladies, with considerable additions.

A Pamphlet on the abuses existing in Newgate Prison. By the Hon. Mr. GREY BENNETT, M. P.

The Researches and Opinions of the Antients respecting Pestilential Fevers, and their atmospherical cause. By Mr. THOMAS FORSTER.

Four Discourses on the Effects of Drinking Spirituous Liquors and other Intoxicating Liquors; with Notes and an Appendix. By JAMES YATES, M. A.

Nature displayed in her mode of teaching Languages to Man; or, a New and infallible Method of acquiring Languages with unparalleled rapidity. Adapted to the French, by N. G. DUFIEF, author of the Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Languages.

The Mercantile Guide; being an Account of the Trade of the principal Commercial Places on the Continent of Europe; of their Monies, Exchanges, Weights and Measures, Charges, Duties, &c. By Mr. C. W. RORDANOZ.

Preparing for Publication.

A History of the Civil Wars of England, from original, authentic, and most curious and interesting manuscripts and scarce tracts of the times; illustrated by 200 Engravings from original Paintings. By G. ARNALD, R. A.

Letters written during a Tour through Ireland. By JOHN C. CURWEN, esq. M. P.

Narrative of a Voyage to Algiers, and residence in that Capital. By Signor PANANTI; with notes by EDWARD BLAQUIERE, esq.

Letters of a Prussian Traveller, with numerous anecdotes, descriptive of a Tour through Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Istria, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, the Morea, Greece, Italy, Calabria, the Tyrol, &c. By JOHN BRAMSEN, esq.

An Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea, and the great Loo Choo Island, in the ship Lyra, by Capt. BASIL HALL, R. N. F. R. S.; with a vocabulary of the language of that Island, by Lieut. CLIFFORD, R. N. and an Appendix, containing charts and various hydrographical and scientific notices, illustrated by eight coloured engravings, after drawings by Havell, of scenery and the costume of the people of Corea, and particularly of the more interesting inhabitants of Loo Choo.

A Summary View of the Statistics and existing Commerce of the principal

Shores of the Pacific Ocean, with a detail of the most prominent advantages which seem to be connected with the establishment of a central colony within its limits. By Capt. M'KONOCHE, R. N.

A Topographical and Perspective Survey of the Campagna di Roma, exhibiting to the Traveller and Classic Scholar every object of interest in that celebrated country; illustrated by a Plan on an extended scale, and by Views referring to the Plan, and forming a complete Panorama of the Ancient Territory of Rome. By Dr. F. CH. L. SICKLER, Member of the Academy of Antiquities at Rome.

A Picturesque Tour of Italy, with references to the Text of Addison, Moore, Eustace, and Forsyth, from drawings taken on the spot during the years 1816 and 1817. By JAMES HAKEWILL ARCH. This Work will contain a series of highly-finished engravings, from the most prominent and interesting views in that classical country, and of outline Engravings of the Museums of the Vatican, and Capitol of Rome, of the Museum of Florence, and the Studii of Naples.

The History of the French Protestants and the Reformed Church of France, from the introduction of Protestantism, in the reign of Francis the 1st, to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, under Louis the XIVth. By the Rev. C. PHILPOT, Rector of Ripple, &c.

Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions. By the Rev. W. HETT, Prebendary of Lincoln.

A Volume of Lectures on the Church Catechism. By the Rev. Mr. HAVERFIELD.

A complete Collection of the Dramatic Works and Poems of the late Right Hon. R. B. SHERIDAN, accompanied with an Essay on the Life and Genius of the Author, from the pen of Mr. THOMAS MOORE.

Zelix Albarez; or Manners in Spain; interspersed with Poetry. By ALEX. R. C. DALLAS, esq.

A Volume of Poetry. By J. W. LAKE, esq.

A Treatise on Practical Geology, with Plates; to which will be added a series of Questions addressed to British Geologists on certain undetermined parts of English Geology, &c. By Mr. BAKEWELL.

A curious Work has been announced, being Observations on the History of the punishment of Flagellation, particularly its use in Schools; shewing the dangerous tendency of this indecent Practice, and exposing the real Cause why it has been so long a favourite mode of correction among those who have the care of youth, with references to Boileau's History of the Flagellants, &c.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The altitude of remarkable hills in the counties of Middlesex, Kent, Essex, and Surrey (from observations made in the course of the trigonometrical survey, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance), is as follows: Middlesex (above the level of the sea), Hanger-hill-tower, 251 feet; King's-arbour, 132.—Kent: Allington-knoll, 329 feet; Dover-castle, 469; Goodhurst, 497; Greenwich Observatory, 214; Shooter's-hill, 446; Tenterden-steeple, 322.—Essex: Highbeece, 790; Langdon-hill, 620.—Surrey: St. Anne's-hill, 240; Bagshot-beath, 463; Leith-hill, 993; Norwood, 389.

M. GIRARD, of the Institute, has published, in a Treatise on the Valley of Egypt, an analysis of the mud of the Nile, so celebrated by the fertility it communicates to the soil of that country. It appears, from chemical experiments made by M. REGNAULT, that of a hundred parts in the mud, there are eleven of water, nine of carbon, six of oxide of iron, four of silex, four of carbonate of magnesia, eighteen of carbonate of lime, and forty-eight of alumen. The quantities of silex and alumen vary according to the places where the mud is taken; that on the banks of the river contains a great deal of sand, while in that at a distance the argil is almost pure. The abundance of this earth in the mud renders it proper for the purposes of the arts. They make excellent brick of it, and vases of different forms; it enters into the fabrication of pipes; the glass-makers employ it in the construction of their furnaces; the inhabitants of the country parts cover their houses with it, and consider it as a sufficient manure for their lands.

Perpetual Motion.—A French physician is stated to have in his cabinet two galvanic piles, 16 inches high, which alternately attract a pretty heavy beam. The continual oscillation of the beam gives motion to a pendulum, which has never stopped for three years. The physician is now endeavouring to give to this movement an isochronism, which may render it more useful.

Dr. OLBERS, of Bremen, the celebrated astronomer, discovered a new comet on the 1st of November, in the West shoulder of the Serpent, between the Stork and the star, 104 of Bode's catalogue. It is small, but brilliant; particularly towards the centre, and cannot be seen without a powerful telescope. At 14 minutes past 7, its ascension was 253°

6', its North declination $9^{\circ} 14'$; its rotary motion in the direction of East and West.

In the construction of the newly-invented Iron Bridges, on what is termed the principle of *Tenacity*, the objects are, to form and adjust their several parts with a particular view to that important quality of the metal, which disposes it, on being stretched, not merely to resist and keep its hold, but to appear to draw or pull, in a direction opposite to that in which the force that acts upon it is applied. In the construction of other Iron Bridges the metal is employed like any common hard and bulky substance that is capable of having its pieces connected together; and the several pieces of it are so arranged to rest and press against each other, as if they possessed no other property than their solidity, extension, and weight. In the Southwark Bridge, for instance, we see the plates of iron that compose the arch cast on a similar plan, arranged in a like order, and depending, in the same way, upon one another, as the blocks of stone in the arches of Waterloo Bridge, and requiring, in consequence of that arrangement, a corresponding bulk and strength in the piers and abutments, not only to bear the perpendicular pressure or gravity of the materials, but to afford an adequate resistance to what is termed the lateral pressure, the pressure of the sides of the arch or bridge upon the bases on which they rest. In the construction, however, of such bridges as are proposed to be erected at Hammer-smith and Rotherhithe, the iron is made use of so as that its property of *Tension* should be most effectively and advantageously employed, and the pieces of which the structures are composed, are so adjusted with a view to the mutual dependence of the parts, and the independence of the whole, as to diminish the necessity of bulk, without injury to the strength of the fabrick; and to promote a proportional lightness in its appearance and effect, at the same time it almost annihilates the occasion of the lateral pressure. An illustration of the manner in which the weight or pressure operates, in reference to such an arch, will enable the reader to perceive the way in which these important objects are attained. Let the action of an archer's bow be considered, if the upper side of the arch be pressed by the hand, while its ends or points are resting on a table. The force applied upon the bow would

would produce a spread, which, in the case of a bridge, would be termed its lateral pressure, and which in that case would require a corresponding strength and resistance in the building of the abutments or piers. If the cord, however, be attached to the bow, and the same force as before be applied to press it, the cord would seem to pull and counteract the spread to which the bow would be disposed, and prevent any lateral pressure being experienced beyond its points. In the structure of an arch, if formed as a bow of iron, or in that of a bridge, composed of a series of such arches or bows, the like result must be produced, if every arch be furnished with its proper chord of iron, and that chord be, as care should be taken that it should be, of adequate strength. A familiar and accurate idea of such a figure may be conceived, from recollecting that of the brass segment which usually composes part of a case of mathematical instruments. An iron structure of that form, if constituted so as to be made an arch of a bridge, would not, on any scale, require abutments to resist its pressure, or the weight that might be laid upon it. It would rest at its points, upon the upright standards that would be provided to support and raise it above the water, and would press or act upon them, only in a perpendicular direction, and in a way that could most easily and economically be resisted. — In this manner, without entering into a detail that might be perplexing if not illustrated by visible figures, some notion, it is apprehended, may be formed, of the shape and structure of an arch of such a bridge as is constructed on the principle of *Tenacity*; and of the way in which it is supported and elevated. The same principle is resorted to in respect to the form and arrangement of the several other parts of the structure, wherever it is admissible, by giving to the iron pieces the shape of ribs, and connecting them so as to constitute, as much as possible, an independent body that may rest upon perpendicular standards, which are to possess sufficient strength, but to be divested of extravagant bulk. By this construction, the least practicable degree of impediment is presented to the passage of the waters, and the navigation of the river; and the greatest economy may be promoted in the expences of materials and labour, and of course, of time and money. In the article of iron, one half the quantity, it is said, may be saved, that would be requisite to complete a bridge of the same dimensions, on the ordinary construction.

At a meeting, consisting of Sir Joseph Banks, Messrs. Brande, Hatchett, Wollaston, and Young, it was resolved: — 1. That Mr. Stephenson is not the author of the discovery of the fact, that an explosion of inflammable gas will not pass through tubes and apertures of small dimensions. — 2. That Mr. G. Stephenson was not the first to apply that principle to the construction of a safety lamp, none of the lamps which he made in the year 1815 having been safe: and there being no evidence even of their having been made upon that principle. — 3. That Sir Humphrey Davy not only discovered, independently of all others, and without any knowledge of the unpublished experiments of the late Mr. Tennant on flame, the principle of the non-communication of explosions through small apertures, but that he has also the sole merit of having first applied it to the very important purpose of a safety-lamp, which has evidently been imitated in the latest lamps of Mr. George Stephenson.

Whatever slight differences of opinion may exist as to the original discoverer of the Safety-Lamp, now become so universal in coal-mines, no difference can exist as to the importance of the discovery itself. As the principle upon which its safety depends is not perhaps so generally known, it may be desirable to explain it. It is found that gas, in a state of flame or combustion, will not pass through brass-wire gauze with pores of certain dimensions, although the gas itself, when not in a state of flame, most readily passes. If a piece of wire-gauze be held horizontally over the flame of a common gas-light, now so common in the streets and shops, the flame of the gas will burn under the wire-gauze, but it will not pass through it in the state of flame. If again, whilst the wire-gauze is held over the flame, a candle be applied to the upper surface of the gauze, the gas passing through it will immediately kindle. The theory is this:—gas must be heated to a certain degree, either by the immediate contact of flame or some other body, before it will either burn or explode; the gas, in passing through the wire-gauze, loses so much of its heat,—or, in other words, the wire-gauze conducts away from it so much of its heat,—as to cool it below the degree in which it will burn or explode: hence the important use of the safety-lamp, whilst burning in mixtures of atmospheric air and carburetted hydrogen gas. The wire-gauze, with which the lamp is completely surrounded, cools the gas to a degree below the heat necessary for the explosion to take place; and, consequently, no explosion can happen. In no instance has the safety-lamp been known to fail in preventing explosions in coal-mines, whilst the workmen have continued to keep the wire-gauze around it.

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET

*Written in August 1815, on the Banks of
the Lake so beautifully described in Vol.
LXXXVII. Part ii. p. 253.*

SPIRITS of JOHNSON, GARRICK, GRAY,
descend ;

To *****'s aromatic groves repair :
Melodious MASON, FARMER, HURD, attend,
And thou, deep-reasoning WARBURTON,
be there.

Groves, where at "peep of dawn," and
"parting day,"

With mind enrich'd by Learning's
brightest page,

Your ***** frequent bends his devious
way, [engage.

Whilst classic themes his ardent thoughts

Descend, Companions of his studious hours,
Ye who approv'd, admir'd, his youthful
lays ;

Ye who, in GRANTA'S Academic Bowers,
Inflam'd his daring Muse by early
praise.

Oh ! come, and aid his Fancy's soaring
wing ;

So shall Autumnal songs still vie with
those of Spring. J. N.

THE ELGIN MARBLES.

ARE these the fragments of the glorious
prime [world,

Of that great Empire, mistress of the
Who, Queen of Nations, high in air un-
furl'd

Her standard, and outstretch'd her arm
sublime ?— [Time ;

Yes ! and they mock at all-devouring
For oft, in anger, at you fane he hurl'd

His iron rod, but prostrate at the shrine
Of the Great Goddess harmlessly it fell,

Till he, struck motionless, as with a
spell, [divine.

Gazed wildly, and proclaim'd the power
Phidias ! thou hast immortalized thy name

In these thy handy-works, and they
will tell

Loud as ten thousand thunderings thy fame
Wherever truth and beauty deign to
dwell.

CREATION.

*A literal Translation of "ΦΩΣ ΓΕΝΕΣ-
ΘΩ, from "Prolusiones," p. 55.*

By R. TREVELYAN, A. M.

"BE LIGHT !" the word divine rush'd
thro' the gloom ; [deep—

And trembled thro' its void the depthless
Whilst calm ambrosial charm'd the am-
bient swell

GENT. MAG. January, 1818.

Of night circumfluous — then slow, dim-
ey'd light

(For then the sun was not), sail'd thro' the
dark ; [gleam

And knew not then the well-wing'd rapid
Of radiant speed. The messenger of day

Darts thro' the darkness of a million
worlds,

Unmeasur'd darkness, as the word of God,
Command ineffable, burst forth—the eye,

The infant eye of newborn Nature leaps—
The morn, the roseate queen of loveliness,

Thro' orient space, the vernal sweetness
breathes [ple blush

Nutritious temp'rature — pouring her pur-
One joy of flow'rs, she paints her being's

youth.

In pomp meridian, the golden blaze
Fraternal marches ! Hail, thou fount of

joy, [swell

Rolling the stream of light, thou mighty
Of day's one splendour, rich, eternal, flow !

Ocean of life unfathom'd. With the soul
Of song the inward raptures glow'd, and

liv'd

In salient bosom, when first blooming shone
The germ of sacred Light ; nor ceas'd the

plaint, [cast

Till Eve, her beauteous eyelid closing,
The sceneless shade along the sylvan

world. [Queen,

Dearest to deep of thought, majestic
Darkness, march forth. Who from the

depth of gloom

Call'd forth our Sun ? who gave him
heav'n's expanse,

His golden monarchy ? to wand'ring orbs
Who gave returning * wish ? sure the

great God [gave

Some mystic soul, some planet instinct
To th' other worlds, that thro' the waste of

night [pos'd,

Their varied course pursue ; in them re-
Perhaps the better sleep, no longer cloth'd

In clay'd mortality, our being's vest,—
The night-ey'd vision of an earthly dream !

Who tried the wilderness of other gloom
By human ken unscann'd—to whom has

Dark

Open'd her fold of monster-looking † eye ?
Newton, I thee invoke, that lift'st thy torch

To wondrous night, lend me thy mansions'
key ! [shed,

Did light herself such charm of wonder
Till thine own, heav'n-directed ken, dis-
clos'd [varied hue ?

The Rainbow's seven - stream'd font of

* The centripetal force, &c.

† Γοργωνος, an epithet often used with
"Night," &c.

Cleansing the film of mortal eye, thou
 shew'st
 How station'd sun, the altar central fix'd,
 Revolves unmov'd upon his circled speed,
 Whilst round his blaze the planet chorus
 dance,
 And draw his stream in unpolluted urns,
 Spangled in diamond pureness, heav'nly
 day. [move
 In chainless chain * allur'd the footsteps
 Their golden grace, in seven-fold melody,
 To mortal ears unhear'd,—such mortal
 weight
 Our being clothes in deaf identity !
 Wisdom unfolds the once unknown, where
 flies
 The mind's prophetic, learn'd, conjecture ;
 suns, [renity,
 Far other suns, amidst the gloom'd se-
 Enlighten other worlds, whom minister
 Attendant moons revolving with their blaze
 Nocturnal, with their setting and their rise.
 In far recesses of the dimmest night
 Last sullen Saturn rolls the sloth of time,
 A planet exile, friendless, yet he hears
 The distant charm of harmony ; whilst
 round,
 With secret bond, attraction rules unseen
 The golden belt, in native, pois'd, suspense.
 In solar font, as yet by sage unseen,
 Others their virgin purity will lave †.
 Thou star ‡, that bear'st our Country's
 monarch name,
 Remotest on the confines of the gloom,
 Thou loveliest bud of chaos, gav'st new life,
 When seen, to philosophic gaze. In vain,
 Round darken'd calmness Wisdom casts
 her learn'd, [view'd
 Her optic search !—who has not shudd'ring
 The comet's aspect, looking slaughter fell ?
 Lo ! with flam'd speed he sweeps the hea-
 v'nly waste,
 Perhaps thy destin'd path, § Eternity !
 Perhaps uncurb'd, nor with returning might
 Of ruling law, by starry nature bound !
 Further I dare not search—who has not
 gaz'd,
 In icy wonder tranc'd, as he the world,
 The God reflected, views ? I hear th' one
 God,
 And from the storm he strikes the mortal ear.

R. TREVELYAN, M. A.

THE HORSES OF LYSIPPUS.

SUNK is the sun of Greece—but midst
 the gloom
 Some rays of glory linger round her tomb—
 Not yet consign'd to unregarded dust,
 Still glows the magic of the breathing bust ;

* The centripetal and centrifugal force,
 which keeps the planets in their orbs.

† Others will be discovered in our sys-
 tem, as the Georgium Sidus, &c.

‡ Georgium Sidus.

§ It is held that Comets move in ec-
 centric orbits.

And still display'd in animated stone,
 Lives the stern patriot's smile—the hero's
 frown—

Nor less, Lysippus, into fancied speed
 Kindling with ardour, springs each match-
 less steed.

Yes, mighty Sculptor ! though around
 thy grave

The chafing storms of countless ages rave,
 Still, with the fire of well-feign'd Nature
 rife, [life ;

The Sun's proud coursers start to mimic
 Still each curv'd neck impatient spurs
 the rein,

While spirit struggles through each blood-
 less vein ;

Glowing with life's warm energies they
 stand,

A proud memorial of thy Phidian hand.

What varied grace arrests and charms the
 eye,

The faultless form of perfect symmetry :
 The lightning living in each fiery glance—
 The mien where boldness vies with ele-
 gance—

The nostril wide, that drinks the morning
 breeze—

The quiv'ring ear, and mane's long braid-
 ed tress :

These, rich hair'd God of Splendour, these
 declare

The curbless coursers of thy winged car *.

Time speeds—but ages o'er each heavenly
 form

Shed but a hue with mellow lustre warm.
 Beauteous they tread, as when in gesture
 proud

They grac'd at once a tyrant and a god ;
 E'en Conquest paus'd † amidst her murd'r-
 ous ire,

And dropt the sword, to gaze, and to ad-
 mire.

Lo, borne on Vict'ry's crimson'd wing
 they come,

To grace the Christian patriots holy tomb ‡.
 Types of those viewless steeds that whirl'd
 on high

His car of glory to th' exulting sky.

Sad rose that morn, when o'er the Adrian
 tide,

The warrior eagle wav'd his wing of pride ;
 Though peace, in seeming, tranquilliz'd
 his gaze, [embrace §.

Yet treach'ry lurk'd in friendship's feign'd
 With many a ling'ring look of silent pain,
 Meek child of Heaven, they quit thy holy
 fane,

To swell the lust of conquest, and record
 The lawless triumphs of a despot's sword,

* They were harnessed by Nero to the
 Chariot of the Sun.

† At the taking of Constantinople.

‡ Church of St. Mark at Venice.

§ Invasion of the Venetian States by
 the French.

And

And grace, where Seine rolls her polluted
tide,
No saint, no martyr, but a homicide.
But list—that shout from subject Gallia's
shore
Tells that the scepter'd Murderer's sway
is o'er,
Venice, exult! condemn'd no more to roam,
They spring exulting to their well-known
home—
And oh! may Freedom's hallowing light
be shed,
A guardian halo o'er each deathless head.

That night while on these curtain'd boards
ye dwelt,
The one, the warm desire to please ye felt,
Will prompt you now instinctive praise to
give

To us, that by those very efforts live,
Fated around the rolling year to feel,
Trembling, each fearful turn of "FOR-
TUNE'S WHEEL."

But YE, that never trode such walks as
these,
Nor felt that sole solicitude to please,
If by your hands kind plaudits are decreed,
We hold such plaudits Charity indeed.

(Miss WATERSON enters here.)

Come, my fair Colleague, meet these
generous ranks,
And mix with mine all courteous cordial
thanks,
Assur'd that humble Hope, and Zeal sin-
cere,
May always find a fit Tribunal—here.

J. F. M. D.

LINES

Written at Melksham in October 1817.

MELKSHAM! thy healing waters claim
No secondary meed of fame;
Where rival qualities combine—
The tonic steel, and soft saline:
Bathonia—(boast of elder days,
Eliciting e'en Roman praise)
Bathonia, views with glad surprize
Thy health-restoring springs arise;
Nor deems their properties outdone,
By Tunbridge, or by Leamington.—
Ne'er may their salutary powers
Be check'd by insalubrious hours!
Ne'er may thy smiling precincts be
Haunts of the sons of chance and glee,
And scenes of midnight revelry!
So shall the sober-minded share
Thy uncontaminated air;
And quaff secure, with potent spell,
The liquid treasure of the well;
Returning to their lov'd compeers
With life renew'd, and added years.

D. CABANET.

GENUFLEXION;

OR, A HINT TO THE LADIES.

Let Fashion's influence on your mind
To worldly matters be confin'd.

THERE was a time, when every maid,
And wife, and widow, kneeling pray'd,
And (spite of irreligious men)
I hope such times may come again.
But now, as if in box, or pit,
For one that kneels, a hundred sit.
In vain the Esculapian tribe
Their soothing unguents may prescribe,
The parts affected to anoint,
And lubricate each stubborn joint;
For here, alas! I grieve to find
The cause is seated in the mind;

Which,

Mr. URBAN, Shrewsbury, Jan. 1.

ON the 23d Dec. last, the two ladies who
performed the female characters in the
Play and Farce, acted by private gentle-
men at our Theatre last March for the
benefit of the Poor, took their benefit
with the same Play and Farce before a
full and genteel audience. In the course
of the evening, Mrs. Shuter (late Miss
Willis) with much and marked propriety,
recited the following ADDRESS, written by
JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, Esq. who had on
the former occasion written and spoken an
appropriate Prologue in the character of
PROSPERO. See vol. LXXXVII. i. 255.
I trust from the favourable applause with
which it was received, and from its con-
nexion with a circumstance our Town is
proud to commemorate, you will allow it
a corner in your National Chronicle.

Yours, &c. SALOPIENSIS.

WHEN Hydra POVERTY, with chilly stings,
Darken'd our Land on demon-pointed
wings,
And strove awhile to earth her loathsome
lair
Within these Severn-circled walls so fair,
'Twas here YE crowding met last Winter's
night, [bright,
All—all—in virtues warm, and vestures
Call'd by your youthful Heralds to this stage,
For the sad Poor the noble war to wage.

Scar'd by your pow'r, and at your pre-
sence aw'd,
(Not by our arts, or PROSPERO's rhymies
and rod,)

The lanky Fiend her vampire-pennons
spread, [fled;
Slung up her slacken'd length, and yelling
While poor-men shouting, peal'd their
blessings true,
And poor-men's hearts by thousands
pray'd for you.

That brilliant night, by you so brilliant
made,
We sister Thespians lent our little aid,
And wear to-night the wreaths your He-
ralds wore,
Asking your alms again, to aid—the poor!
You,—Actors young,—if in these groups
ye are, [aware
We thank not for your plaudits:—well

Which, ere the patient is restor'd,
 Must be, with careful eye, explor'd.
 Say then, ye Fair, have flattering swains
 Pronounc'd you free from mortal stains?
 Have you, in courtly phrase, been told,
 That creatures of celestial mould,
 Who of devotion feel a sense,
 With forms and rubrick may dispense?
 You say, "The question is absurd;
 What Swain *to us* vouchsafes a word?
 So far from flattering, Swains require
 That Nymphs advance, while they retire.
 By *Burke* so truly was it said
 'The age of chivalry is fled.'"
 Where, then, good Ladies, must be sought
 The cause, which such a change hath
 wrought?
 Is your Religion in the wane?
 Yield sacred thoughts, to thoughts profane?
 You answer, "No; we still adore,
 And worship God, as heretofore."
 Yet, one more question,—frankly say,
 Doth *Fashion* lead you thus astray?
 What!—no reply!—the case is plain:
 You heedless join her giddy train,
 Nor e'er reflect, as down you glide,
 That thus your Maker is defied.
 Have then my strains conviction wrought?
 (I see you shudder at the thought;)
 Then, lowly bending, as of yore,
 Forgiveness, on your knees, implore:
 Nor ever but with reverence due
 Dare your Petitions to renew;
 So may, when you invoke the skies,
 Your prayers in grateful incense rise!
 So may you gain that blest abode,
 You now aspire to a-la-mode.

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

FABLE.

A MAN of fancy and of wit,
 With more of these than sense,
 Thought on a method he had hit,
 With fuel to dispense.
 What was more vulgar than a grate,
 Cramm'd full of blocks and coal?
 It was a thing at any rate
 Unworthy of *his* soul.
 Behold the glorious orb of day,
 Pure source of light and heat!
 Would he not lend a gracious ray
 To dress a joint of meat?
 With this idea in his brain,
 He every thought collected,
 Till reason told him it was plain
 That rays might be reflected.
 Full of the thought he took his pot,
 And plac'd it on the ground;
 A dozen mirrors free from spot
 Were all arrang'd around.
 Of each, he mark'd with care the focus,
 As round they stood in file;
 There plac'd the pot, and, hocus pocus,
 Expected it to boil.

Then watch'd to see a bubble rise,
 As proof of heat imparted;
 And on the surface fix'd his eyes
 Until his eye-balls smarted.

No bubble rose. The sun was setting,
 To close the anxious scene;
 And, spite of watching and of fretting,
 His appetite grew keen.

His theory is at an end,
 Which makes him sorely smart;
 And his Philosophy must bend
 To cookmaid's vulgar art.

And must he condescend at last
 To dine like vulgar folk;
 And deign to eat of a repast
 Drest over coals and smoke?

"Yes, Betty, come and light the fire,
 And make the kettle boil;
 Or I of hunger shall expire,
 And all the meat will spoil."

She waits not to be summon'd twice,
 But straight his call obeys;
 Brings wood and coal, and in a trice
 The whole is in a blaze.

The kettle boils; the meat is drest,
 And quickly sent to table;
 He swallow'd it with wondrous zest,
 And so concludes the fable.

Learn from this tale that *wit* may shine,
 But be it not forgot,
 That if you also wish to *dine*,
 It will not boil the pot. *QUIS?*

On WILLIAM LUXMORE, Apothecary.
 By CHRISTOPHER JONES,
 Journeyman Woolcomber at CREDITON.
 (Written fifty years ago.)

OH say, Billy Bolus, of wonders thou
 wonder!
 Thou shadow of manhood, dame Nature's
 worst blunder.
 Say, why do you screw up your delicate
 snout,
 And make at our fragrance so cursed
 a rout?
 Old Galen, amidst all his medical toil,
 Ne'er dreamt of a nuisance arising from
 oil.
 Hippocrates too, if inform'd, would at
 once
 Disclaim such descendants, and style thee
 a dunce,
 To teach all pretenders to medical skill
 That thy weakness still reigns spite of
 potion and pill.
 The sages of old with one voice did agree
 That in all Nature's system no vacuum
 could be;
 But at once they'd pronounce their phi-
 losophy null,
 Did they know the vast void in thy shop
 and thy skull.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Jan. 27.*

At 3 o'clock the Abp. of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Westmoreland, and the Earl of Harrowby, took their seats as Commissioners, for the opening of the present Session. A Message by Sir T. Tyrwhitt being sent to the Commons, Mr. Speaker, attended by a number of members, appeared accordingly, when the Lord Chancellor delivered the following Speech:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which his Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely Death of his beloved and only child the Princess Charlotte.

Under this awful dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing consolation to the Prince Regent's heart, to receive from all descriptions of his Majesty's Subjects the most cordial assurances, both of their just sense of the loss which they have sustained, and of their sympathy with his paternal sorrow: and, amidst his own sufferings, his Royal Highness has not been unmindful of the effect which this sad event must have on the interests and future prospects of the Kingdom.

We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince Regent continues to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of being able to assure you, that the confidence which he has invariably felt in the stability of the great sources of our National prosperity has not been disappointed.

The improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year, in almost every branch of our Domestic Industry, and the present state of Public Credit, afford abundant proof that the difficulties under which the Country was labouring were chiefly to be ascribed to temporary causes.

So important a change could not fail to withdraw from the disaffected the principal means of which they had availed themselves for the purpose of fomenting a spirit

of discontent, which unhappily led to acts of insurrection and treason: And his Royal Highness entertains the most confident expectation, that the state of peace and tranquillity to which the Country is now restored, will be maintained against all attempts to disturb it, by the persevering vigilance of the magistracy, and by the loyalty and good sense of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness recommends to your continued attention the state of the Public Income and Expenditure; and he is most happy in being able to acquaint you, that, since you were last assembled in Parliament, the Revenue has been in a state of progressive improvement in its most important branches.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you, that he has concluded Treaties with the Courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important subject of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

His Royal Highness has directed that a Copy of the former Treaty should be immediately laid before you; and he will order a similar communication to be made of the latter Treaty, as soon as the ratification of it shall have been exchanged.

In these Negotiations it has been his Royal Highness's endeavour, as far as circumstances would permit, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the joint Addresses of the two Houses of Parliament: And his Royal Highness has a full reliance on your readiness to adopt such measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the engagement into which he has entered for that purpose.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of Public Worship belonging to the Established Church, when compared with the increased and increasing population of the Country.

His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important subject to your early consideration, deeply impressed, as he has no doubt you are, with a just sense of the many blessings which this Country by the favour of Divine Providence has enjoyed; and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the people are the most sure and firm foundation of National Prosperity.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

By a *projet de loi*, adopted on the 22d ult. the Finance Minister has obtained a provisional credit for 200,000,000 francs, (8,300,000*l.*) granted in anticipation of 6-12ths of the taxes of 1818, which are to be assessed on the scale of the present year. This scheme is both a consequence and a proof of the immediate pressure on the French treasury.

The *Moniteur* lately contained two Royal Ordinances; the one, for reducing the number of Officers of the Royal Corps of Engineers; the other, for establishing a preparatory Military School in France. In this school, the pupils are to consist of two classes—the sons of meritorious officers in indigent circumstances, and those of persons who wish to have their children educated for the army; the former to be instructed at the public charge, the latter at the expence of their relatives.

The long-debated law upon the Liberty of the Press has been carried; but by a very small majority—only eleven votes; the numbers being 122 to 111. The great question of Trial by Jury, which was contained in the 12th article, gave rise to an animated discussion; the result was, that the trial by the Correctional Police was established, and that by Jury set aside.

The King has warned, within these few days, persons of the Court, and principally those who sit in the Chamber of Peers, to take care how they vote against projects of laws or measures of his Ministers, on peril of being disgraced!

The Duke de Fitzjames has been prohibited by Louis XVIII. from appearing at Court, in consequence of his having published an *intended* speech on the law respecting the Journals, full of abuse against the Ministers.

The rumours are still reiterated, of application from the French Government to be relieved, in the ensuing spring, from the burden of the Army of Occupation. The Allied Powers, it is added, have signified their disposition to yield to these entreaties, when France has fulfilled all her engagements, and when they are satisfied that tranquillity and order are firmly re-established.

Maubreuil, whose case has excited much of the public attention, is stated to have made his escape from the prison at Douay, where he was confined.

The *Quotidienne* French paper contains the following amusing paragraph:—"The Archdukes John and Lewis have given permission to a German journalist to publish some extracts from a journal which they kept during their stay in England.

These Princes examined with care the English manufactures and agriculture: they give also some details as to the style of living in the upper classes, which are not within the reach of all travellers. The magnificent interior of the country seats, the taste of the furniture, the amiable and decorous freedom of their conversations, the interest which the women excite, as much by their cultivated minds as by their charms—these are the points which struck these illustrious travellers during their abode in the country. It is there, say they, that you should study the high society of England; and even the character of all its gentlemen. London is merely a large inn; it is at his country-house that the Englishman is hospitable and amiable. The Archdukes describe the manner of dining at the Marquis of Anglesea's. It presents a novelty for our gourmands; after * soup they took cold punch. A celebrated agriculturist, the Chevalier Sebright, had the Princes for his guests, and showed them his numerous machines. Miss Sebright is a *savante* (a scientific lady); she made an experiment in galvanism before the Archdukes, with a little galvanic battery. The Chevalier Sebright grows such enormous turnips, that one day he sent to his sister 19 partridges in the hollow of one of these roots."

NETHERLANDS.

The Dutch papers lately announced some intended regulations in the tea-trade. The plan is now matured; and when we reflect how much that beverage is in use, may be considered as likely to have a great effect upon general commerce. It is proposed to throw open the trade from China, and the Dutch East Indies; thus abolishing all exclusive rights and monopolies, and leaving every subject of the King of the Netherlands at liberty to import this article. The *projet* of the law for this purpose is now under discussion in the Dutch Legislative Body, and is likely to be carried by a great majority. In this arrangement, the Dutch appear anxious to profit by our experience, and to adopt our policy. The duties on importation proposed by the Dutch *projet* are so low, as to afford a violent temptation to smuggling in this country, should our present high rate of duties continue.

It appears, that the Prince of Orange has been re-invested with all the places

* However new this may be to foreign gourmands, it is a very old custom in England, to take cold punch with turtle soup; and that, we suppose, is the soup here spoken of.

and offices which he held before the 15th of November, at which time his resignation was accepted.

A Dutch mail states, that Count Goltz, late Commissary-General of the War Department, is to be indemnified for the loss of his office by an embassy to some German Court.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Madrid Gazette of the 11th December, contains accounts from Algiers of the 16th Nov. presenting some frightful details of the calamities which afflict that wretched city. Pestilence and famine are daily diminishing the population. The Dey, warned by the fate of his predecessors, removed his family on the night of the 31st October, with all the treasures and arms, to the fortress of Alcazava, a regular work which commanded every street of the capital. This change of residence was a death-blow to the tyranny of the Turkish soldiers, who nevertheless attempted a seditious movement; but six of the ringleaders were seized and beheaded.

Ferdinand last month issued a decree, prohibiting Spanish subjects from trading in slaves on the coast of Africa north of the line, under a penalty of transportation for ten years to the Philippines (the prohibition to take effect immediately); and restricting the duration of the trade south of the line, on the same coasts, to two years and five months from the date of the decree.

The Portuguese Government have a most summary and decisive mode of collecting taxes. Within a few weeks, the Regency issued a proclamation for a "voluntary contribution" of four millions of crowns.—Some merchants at Lisbon, who understood the true meaning of the proclamation, immediately contributed; but the amount of the contribution was trivial compared to the sum required. The Regency, therefore, forthwith appointed a commission of twelve from among the contributing merchants, with directions to make out a list of all the capitalists in Portugal. At the head of this commission is Senor Payo, who was the principal Portuguese agent of Lord Wellington while at Lisbon; and the Judge Pedro Duerte is attached to the commission, with authority to order the confiscation of the property of any capitalist who does not promptly subscribe to the "voluntary contribution" required by the Government, in such a proportion as the commissioners may think proper to adjudge. This extraordinary contribution is specifically required for the use of the King of Portugal, who, it seems, cannot find money enough in the Brazils to support the splendour of his Court.

SWITZERLAND.

Gustavus Adolphus, late King of Sweden, has requested the right of citizenship from the council of Basle, in Switzerland.

ITALY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herries and Capt. Gordon, R. N. were attacked in their way to Naples, between Terracina and Fondi, by banditti, on the evening of the 12th of December. The first act of the villains was, to fire upon the postilion without previous warning. He fell, mortally wounded. They then proceeded to rifle the travellers, and took from them their watches, money, &c. The banditti were divided into two parties; one of which was immediately active in the attack and robbery, while the other remained in reserve at a short distance; and their number was so considerable, that Lieut-col. Herries and his companion must be considered as owing their lives to their being unprepared to offer any resistance. They suffered little personal violence, and were allowed, when the plunder was finished, to proceed on their journey; their servant taking the place of the postilion, who was conveyed to Fondi in the carriage.

A violent earthquake, accompanied by an inundation of the sea, is said to have taken place near Athens; in which 5,000 of the inhabitants of Vostissa, near that city, perished.

A Milan paper of Dec. 6, announces, that the villa of Este, belonging to the Princess of Wales, upon the lake of Como, is to be sold, with all its dependencies.

GERMANY.

We learn from German papers, that the Opposition Journal of Weimar has been suppressed by authority. This little State has for a considerable time engrossed no small share of the attention of the Courts of Germany. The Austrian Government has recalled all its youth studying at the Weimar University of Jena; and the arrangements entered into between that Government and Prussia to adopt measures for the purpose of opposing a powerful barrier to the licence of the press, as it is called, may be considered as more particularly levelled against this little State. It is presumed, that by the Constitution of Weimar the Grand Duke has the power of suspending journals without trial, and that this act therefore is not a stretch of authority. It had been confidently predicted in some of the Continental papers, that the Ruler of Weimar, however desirous of affording protection to independent journalists, would be obliged at last to give way to the incessant demands of his more arbitrary neighbours. The cause of the suppression of the journal in question is not stated; but an article lately appeared in it,

it, concerning the revenues of the kingdom of Hanover, broadly insinuating that they were misapplied by the Government, which is suspected to have been chiefly instrumental to it. The following is one of the passages of the noxious article referred to:—

“We pay now more duties and taxes than in the Westphalian time; and yet the purse both of individuals and of the State is more empty. Tribute is no longer paid. We have a Court only by name. The army is equipped and clothed by England, without our paying any thing. The officers who were in the English service, and are now on half-pay, draw large sums from England, which come into circulation here. We may reckon too, that prize-money to the amount of more than a million of dollars, has this year come to Hanover. We have received considerable sums of French contribution-money. Instead of paying any part of the national debt, even the interest of the debt has not been duly paid. Query—What becomes of the money?”

From Prague it is said, that for the current year all the following newspapers are prohibited from being circulated throughout Bohemia; and, we thence infer, throughout the whole of the Austrian States, viz.—*The New Rhenish Mercury*, *the Opposition Papers*, *The Neuwied Gazette*; all papers printed in the Netherlands in the French language; all the Polish newspapers, and *Nuremberg Correspondent*. It is impossible to offer stronger evidence of the blind policy of certain states, than their determination to withhold from the people all means of free discussion.

The accounts from different quarters of Germany speak of a great number of robbers and incendiaries; who are organized in banditti, and commit the greatest excesses. Several chateaux and other dwellings have been destroyed by incendiaries in Franconia.

According to an article from Frankfort, some new league is on the tapis between all the Christian Powers, founded on the principles of the Holy Alliance.

The Prussian Colonel Massenbach, who has been so long confined in the fortress of Custrin, has been sentenced, by the Court-martial that tried him, to four years imprisonment.

The German Gazettes have revived the report, that a kingdom of Armenia will be created, with the consent of Russia, Turkey, and Persia.

The Austrian Government appears to be making arrangements for the purpose of opening and extending a commerce with the United States of America.

SWEDEN.

By a document signed by the King of

Sweden, on the events which have taken place since the last Diet, and on the general state and prospects of the Kingdom, it appears that a Treaty of Commerce has been concluded between Sweden and the United States; and a Treaty with Russia respecting the commercial relations between Sweden and Finland, her former province. Prussia has made considerable progress in paying up the sums agreed upon as an indemnity to Sweden for the loss of Pomerania. The Swedish revenue of customs has improved, and her foreign debt has every where been discharged or diminished.

RUSSIA.

From Russia we are informed, that coal has been found in the environs of Toulá, the great centre of Muscovite manufacturing industry; and that, through the agency of the Count De Lieven, a party of Scotchmen have been engaged to carry on the necessary works.

The Emperor of Russia has invited two learned Frenchmen into his dominions, to promote the study of the Oriental languages among his subjects.

The Emperor is also stated to have ordered the Treaty, called the Holy Alliance, to be read annually in all the Churches of the Empire, on the anniversary of the day of its signature.

An article from Petersburg speaks of a proposal afloat among the Members of the Holy Alliance to put down all smuggling; such practices being directly opposite to the spirit of Christianity.

The following article appears in the Russian Court Calendar: “Three hundred and fifty-five years have elapsed since all the Russian provinces were united under one Government, during which period the Russian frontiers have been from time to time extended, without a single instance in Russian history of a cession of territory.”—The acquisitions of territory made by Russia took place as follows: Siberia, in 1573; Little Russia, in 1644; Livonia and Esthonia, in 1710; White Russia, in 1772; the Crimea, in 1783; Lithuania and Courland, in 1793; the remainder of Poland, in 1795; Georgia, in 1801; Bialystock, in 1807; Finland, in 1809; and the Duchy of Warsaw, in 1815.

According to a list officially published in Russia, of the number of deaths in 1815, there were 613 persons above 100 years of age, viz. 209 above 105 years old, 123 above 110, 72 above 115, 31 above 120, 13 above 125, 6 above 130, and 1 of 155 years of age.

In the evening of the 21st of Dec. a splendid ball was given by the nobility of Moscow, in honour of the birth-day of the Grand Duke Michael, who arrived there the preceding day from his tour to the Southern Provinces. The ball was opened with

with a *Polonaise* by the Emperor and the Empress Dowager; after which, the Emperor continued to dance with various ladies for three hours. The number of persons present upon this occasion, including Prince William of Prussia, was 3580. The ball was followed by a grand supper, and the company did not break up until three in the morning.

The art of lithography (engraving on stone) has lately been introduced into the offices for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Russia. It is employed for circulars addressed to diplomatic agents; and the number of copying-clerks has in consequence been considerably diminished.

From Warsaw we are informed, that the Polish troops, hitherto maintained by the Russian treasury, are henceforth to be paid by Poland herself: it is conjectured, that an expence of about forty millions of florins will thus be incurred by the latter kingdom.

ASIA.

The ship *Wabash*, Capt. Grant, of Baltimore, arrived in Macao Roads (Canton river) from Smyrna, on the 18th of May last. The Captain proceeded to Canton to inquire the markets, leaving the two mates and 13 others to take care of the vessel. On the 24th, she was boarded by the crew of a *Ladron* boat, to the number of from 25 to 30, under pretence of putting a pilot on board. After amusing the officers until dark, they commenced an attack on them and the people with long knives; killed Mr. Hall, the first mate, and three seamen, outright; mortally or badly wounded the other mate, and two of the seamen; and compelled two others, boys, to jump overboard — one of which, after having been seven hours in the water, was saved. The surviving crew retreated to the fore-castle; but were compelled, by threats to burn the vessel, to come on deck, and disclose where the money was stowed away. The *Ladrons* then secured about 10,000 dollars in specie, 35 chests of opium, and other property, the whole amounting to nearly 50,000 dollars. Mr. Cushing, and other American residents in Canton, were taking measures to obtain restitution from the Chinese Government for this robbery in their waters; but their success was doubted.

One of the American Papers contains the following extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 28th of August: "The Pindarees are still ranging the country, and committing the most horrid excesses among the peasants, by the indiscriminate butchery of men, women, and children, and bearing the latter in triumph on their spikes."

The American ship *Two Brothers*, recently arrived at Portsmouth from Batavia, with a cargo of coffee, in bulk, bound

to Holland, left on the 9th of September; and reports, that the whole Island of Amboyna, excepting a very small part, was in the hands of the Insurgents (natives). A detachment of troops had been sent from Batavia, to endeavour to suppress the revolt.

A Courier, lately dispatched by the British resident at Bagdad overland to Constantinople, is stated to have been murdered near Mossul, and robbed of his dispatches.

AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Nov. 15, 1817: "The following most daring instance of piracy was committed in our harbour on the 11th inst. viz.: The *Elizabeth*, White, lying at anchor off Robin Island, with about 120 tons of oil on board, was boarded at about one A.M. by a party of armed deserters from his Majesty's 10th regiment, and convicts, about twelve in number, *i. e.* five soldiers and seven convicts, who, after securing the hatches, &c. obtained possession of the ship, and in the same instant cut the cables, loosed the sails, and, favoured by a strong S. E. wind, succeeded in carrying her off, at six A. M. The Captain and crew having refused to listen to their invitation to join them in their piratical undertaking, with the exception of the mate, were permitted to leave the ship in the boat, which reached Robin Island in safety about four o'clock the same day."

Letters and Papers, to the 18th of November, from the Cape of Good Hope, state, that Government had ordered surveys to be made of the coast lying to the East, where there is a very extensive district producing the finest wheat. So flattering are the future prospects, that about 300 emigrants had lately arrived at the Cape from the Northern parts of England, to take the management and direction of the extensive agricultural districts. His Majesty's ship *Dispatch*, commanded by Sir Jahleel Brenton, had been sent by the Governor to open the navigation of the river, to complete the surveys, to fix upon a harbour, and found the new Colony. — Sir J. Brenton had ascertained, that there a good harbour in the Knysna, on the Eastern coast of Cape Town. — We are sorry to find, that both the Papers from the Cape, and the private letters, confirm the accounts already received, that the Dutch had committed great excesses in their restored Colonies. — The immediate cause of the revolt at Saporana was, that the Dutch Resident had ordered a woman to be flogged naked in the bazaar. The murder of the native (prisoners) at Java is also mentioned.

A letter from Sierra Leone mentions the return to that place of the British scientific

fic expedition for exploring the interior of Africa. They were completely unsuccessful; having advanced only about 150 miles into the interior, from Rio Nunez. Their progress was there stopped by a chief of the country; and after unavailing endeavours, for the space of four months, to obtain liberty to proceed, they abandoned the enterprize, and returned. Nearly all the animals died. Several officers died; and, what is remarkable, but one private, besides one drowned, of about 200. Captain Campbell died two days after their return to Rio Nunez, and was buried, with another officer, in the same spot where Major Peddie and one of his officers were buried on their advance.

AMERICA.

The Message of the President of the United States, Mr. Monro, was transmitted to both Houses of Congress on the 2d ult. These documents, being more communicative, as to facts, than most official productions of the Old World, never fail to excite a corresponding interest amongst all commercial nations. The Message commences as follows:

"Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,—At no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country: the abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing under a well-digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit. Our free Government, founded on the interest and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining, strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged, and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that Omnipotent Being from whom they are derived; and in unceasing prayer, that He will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity."

From these topicks Mr. Monro turns to foreign relations, taking England first. He states, that by common agreement, after some negociation, the British and American naval armament on the Lakes was to be reduced; on Lake Champlain to a single vessel; on Lake Ontario to one; Lakes Erie and the Upper Lakes, two; to be armed with one cannon only; and that all the other vessels, of which

exact lists were to be interchanged, should be forthwith dismantled. The force kept up was to be applied exclusively to internal purposes; and the arrangement to stand good until six months notice on either side of a wish to dissolve it should have expired. The Commissioners under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent had agreed, with regard to the Passamaquoddy islands, that each Government should retain the islands which it was possessed of before the late war. The question as to the other boundaries yet remained unsettled. England having refused to extend to her Colonies the provisions of a treaty, by which the commerce between the ports of Great Britain and the United States had been placed on a footing, it is hinted by the President that America should take some further steps for the "protection and improvement of her navigation."

The negociations with the Court of Madrid are spoken of in a less measured strain. The alleged crimes of the Spaniards against American commerce have never been redressed; and Spain is accused of studiously spinning out the diplomatic intercourse upon the matters under discussion. The mission of three distinguished citizens on board a ship of war to South America, and the neutral policy professed by the President, may be construed so as to announce almost in positive terms a determination to *acknowledge* the insurgent states. Amelia Island is claimed as belonging to the United States by geographical position; and Galvestown, on the Gulph of Mexico, is contended for as American ground, by virtue of the bargain for Louisiana. Smuggling, and various descriptions of irregularity in the unauthorized captors of these two posts, are added as a collateral justification of the orders which have been issued to seize them on the part of the North American Government. The relations with Europe remain unchanged; and peace has been preserved with the states of Barbary, and with the Indians. Thus ends that portion of the Message with which foreigners are ostensibly and directly concerned.

The President now calls the attention of Congress to the internal concerns of the country, which he states as peculiarly gratifying.

"After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government; and of the military and naval establishments, embracing suitable provision for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six mil-

millions of dollars will remain in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

"The payment into the Treasury during the year 1818, on account of imposts and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues at 2,500,000; public lands at 1,500,000; bank dividends and incidental receipts at 500,000; making, in the whole, 24,500,000 dollars.

"The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to 11,800,000; and for the sinking fund, to 10,000,000; making in the whole 21,800,000; leaving an annual excess of revenue beyond the expenditure of 2,700,000 dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1818."

The President speaks highly of the success of the negotiations with the Indians, by which a great extent of Indian land has become the possession of the United States. Whether, as he thinks, this is equally advantageous to both parties, is another question. In consequence of these roundings of territory, no fortifications of magnitude will be necessary, except on the coast.—The President then points out, as matters worthy of particular attention, the sales of public lands, the state of manufactures, and the formation of roads and canals. On this last subject he advises the Congress to apply to their constituents for fuller power than they possess under the present law; and, after recommending some provision for the few survivors of the army which aided in establishing American Independence, he concludes by stating, that the imposts and tonnage, with the sale of public lands, are sufficient for all the expences of the State; and by proposing *the repeal of all internal taxes*. He at the same time avows his readiness to urge the imposition of taxes whenever the public exigencies may require them; but he considers it no less the duty of a free people, than it is the duty of their representatives, to withdraw them when the necessity has ceased.

A Boston paper of the 12th December notices a rumour, that the Spanish Minister, Don Onís, had received instructions from his Court to tender the Floridas to the United States for six millions of dollars; and that Spain had agreed, out of this sum, to deduct the amount of spoliations made by her on the property of American citizens. Such was the confidence placed in this report, that the stock of the different insurance offices, that had suffered by the depredations of Spain, rose in one day 25 per cent. in value.

By the last accounts from New York it appears, that two-thirds of the American Navy are in commission and afloat; and that every exertion was making, in all the naval-yards within the Union, to complete the ships now building there. For some time past a rendezvous for seamen had been opened in New York; and placards were posted in different parts of the city, offering three months pay down, to sailors on their entering into the service of the United States. It is said, that several English seamen, from the want of employment, had not been able to withstand so great a temptation, and were serving on board American ships of war.

The American Government, it is said, has resolved to maintain in the poor-house, *at the expence of the Captain in whose ship they have sailed*, all such European emigrants as shall not be able to find employment on their arrival in the United States.

At a meeting held at New York on the 25th of November, it was resolved, that a Society should be formed of Irishmen, or descendants of Irishmen, for the purpose of endeavouring to procure from Congress a tract of land in the Illinois territory, to be settled by emigrants from Ireland, and that a subscription should be entered into for carrying the purpose of the Society into effect.

We regret to state, that a confirmation has been received of the melancholy accounts of the ravages of the late dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies.—At Martinique, so terribly extensive were the effects, that the island presented nothing but one scene of desolation. All the vessels in that harbour were driven out to sea, and not one of them had been heard of on the 26th ult. At Port Royal, all the ships (among them a man of war), and property afloat, were driven on shore, and involved in ruin; and many lives were lost. At Barbadoes some damage was done on shore, and twelve vessels were thrown on the beach; but we are happy to find, that his Majesty's ship Antelope, Rear-admiral Harvey (which was supposed to have been lost), arrived in safety at Barbadoes some days after the storm, and reached St. Kitt's on the 12th ult. The Island of St. Lucia suffered most tremendously. All the barracks were destroyed, and Gen. Seymour, the Governor, his wife and children, together with Major Burdett, his wife, child, and servant, were buried in the ruins, and all, except Mrs. Seymour and her children, perished: the Governor survived only a short time after he was taken out of the ruins.—At Dominica, every vessel was driven to sea. The interior of the country had likewise suffered so materially, that unless supplied from other settlements, the dread of famine appears to be entertained.

Recent

Recent letters from Martinique estimate the losses sustained by that colony from the late hurricane at 25,000,000 of francs. What is more afflicting still than the loss of property on the island is, that more than a thousand individuals have perished, and nine-tenths of the vessels have been shipwrecked.

Letters have been received from St. John's, Newfoundland, which contain some interesting particulars respecting the consequences of the late dreadful fires in that Island. Numbers of the lower classes who had suffered losses by the conflagration had quitted Newfoundland and gone to Canada, to Nova Scotia, to New Brunswick, or to the territories of the United States, to procure employment. The Governor had wisely provided occupation for the able-bodied men who remained on the Island, by employing them in felling timber, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day, for the re-construction of the buildings, which, it is highly probable, will be speedily restored. By the liberal contributions of the more wealthy, the necessities of the destitute aged, and the infirm remaining inhabitants, have been generously relieved. The friends of humanity will be happy to learn, that from the effect of these measures, the fairest hopes were entertained that the poor and labouring classes will be enabled to support the inclemency of a Newfoundland winter without being exposed to those severe privations and distress which were expected, as the sad consequences of the late awful calamity.

From the *Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph*: "A mulatto youth came a few days ago to a respectable gentleman of Baltimore, and, with tears in his eyes, begged for assistance. 'My father and mother (says he) are about to sell me to Georgia.'—'Your father and mother?' replied the gentleman, with surprise, 'what right have they to sell you?'—'My father, answered the boy, 'is a *white man*, Mr. —, a *merchant* in this place. My mother is a yellow woman, with whom my father often cohabited. She has had several children by him; all of whom have been sold to Georgia but myself. He is this moment *bargaining* with a slave-trader for me.' The gentleman promised his assistance, but too late—the bargain was already made. The unfortunate youth was immediately borne off, in spite of tears, execrations, and intreaties, handcuffed and chained, and driven like a brute to a distant market!"

An ordinance has been passed in the city of Savannah, by which any one who teaches a person of colour (either a slave or free) to read or write, or causes such person to be so taught, is subjected to a fine of 30 dollars for each offence; and every person of colour who shall keep a

school to teach reading or writing, is subject to a fine of 30 dollars, or be imprisoned ten days, and whipped 39 lashes!—It is impossible to read the American Papers without being horror-struck at the numerous advertisements for runaway slaves, and disgusted at the brutal descriptions of those unhappy beings.

We have a statement, on the authority of the Mexican Gazette, of the capture of Mina, with twenty-five of his followers, and the dispersion of his party, above 200 strong. The fate of men taken with arms in their hands against the existing Government is not doubtful; but although no direct intelligence is come to hand of Mina's execution, yet information of an official nature has been received, that the foreign adventurers engaged in the insurrection in Mexico, who had been taken with Mina, had all been shot, as incendiaries, traitors, invaders of the public tranquillity of the province, and mercenary aiders and fomenters of rebellion against the Sovereign of Spain and the authorities of Mexico.

There are horrible accounts of executions of persons engaged in the late rebellion at Pernambuco. A gentleman from thence reports that "prisoners were daily marched into the city from the provinces, and confiscations and executions were daily taking place. The treatment of the lifeless bodies of the prisoners is worthy of savages: after the prisoner is hanged, his head and hands are cut off, and his body made fast to a horse, and dragged through the filth and dirt of the principal streets of the city."

Some late advices of the state of affairs in New Guyana have been received by way of Trinidad. It appears, that the operations of the patriot chiefs had been obstructed by the disobedience of Piar and Marino to the orders of Bolivar, as Commander in Chief. The former was arrested by Bolivar, tried by a court-martial, of which Admiral Brion was President, and was adjudged to capital punishment; he was shot, conformably to his sentence, on the 16th of October. Marino had been superseded in his command, and was also to be brought to trial; but it was supposed he would not be so rigorously dealt with as Piar.

M. Palmela, in the name of the Court of Brazil, has, it is said, peremptorily refused to deliver up to the Authority of Spain the possession of Monte Videp, pending the revolutionary state of affairs in South America.

The Archduchess Leopoldine landed at Rio Janeiro on the 6th of November, and was received on the shore by the King and Queen of Portugal, and by her bridegroom the Prince Royal. The procession commenced immediately to the Royal Chapel, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Nov. 21. A most calamitous event took place this morning, about six o'clock, by the falling of an immense quantity of the Cliff, between *Ramsgate* and *Broadstairs*. Four marines (a serjeant and three privates) belonging to a party who were upon the look out for smugglers, were buried under the falling mass; three others narrowly escaped. The moment the dreadful catastrophe was made known, Mr. Gott of the Harbour, sent all the men under his charge to assist with others in removing the chalk, to come at the bodies, which were dug out in a dreadfully mutilated state from the astonishing pressure.

Early on the morning of Christmas-day, a fire was discovered by the housekeeper, in the state bed-room, called the Venetian Chamber, of the venerable house of *Knole*, in Kent. The flames were then raging along the wainscot on the Eastern wall. The housekeeper ran to the chamber in which the Earl of Delaware slept, who summoned the domestic establishment, and coolly directed them to take steps to counteract the threatening devastation; and by this judicious arrangement that venerable and magnificent pile was saved from almost inevitable destruction. A plentiful supply of water quickly reduced the flames, which did not extend beyond the above apartment. Greatly to be regretted is the loss of a part of the very fine Gobelin tapestry; also several pictures, particularly the exquisite portrait of Lady Hume, daughter of the fourth Earl of Dorset. The hangings of the superb state bed, and other articles, were saved. The damage to the room does not exceed 500*l*. The alarm produced no ill effect on Lord Whitworth; on the contrary, the shock seems to have re-animated him, for he has been daily getting better ever since. The Duchess of Dorset conducted herself with the greatest firmness.

The Annual Association of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists was held at *Llanrwst*, Denbighshire, on Christmas-day. The number of persons assembled amounted to upwards of 12,000! Owing to the pressure of the congregation, one of the doors of the seats in the gallery of the Chapel gave way with a loud crack, in consequence of which, alarm was excited, and the persons near the entrance to the gallery rushed down with great precipitation; one person threw himself over the front of the gallery upon the heads of those below. Mr. D. Elias, one of the officiating Ministers, declared loudly that there was not the least danger, and had the presence of mind to give out a hymn to sing, which

had the effect of tranquillizing the minds of the people. Providentially not one of them sustained the least injury.

Jan. 1. A respectable Meeting of the Subscribers to the Plan for abolishing the Sweeping Chimneys by Climbing Boys, was held at the Guildhall, *Southampton*, Lord Ashtown in the Chair. His Lordship having stated to the Meeting, that the Committee had resolved to submit to their consideration a Petition to the House of Commons, the same was read by the Secretary, and warmly adopted by the Meeting. The Secretary read a letter from *Bath*, stating, that a very improved machine had lately been brought into use there.—For the same benevolent purpose there was, on the 29th of last month, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of *St. Mary's, Islington*, who by a series of Resolutions pledged themselves “to resist on all occasions the employment of boys, and to encourage and employ only those Master Sweeps who use the machine.”

Jan. 7. At a Meeting of the *Hereford* Diocesan Committee, it appeared by the account of the books which had passed through the hands of the Secretary, that 162 Bibles, 446 Prayer-Books, and 4,633 Testaments, and select portions of Scripture, or other Religious Tracts, had been distributed within the last year by the different Members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge who reside in that neighbourhood.

Jan. 8. A sailing-match was fixed to take place between a boat belonging to a gentleman of Plymouth, and another to one of Stonehouse; which were to start from Barnpool, and after passing round the Edystone, to return to the Breakwater. The boats started with a moderate breeze from the Eastward, and proceeded to within two miles of the desired spot, when the wind became much stronger with a heavy sea; they were then under a press of sail, each endeavouring to the utmost to surpass the other, when the Stonehouse boat, which was only a short distance from her competitor, disappeared in a moment (the sea at this time running tremendously high), with Lieut. J. W. Dyer, of the Royal Navy, Mr. Webster Harrison, and James Turnbull and Richard Seymour, watermen. The persons on board the other boat, immediately, on losing sight of them, shortened sail, and endeavoured to make for the spot where they seemed to have disappeared, with the hope of saving them; but, after looking round in every direction for a considerable time, without success, and to their own imminent danger, they bore away for Looe, where they safely arrived.

Jan.

Jan. 13. A perfect Roman pavement was discovered about a yard and a half below the surface of the ground, by some workmen who were digging at the Hanging Ditch public-house, near *Stafford*.

A subscription has been commenced at *Bath* for building a *free Church*, capable of containing 2000 persons, the *whole area* of which is intended to be fitted up with benches for free sittings, the upper gallery for the National Schools, and the lower gallery for seats at moderate rents, to provide for the salary of the Minister, and the repairs of the edifice. The Church is proposed to be built in the poorer part of the parish, near the river.

The soil of *Devonshire* has proved to be peculiarly suitable for the cultivation of hops: the samples produced at the last Weyhill fair from Whimble and Larkbeare, in that county, were allowed to be superior in quality to either the Sussex or Kent, and to be the best exhibited at the fair. This circumstance will, doubtless, give encouragement to promote the growth of that useful article, as it must enhance the value of estates in the West of England.—*Exeter Gazette*.

A private letter from *Dublin* mentions the following melancholy accident: "One of the tricks performed by the Indian Jugglers now exhibiting their art in that city, is the catching of a ball between the teeth fired from a pistol. At a recent exhibition, the pistol, according to custom, was handed to a young Gentleman, one of the company, for the purpose of firing it. He did so, and shot the unfortunate Juggler through the head. It is supposed that a pistol actually loaded with powder and ball was, by mistake, substituted for that prepared in the usual way."

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"*Windsor Castle, Jan. 3.* His Majesty has passed the last month in a very tranquil manner, and in a good state of bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder remains unchanged."

The Prince Regent, it is said, has it in immediate contemplation to institute a Welsh Order, similar to those of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, consisting of twelve Knights Companions, besides the Sovereign. The Installation will probably take place on the 1st of March, being the festival of St. David, the tutelar Saint of Wales.—It is a singular coincidence, that at the time of the death of her lamented son, the Duke of Gloucester, Queen Anne was occupied in the arrangement of a similar Order. The intention, from what cause we have been unable to learn, was subsequently abandoned; but many original documents, relating to the subject, are still preserved in the library of Jesus College, Oxford.

A subscription has been opened, and has been extensively supported, to erect a public monument to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte; and the Duchess of York has graciously condescended to become the Patroness of the undertaking. The generous spirit of the British publick, which has ever shewn itself ready at the call of patriotism in the hour of victory to perpetuate the memory of the Brave, is now called upon in the hour of mourning, by the voice of affection and disappointed hope, to perpetuate that of exalted Virtue and departed Worth. To make the offering as general as the feeling of sorrow is sincere, no sum exceeding One Guinea is received from any one Subscriber, whilst the smallest sum, as a tribute of respect, will be accepted. The Cenotaph will be raised on some public spot (subject to the approbation of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York), under the direction of the Committee; and will consist of a Temple of the purest architecture, containing a Statue of the late Princess, in Parian marble, with a surrounding monumental group.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

The Lessees of the tolls of Covent Garden Market, under the Duke of Bedford, lately attempted to raise the tolls on peas and beans from 4d. per cart-load to 1d. per sack—the market gardeners resisting, an action to decide their right was tried in the Common Pleas this day, and the result was in favour of the market gardeners, who not only obtained a verdict setting aside the higher demand of the lessee, but (as expressed by Mr. Justice Park,) the evidence rendered it doubtful whether the Duke had any right to the tolls at all.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

This day London was completely enveloped by a fog, which was so thick as to render it impossible to discern objects at only the distance of a few yards. Candles were burnt in all the houses in the City during the day; and the stage coachmen were obliged to employ men to lead their horses.—It appears to have been continued to London and its immediate vicinity.

Saturday, Jan. 3.

This afternoon, Matthew Hirst, about 14, the son of Mr. Hirst, of the Three Hats, Islington-green, came to his death, in the following lamentable manner.—He had returned home from boarding-school to spend his holidays, and was playing with his brother and sisters, all younger than himself. He said to them, "I will shew you how they hang men at the gallows;" and procured a rope, which he tied to a hook, and having got upon a stool, he fastened the other end round his neck. He either kicked the stool, or it fell accidentally from under him. The children seeing his face black and distorted, went to the bar to the mother,

ther, and said, "Mat is hanging himself to frighten us." The mother, thinking the children were merely at play, took no notice, until the porter went into the kitchen, and found him suspended, when he was cut down, but was quite dead.

Monday, Jan. 5.

This morning, before six o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out, in the bakehouse of Mr. Shaw, opposite the Church, Newington Butts, which consumed Mr. Shaw's house and four others adjoining, besides injuring more very considerably.

In the afternoon, pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, to consider of the means of relieving distressed Seamen. Mr. Wilberforce explained the object for which they were convened. Mr. Martin proposed a series of resolutions: the first declaratory, that the public ways were filled with these unfortunate mariners, and that they were entitled to assistance under the pressure of their calamities. After some discussion, in which Sir James Shaw, Mr. Rowcroft, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Stevens, delivered their sentiments, the above, with several other resolutions, were agreed to, a Committee to manage the subscriptions appointed, and many contributions were received. A very considerable sum was afterwards raised for this benevolent object. The Trinity House subscribed 200 guineas, and the East India Company 200*l.* The Marine Society agreed to clothe 100 destitute seamen, and quantities of shoes and stockings were also received. Jan. 8, upwards of 200 distressed seamen had been relieved with food, and supplied with temporary lodgings.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

This morning the Lord Chancellor took his seat in the Hall at ten o'clock, when Sir Thomas Plumer, Knight, the late Vice-Chancellor, was introduced, in order to his being sworn into his new office of Master of the Rolls. His Honour sat down at the left hand of the Lord Chancellor, where he remained while the Patent issued by the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of the King, was read by the proper officer. The instrument referred to the appointment of the late Master, Sir William Grant, on the 27th of May, in the 41st year of his Majesty's reign, and to his recent resignation on the 31st of December last. It likewise enumerated the long list of distinguished individuals, commencing with Edward Lord Bruce, who, during more than two centuries back, had immediately discharged the functions of that high office; and concluded with his Royal Highness's entire confidence in the wisdom, learning, integrity, and abilities of Sir Thomas Plumer, for the due execution of his important trust. — The Oaths of Abjuration and Allegiance being taken by his

Honour, the Patent was then presented to him by the Lord Chancellor, and his Lordship, with the new Master, and the officers in attendance, left the Court.

A Meeting was held at Lloyd's Coffee-house, for the purpose of entering into a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the late destructive fires in St. John's Newfoundland. The Members individually subscribed in a very munificent manner to the object of the meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 8.

A meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of forming a plan for the relief of Paupers at present in the Metropolis, and also for the consideration of the means of abolishing Mendicancy altogether. Mr. Williams, the banker, was in the Chair, and a Committee was appointed to consider the means of carrying the above object into effect. — Several subscriptions were also received.

Saturday, Jan. 10.

This morning, about three o'clock, the mustard mills of Watson and Co. of Bankside, St. Saviour's, were discovered to be on fire. At four the engines arrived, and about eight o'clock the flames were almost extinguished. The adjoining premises of Mr. Rumsey were considerably damaged. The mills were close by the water side, and adjoining a coal wharf, where several barges with coals were fastened, which were set adrift to save them from the flames.

Monday, Jan. 12.

This morning a fatal duel was fought by Mr. O'Callaghan and Lieut. Bailey, late of the 58th regiment. The parties had been seconds to two other gentlemen, who had had a dispute at a coffee-house, and who having through some misunderstanding failed to meet at the appointed place, the respective seconds proceeded to post the antagonist of their principal as a coward. On Bailey and O'Callaghan meeting at an hotel, they charged each other with purposely avoiding to meet; and a challenge ensued. The parties met at nine o'clock in a field near Primrose-hill; when, after an exchange of two shots on each side, Lieut. Bailey received a wound from his antagonist, and fell. He was immediately conveyed to the house of Mr. Adams, who resided at a short distance, and who, having been alarmed at the first report, had hastened towards the spot, and saw the fatal shot fired at the moment of his arrival. Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Newbolt his second, and Mr. Phelan the second of Mr. Bailey, conducted themselves under the distressing event with the greatest degree of feeling towards the deceased, who acknowledged previous to his death, that they had behaved honourably, and frequently shook hands with them. The parties immediately

mediately surrendered themselves to the civil power. On Wednesday a Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict of Wilful Murder. They were consequently committed to Newgate, and on the 16th were arraigned before Mr. Justice Park. Mr. Adams, and Mr. Rodd the surgeon, in their evidence, concurred in the good conduct and intense feeling manifested by the prisoners after the fatal shot had been fired, and that, so far from wishing to abscond, they freely gave their several names and addresses in writing. The prisoners being called upon for their defence, Mr. Phelan and Mr. Newbolt declined addressing the Court. Mr. O'Callaghan, who was deeply affected, was about to read a written paper, but was unable to proceed. It stated, in substance, that, not being addicted to crime, he had never for a moment anticipated that he should be brought before a Court of Justice; much less could he have supposed, that he should have been charged with the dreadful crime of murder. He declared most solemnly, that no man living, even one connected by the ties of blood with the deceased, could regret more poignantly the calamity which had deprived a brave man, and a valuable friend, of life.—Witnesses of great respectability proved the parties to be men of good temper, humane dispositions, and honourable principles.—Mr. Justice Park addressed the Jury in a most able manner for 50 minutes, in the course of which he clearly explained the law on the case. The Jury retired for 20 minutes, and on their return gave in their verdict, that Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Newbolt, and Mr. Phelan, were each of them Guilty of Manslaughter only. They have since been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Vice-Chancellor's Court was crowded to excess, in expectation of the Right Hon. Sir John Leach taking his seat as Vice-Chancellor. At a quarter to 11, his Honour, in his official robes, came into Court, attended by new Officers. He was accompanied by Mr. Tinney, barrister, who is appointed Secretary to his Honour.

The accounts of the revenue for the year ending January 5, have been made up. The produce of the Permanent Taxes was 42,911,680*l.* The produce of those taxes in the year ending January 5, 1817, was 40,704,670*l.* The total revenue for the year just ended, was 47,277,450*l.* The additional sum consists of Excise War Duties continued, and of arrears of Property Tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has acknowledged the receipt of 750*l.* from some person unknown, which sum is to be applied to the public service. It appears to have been sent as the principal

and interest of some debt, which the sender was aware of his owing to the publick.

The Lord Chancellor lately, in the case of Troward, a Solicitor, felt himself indispensably bound to make some observations, though the case had been fixed for the first Seal. It was necessary, he said, to do it now, in order to correct any mistakes which might exist on the question. It was simply this—whether a solicitor, in the midst of a law-suit, can refuse to go on, and at the same time not deliver up the papers entrusted to him for his client, merely because the client was indebted to him? This point was of some importance, not only to Solicitors, but to Suitors; and it was the bounden duty of the Court to see that the interests of the latter were not put into hazard by the caprice of the former. He held it, therefore, to be clear, that no Solicitor of this Court could, on any pretext, say that he had such a *lien* on the papers, that he would neither give them up, nor proceed with the suit. The Court would never suffer the interests of his Majesty's subjects to be trifled with in that manner; for, if a Solicitor chose to desist from his duty in the middle of a suit, he was indispensably bound to shew every paper to the new Solicitor in the cause, and to shew them at every time they were required. If an inquiry were found necessary before the Master, the said Solicitor was bound, if he did not give up the papers, to attend every meeting before such Master with the papers at his own expence, but he could never be presumed to have a *lien* of such a kind as was alleged. This was the rule of the Court, and to it he should peremptorily adhere.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in the case of the will of Mr. Elliott, of Somers-town, deceased, Sir John Nicholl said, he was anxious to throw out a general caution, and to professional men in particular. In their receiving instructions from a testator to make his will, (if their evidence was to be received as otherwise than doubtful) they would be particularly careful to receive the instructions from the hands of the testator himself, who should be acquainted with the contents; and on no pretence to destroy, but to preserve, such instructions, for the purpose of being produced in evidence. He hoped this caution would be made known to professional gentlemen in general, and be in future attended to by them as important.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Jan. 1. Retribution; or, The Chief-tain's Daughter: a Tragedy, in five Acts, by Mr. Dillon.

Jan. 15. Three Miles from Paris; an Afterpiece, in one Act.

PROMO.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 10. General Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.

Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls, *vice* Sir W. Grant, resigned.

John Gunning, esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King.—Dr. G. Smith, Physician Extraordinary, and William Tudor, esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen.

Jan. 17. Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Lieut.-General of the Marines, *vice* Sir R. Onslow, dec.—Admiral Sir George Hope, Major-General of the same.

John Stockdale, esq. Standard-bearer to his Majesty's band of Gentlemen Pensioners, *vice* Thos. Nicoll, esq. resigned.

Whitehall, Jan. 17. Rt. Hon. Sir John Leach, Knt. Vice-Chancellor of England, *vice* Sir Thomas Plumer.

Downing-street, Jan. 19. Major-Gen. Sir John Keane, K. C. B. Governor and Commander in Chief of St Lucia, *vice* Major-General Seymour, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. A. Pye, M. A. a Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.—*Gazette.*

Rev. W. Bradley, B. A. Friston V. with Snape annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. C. Crook, M. A. one of the Chaplains to the Prince Regent.

Rev. Wm. Buller, St. Vepe V. Norfolk.

BIRTHS.

1817, *Dec. 19.* At Glenkindy, the lady of Sir Alexander Leith, a son and heir; and soon after, a second son, since dead.—26. The wife of Rev. Sir J. Reade, bart. of Moyne House, co. Clare, a daughter.

1818, *Jan. 1.* In Portland-place, the wife of Valentine Conolly, esq. a dau.—2. At Wooburn House, the wife of David Chambers, esq. a son.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Andrew Agnew, bart. of a son and heir.—4. At Bath, the wife of Dr. Percival, a dau.—5. The wife of Major-gen. George Cookson, a son.—The lady of Major-General Sir William Anson, K. C. B. Devonshire-place, a dau.—At Wheat-hamstead, the wife of Rev. G. T. Pretymann, a son.—7. At Brynbella, the lady of

Sir John Salusbury Piozzi Salusbury, a son and heir.—8. At Micklefield Hall, the wife of W. V. Surtees, esq. a dau.—9. At Turvey House, co. Dublin, Right Hon. Alicia Lady Trimblestown, a son.—11. At Knock Drin. co. Westmeath, Right Hon. Lady Leving, a son.—12. At Leiston House, Suffolk, the lady of Lord Huntingfield, a son.—14. At Rougham, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. Montagu Wynyard, a son.—15. In Portland-place, Lady Liddell, a son.—18. The wife of John Bowyer Nichols, esq. of Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, a dau.—20. At Norfolk House, St. James's-square, the Countess of Surrey, a son.—26. At Clapton, the wife of T. Forster, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1817, *Dec. 24.* At Portsmouth, Mr. Richard Loe, merchant, to Miss Kerr, niece of Mr. Edwards, of High-street.

Lately.—Rev. R. G. Andrews, M. A. head-master of Grantham school, to Jane Elizabeth, only dau. of Rev. John Wilson, vicar of Leighton Buzzard.

Rev. T. Lessey, to Hannah Sandford, only dau. of Dr. Scobell, of Hallatrow.

Captain Bowles, 81st reg. to the eldest daughter of Oliver Stokes, esq. of the county of Kerry.

1818, *Jan. 1.* James Hugo Greenwell, esq. of Bentinck-street, St. Marylebone, to Bridget, eldest dau. of Mr. Lloyd, of Harley-street, and grand-dau. of the late John Salmon, esq. of Holcombe, Somerset.

Lieut.-Col. Brereton, Royal African reg. to Margaret Anne, widow of the late Major W. Whitmore, and dau. of the late J. A. Olton, esq. of Barbadoes.

5. Robert Robertson, esq. of Rotterdam, to Harriet Eleanor, niece of John Dixon, esq. of Cecil Lodge.

GENT. MAG. *January, 1818.*

6. Capt. Duncan Grant, R. A. to Cecilia, fifth dau. of Diggary Ring Marshal, esq. of Truro, and widow of the late Capt. Bernard Wills, R. A.

Mr. Jacob Valentine, jun. son of the Hebrew bard, to Miss Levy of Rathbone-place.

At Edinburgh, Edward Poore, esq. nephew of Sir J. M. Poore, bart. to Agnes, third dau. of Sir J. Majoribanks, bart. M. P.

7. Gilbert-Stuart Bruce, esq. his Majesty's Consul-General for the Canary Islands, to Mary, second dau. of — Nicholas, esq. of Queen-square.

8. Samuel Prior, esq. of Blackheath, late of Palermo, to Harriet, third dau. of T. Stansfield, esq. of Field House, New-cross.

Capt. Charles C. Johnson, 85th reg. Light Infantry, third son of Sir J. Johnson, bart. of Montreal, to Susan, dau. of Rear-admiral Griffith, of North Brook-house, Hants.

13. Col. Ingless Fortescue, of Buckland Fileigh, Devon, to Mrs. Sarah Bridget.

OBI-

O B I T U A R Y.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE.

Jan. 13. Died, at his seat, Cuffnells, near Lyndhurst, in his 74th year, without a struggle, and with a serenity of mind which bespoke his being prepared for another and a better world, the Right Hon. George Rose, M. P. for Christchurch, &c.

Of this eminent Statesman our Readers being already in possession of an authentic memoir (in Vol. LXXXII. Part I. p. 246), little farther notice of him is now necessary. His whole life was active, laborious, and useful; and presented an instance of what may be accomplished by industry and integrity. He was up early and late, and, with a total disregard of amusement, was always and totally in his business.

His outset in life is said to have been in the capacity of a purser of a ship of war, where his abilities became known to the late Earl of Sandwich, by whom he was recommended to the Earl of Marchmont, whose patronage continued undiminished till the death of that venerable Nobleman, in 1794, when Mr. Rose became his executor, with a bequest of his large collection of books, manuscripts and coins. His first public situation was that of Deputy Chamberlain of the Tally Court of the Exchequer; and his diligence and abilities were displayed to great advantage in the year 1767, when he began to superintend the publication of the Journals of the House of Lords, of which important work 31 folio volumes were speedily completed. From that period he rarely failed to be employed in a public capacity, by successive Administrations. The late Mr. Pitt, in particular, had the highest regard for him; nor was the attachment of Mr. Rose to that illustrious man less sincere and ardent.

Mr. Rose had considerable literary pretensions. Although neither a man of brilliant genius, nor an elegant writer, all his publications discover a neatness and perspicuity of style, much and profound research, and great powers of argument. As he wrote chiefly on matters of fact and business, his works partook of the manner and phraseology of a man of business. In addition to the literary publications before mentioned, it may be noticed that Mr. Rose was the author of the Dissertation on the Domesday book, in Nash's History of Worcestershire; and of the following tracts, "The proposed System of Trade with Ireland explained, 1785," 8vo. "Speech on the Corn Laws, 1814," 8vo. "Speech on the Property Tax," 1815, 8vo.

In private life Mr. Rose was justly distinguished for his amiable qualities; and to his encouragement and exertions the Country is, in a great measure, indebted for the excellent system of Savings Banks, so very generally adopted. He possessed a most extensive knowledge of the financial and commercial affairs of the Country; and with a clear mind and accurate judgment combined an extraordinary degree of perseverance and assiduity in public business. On Friday, Jan. 23, his remains were interred in the family mausoleum under the Countess of Salisbury's Chapel, at Christchurch. Numerous applications were made by the neighbouring gentry for their carriages to join in the general procession; but this mark of respect was declined by the family.—The high estimation in which this gentleman was held, and the severe loss the poor of the neighbourhood, as well as the country in general, have sustained by his death, will be long and sincerely regretted.

LORD WALSINGHAM.

Jan. 16. Died at Old Windsor, greatly lamented, Thomas De Grey Lord Walsingham. His Lordship was the only son of Sir William De Grey, several years Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which situation he resigned in 1789, in favour of Lord Loughborough, and was ennobled in the same year by the title of Baron Walsingham. The late Lord was born in 1748, and for a few years held the office of Under Secretary of State to Lord George Germaine, then Chief of the Colonial Department. He was afterwards one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations. In 1787 Lord Walsingham succeeded the Earl of Tankerville in the important and lucrative office of Joint Postmaster-General, which he held till 1794, when he resigned it, and was succeeded by the late Earl of Leicester. In the following year his Lordship was voted Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, and of the Committees generally, of the House of Lords, a situation not only of great trust and importance, but involving duties of a very laborious nature, principally with reference to the investigation and discussion of Estate, Naturalization, and certain other Private Bills, which almost uniformly originate in the House of Lords; the first description of which affect a very great portion of the landed property of the country, and which require the close personal attendance of the Noble Chairman every day, with few exceptions, throughout the Session; frequently

quently from an early hour in the forenoon until late in the evening. In the discharge of these arduous and important duties, Lord Walsingham, during an interval rather exceeding twenty years, acquitted himself with the greatest credit and honour, and in a way to the perfect satisfaction of the various descriptions of individuals and parties concerned. The annual vote of re-appointment was always unanimous, and accompanied, more or less, with laudatory observations on the excellent conduct of the Noble Chairman, by more than one of their Lordships.

The deportment and manners of Lord Walsingham were courteous, gentlemanly, and affable, calculated to conciliate the esteem and good-will of all those with whom he had communication. In consequence of a paralytic affection, with which he was afflicted about two years since, his Lordship resigned his situation as Chairman of the Committees; his health was never afterwards re-established, nor was he able to attend in his place as a Peer; and in consideration of his long, faithful, and important services, their Lordships concurred, almost by acclamation, in a Bill for enabling the Crown to settle a pension of 2000*l per annum* on Lord Walsingham, with a moiety thereof in reversion, we believe, during the lives of his lady and daughters. His Lordship for several years held the office of Comptroller of the First-fruits and Tenths.

Lord Walsingham married, in 1772, the Hon. Augusta Irby, sister of the present Lord Boston, by whom he had George, now Lord Walsingham, born in June, 1776, a Lieut.-General in the army; and the Hon. Rev. Thomas De Grey, a dignitary of the church, and son-in-law of the Lord Bishop of Winchester; and also two daughters.

JOHN ENTWISLE, ESQ.

Dec. 16. Died, at Cadoxton-lodge, Glamorganshire, John Entwisle, esq. of Foxholes, in the county of Lancaster. This gentleman was the eldest son of John Markland, esq. of Ardwick (whose death, in 1799, at the venerable age of 83, was recorded in our Obituary Vol. LXIX, page 86), and was born on the 20th August, 1744, O. S. Becoming possessed in 1787 of the patrimonial estate of the Entwistles (which he inherited as the great-grandson of Bertie Entwisle, Esq. Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster), he assumed the name and arms of that ancient and respectable family, and on fixing his residence at Foxholes near Rochdale, he rebuilt the mansion-house, and by many judicious improvements rendered the seat of his ancestors one of the most desirable in that part of Lancashire. Here, by acts of public utility, by the influence

of good example, the exercise of genuine hospitality, and of well-directed benevolence, he fulfilled the duties, and maintained the respectability of an English country-gentleman. Surrounded by a trading and most populous district, where a spirit of turbulence and insubordination frequently prevails, he laboured assiduously, for more than twenty years, in discharging the heavy and responsible functions of a magistrate for the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a probity, uprightness, and impartiality, most honourable to his principles and character. Mr. E. was also a Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, and served the office of High-Sheriff of that county in the year 1798. As a man he claimed general respect and esteem—he was humane, friendly, and sincere; prompt in the forgiveness of injuries, and, wherever his voice and influence extended, zealous to promote peace and unanimity. Nor were these, *occasional* qualities only: they were deeply implanted in his breast, and never slumbered, when either public duty or private friendship called for their exertion. Whilst tolerant to the opinions of others, he cherished through life an habitual reverence for, and a firm and conscientious attachment to the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of his country; and viewed with regret those disorganizing attempts of later days, which, under the mask of reform, would wean the publick from their allegiance, and promote confusion, where God has commanded order. Advancing age and declining health prompted Mr. E. a few years ago to seek a milder climate, and, in despite of every tie that bound him to it, to leave a favourite residence, the privacy and retirement of which, various circumstances had recently conspired to lessen. But in *that* neighbourhood his active services, and the virtues that adorned his life will long be held in veneration; and as no human being can claim exemption from error, let those infirmities that shaded his character be judged with the same indulgence which he was ever prompt to extend to the heavier frailties of others.

BARON THOMSON.

The following character of this distinguished person is extracted from the *Taunton Courier*, April 24, 1817:

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Thomson, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, as a lawyer, a scholar, and a gentleman, had few equals. He possessed the most refined taste, in the purest simplicity. He had a clear, vigorous, and comprehensive understanding, and a mind deeply imbued with elegant and useful knowledge. The urbanity of his

his manner was but the overflowing of the benevolence of his heart. In his judicial capacity his knowledge was extensive and accurate, his penetration acute, his judgment sound, his impartiality undeviating, his attention vigilant, his eloquence simple and manly. In criminal cases his humanity and patience were equally admirable; in the discharge of that branch of his duty, few men who ever ascended the British Bench have rivalled, none has ever surpassed him. The sentences which he was painfully called on to pronounce on criminals, were specimens of an eloquence so correct, simple, sublime, pathetic, and affecting, that they frequently softened the hearts of the most obdurate, while they inspired all other hearts with veneration and love. Few men have died more universally regretted. In that profession to which he was so brilliant an ornament, the present generation, at least, must wholly pass away ere its members can cease to revere and cherish the memory of him who never lost an opportunity of evincing a courtesy, consideration, and kindness, towards every individual whom he had it in his power to oblige; and many of his decisions will through ages to come be regarded as adding new light to the stores of English jurisprudence.

VIZIER ALLY.

Among the deaths mentioned in the Calcutta Papers, we find that of Vizier Ally, once Nabob of Oude; but being deposed by the East India Company, he was subsequently, and in consequence of the treacherous murder of Mr. Cherry, and others, at Benares, confined for life in a room made to resemble an iron cage, in Fort William, where he lingered out an imprisonment of 17 years, three months, and four days. He died in May last, at the age of only 36. As a relation of the vicissitudes of fortune which this young man experienced, with the circumstance of his long imprisonment, may not prove uninteresting to the reader, we shall here subjoin it.

Vizier Ally was the adopted son of Asuf-ud-Dowlah, late Nabob of Oude. His mother was the wife of a Forash (a menial servant of low description, employed in India in keeping the metallic furniture of a house clean). His reputed father, Asuf-ud-Dowlah, was a wealthy and eccentric Prince.—Having succeeded to the musnud (throne) of Oude by the assistance of the East India Company, he professed great partiality to the English. “Mild in manners, polite and affable in his conduct, he possessed no great mental powers; his heart was good, considering his education, which instilled the most despotic ideas. He was fond of lavishing his treasures on

gardens, palaces, horses, elephants, European guns, lustres, and mirrors. He expended every year about 200,000*l.* in English manufactures. This Nabob had more than an hundred gardens, 20 palaces, 1200 elephants, 3000 fine saddle-horses, 1500 double-barrel guns, 1700 superb lustres, 30,000 shades of various forms and colours; several hundred large mirrors, girandoles, and clocks; some of the latter were very curious, richly set with jewels, having figures in continual movement, and playing tunes every hour; two of these clocks cost him 30,000*l.*—Without taste or judgment, he was extremely solicitous to possess all that was elegant and rare; he had instruments and machines of every art and science, but he knew none; and his museum was so ridiculously disposed, that a wooden cuckoo clock was placed close to a superb time-piece which cost the price of a diadem; and a valuable landscape of Claude Lorraine suspended near a board painted with ducks and drakes. He sometimes gave a dinner to ten or twelve persons, sitting at their ease in a carriage drawn by elephants. His haram contained above 500 of the greatest beauties of India, immured in high walls which they were never to leave, except on their biers. He had an immense number of domestic servants, and a very large army, besides being fully protected from hostile invasion by the Company's subsidiary forces, for which he paid 500,000*l.* per annum. His jewels amounted to about eight millions sterling.—Amidst this precious treasure, he might be seen for several hours every day, handling them as a child does his toys.” Asuf had no legitimate children, and it was doubted whether he had any natural ones. He was in the habit whenever he saw a pregnant woman, whose appearance struck his fancy, to invite her to the Palace to lie-in; and several women of this description were delivered there, and among the number was the mother of Vizier Ally. Several children, so delivered, were brought up and educated in the Palace.

The sprightliness of Vizier Ally, while yet an infant, so entirely engrossed the affections of the old Nabob, that he determined to adopt him. In conformity with this resolution, the youth received an education suitable to a Prince who was destined to succeed to the musnud. He is said, however, to have developed at this period a propensity to delight in the sufferings of the brute creation. The affection of the old Nabob towards his adopted son still increasing, he lavished upon him every mark of regard.

At thirteen his marriage took place. To give an idea of the splendour which attached to his youth, and from which he subsequently fell, the following account of

of his nuptials is extracted from Forbes's *Oriental Memoirs* :

"The wedding of Vizier Ally was celebrated at Lucknow, in 1795, and was one of the most magnificent in modern times.

"The Nabob had his tents pitched on the plains, near the city of Lucknow; among the number were two remarkably large, made of strong cotton cloth, lined with the finest English broad cloth, cut in stripes of different colours, with cords of silk and cotton. These two tents cost five lacks of rupees, or above 50,000*l.* sterling; they were each 120 feet long, 60 broad, and the poles about 60 feet high: the walls of the tents were 10 feet high; part of them were cut into lattice-work for the women of the Nabob's seraglio, and those of the principal Nobility, to see through. His Highness was covered with jewels, to the amount, at least, of two millions sterling. From thence we removed to the shumeeana, which was illuminated by 200 elegant girandoles from Europe, as many glass shades with wax candles, and several hundred flambeaux; the glare and reflection was dazzling and offensive to the sight. When seated under this extensive canopy, above a hundred dancing-girls, richly dressed, went through their elegant, but rather lascivious dances and motions, and sung some soft airs of the country, chiefly Persic and Hindoo-Persic.

"About seven o'clock, the bridegroom, Vizier Ally, the young Nabob, made his appearance, so absurdly loaded with jewels, that he could scarcely stagger under the precious weight. The bridegroom was about thirteen years of age, the bride ten; they were both of a dark complexion, and not handsome.

"From the shumeeana we proceeded on elephants to an extensive and beautiful garden, about a mile distant. The procession was grand beyond conception; it consisted of about 1200 elephants richly caparisoned, drawn up in a regular line like a regiment of soldiers. About a hundred elephants in the centre had houdas or castles, covered with silver; in the midst of these appeared the Nabob, mounted on an uncommonly large elephant, within a houdah covered with gold, richly set with precious stones. The elephant was caparisoned with cloth of gold. On his right hand was Mr. George Johnstone, the British resident at the Court of Lucknow; on his left the young bridegroom: the English gentlemen and ladies and the native nobility were intermixed on the right and left. On both sides of the road, from the tent to the garden, were raised artificial scenery of bamboo-work, very high, representing bastions, arches, minarets, and towers, covered with lights in glass lamps, which made a grand display. On each side of the procession, in front of

the line of elephants, were dancing-girls superbly dressed (on platforms supported and carried by bearers), who danced as we went along. These platforms consisted of a hundred on each side of the procession, all covered with gold and silver cloths, with two girls and two musicians at each platform.

"The ground from the tents to the garden, forming the road on which we moved, was inlaid with fire-works; at every step of the elephants the earth burst before us, and threw up artificial stars in the heavens, to emulate those created by the hand of Providence; besides innumerable rockets, and many hundred wooden shells that burst in the air, and shot forth a thousand fiery serpents; these, winding through the atmosphere, illuminated the sky, and, aided by the light of the bamboo scenery, turned a dark night into a bright day. The procession moved on very slowly, to give time for the fire-works inlaid in the ground to go off. The whole of this grand scene was further lighted by above 3000 flambeaux, carried by men hired for the occasion. In this manner we moved on in stately pomp to the garden, which, though only a mile off, we took two hours to reach. When we arrived at the garden-gate, we descended from the elephants, and entered the garden, illuminated by innumerable transparent paper-lamps or lanterns, of various colours, suspended to the branches of the trees. In the centre of the garden was a large edifice, to which we ascended, and were introduced into a grand saloon, adorned with girandoles and pendant lustres of English manufacture, lighted with wax candles. Here we had an elegant and sumptuous collation of European and Indian dishes, with wines, fruits, and sweetmeats; at the same time about a hundred dancing-girls sung their sprightly airs, and performed their native dances.

"Thus passed the time until dawn, when we all returned to our respective homes, delighted and wonder-struck with this enchanting scene, which surpassed in splendour every entertainment of the kind beheld in this country. The affable Nabob rightly observed, with a little Asiatic vanity, that such a spectacle was never before seen in India, and never would be seen again. The whole expence of this marriage-feast, which was repeated for three successive nights in the same manner, cost upwards of 300,000*l.* sterling."

When Vizier Ally was recognised by Asuf as his successor to the throne, great opposition was manifested by the old Nabob's family. He was, however, on the death of the latter, upheld by the English Government, and placed on the throne.—An adopted child by the Mohamedan Law, is entitled to all the privileges of legitimate

legitimate birth. Vizier Ally, after being placed on the throne, shewed a turbulent, restless, and intriguing temper, and broke his faith with the English Government: the consequence of which was, his being deposed from the musnud, and Sadut Ally, the brother of the late Nabob, was placed on it. A pension was assigned to Vizier Ally of two lacks of rupees per annum, about 25,000*l.*; but it was considered necessary that he should reside near the Presidency, that he might be the more under the eye of Government. He in consequence proceeded from Lucknow to Benares, where Mr. Cherry, the Company's Resident, was to make arrangements for his proceeding to the Presidency. Shortly after his arrival at Benares Mr. Cherry invited him to breakfast. He came attended by a large armed retinue. It had been previously intimated to Mr. Cherry that his appearance was hostile, and that he ought to be on his guard; but he disregarded the caution. Vizier Ally complained much of the Company's treatment of him; and, in fine, at a signal made by him, several of his attendants rushed in and cut Mr. Cherry and his assistant, Mr. Graham, to pieces. They then went away in the intention of proceeding to the house of Mr. Davis, another European gentleman, holding a high situation under Government, with the view of massacring him also; but fortunately he got some intimation of his danger before they arrived, and got his family to the top of the house, and posted himself at the summit of a narrow circular stone staircase. Here the ruffians pursued him, but with a hog-spear he defended himself for a considerable length of time, killing several of his assailants, which, in a manner, blocked up the passage, till at length he was rescued by a party of the Company's troops stationed at Benares, which came to his assistance. The followers of Vizier Ally killed another European private gentleman, residing at Benares, exclusive of the two public officers above-mentioned. Vizier Ally made his escape into the territory of the Rajah of Berar, a powerful and independent Chief, who refused to give him up unless under a promise of his life being spared. This the English Government considered it expedient to accede to; and he was accordingly given up and brought down to Calcutta, and confined in the garrison of Fort William in a kind of iron cage, and here died after an imprisonment of 17 years and odd months, as above mentioned.

DEATHS.

1817. **A**T Allahabad, in the East India May 26. dies, of a fever, Lieut. Thomas Allen, of the 24th foot.

June 13. In India, Capt. James Henry Ashhurst, brother to W. H. Ashhurst, esq. M. P.

June 15. At Bombay, Mr. Anderson, fourth officer of the ship *Charles Grant*, while swimming a short distance from the ship, accompanied by a quarter-master and a fore-castle-man. Mr. Anderson struck out, and swam towards a Portuguese frigate, then lying at about half a cable's length from him, and he was followed by two men. As they approached the frigate, Mr. Anderson was heard to say, "Don't drown me." On this exclamation the quarter-master turned round, and to his unspeakable horror and alarm, saw an immense shark darting at Mr. Anderson; he immediately exerted his whole strength for his own sake, and fortunately succeeded in getting on board the frigate. The alarm was then immediately given, and the boats belonging to the frigate and the *Charles Grant* were instantly lowered into the water; but unfortunately without preventing the fatal catastrophe. The shark passed Mr. Anderson, then turned round, and took him under water, which was immediately discoloured by his blood. He rose again, but was then attacked by five or six more of those voracious animals, and he was gone in an instant. One shark was observed to be making towards the fore-castle-man, on which a sentry on board the frigate with great presence of mind and coolness, levelled his musket, and shot the fish, thereby preserving the life of the sailor. The next day a large shark was caught on board the ship *Vansittart*, measuring upwards of 12 feet.—*Bombay Courier*, July 19.

July 18. At Calcutta, in her 23d year, Henrietta, wife of George Richardson, esq. of the East India Company's Bengal civil service.

July 31. At Madras, Mr. William Bell, son of Major-gen. Bell.

Oct. 21. At St. Lucia, by the falling-in of the Government House during the dreadful hurricane, Major-general Seymour, governor of the island; a most deserving and meritorious officer. He was formerly Lieut.-colonel of the 15th hussars. A widow and seven children, totally unprovided for, are left to deplore his death.

At St. Lucia, by the dreadful hurricane, Major George Saville Burdett, son of the late Sir Charles Burdett, and brother to the present Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, bart. He was a dutiful son, a good father, an affectionate brother, a faithful husband, an excellent officer, a man of honour, and a true Christian. His amiable and accomplished wife, who perished at the same time, was the daughter of the late Colonel, and sister of the present Lieut.-col. Wilkins, K. C. B.; and their son, who

who also perished, was a fine youth, nearly 15 years of age, the only male descendant of this very antient family, except the present Baronet, and the son of the late Capt. Burdett, who died in March last from the effects of arduous services during the war.

Oct. 24. In South Carolina, Colonel Nathaniel Ramsay, of Baltimore, who, in the revolutionary war, distinguished himself as a brave, meritorious, and humane officer. At the battle of Monmouth, when the American army was pressed by the enemy, advancing rapidly, General Washington asked for an officer; Colonel Ramsay presented himself—the General took him by the hand, and said, “If you can stop the British ten minutes, till I form, you will save my army.” Colonel Ramsay answered, “I will stop them, or fall.”—He advanced with his party, engaged, and kept them in check for half an hour; nor did he retreat, until the enemy and his troops were mingled, and at last, in the rear of his troops, fighting his way *sword in hand*, fell, pierced with many wounds, in sight of both armies. Colonel Ramsay was a brother of the late Dr. David Ramsay.

Oct. 30. At St. Croix, in her 20th year, Eliza, eldest daughter of Edmund Armstrong, esq. of St. Croix.

Nov. 23. At Tortola, in his 68th year, Hon. James Robertson, his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Virgin Islands, having honourably sustained that office for many years.

Dec. 6. At Sag's Harbour, North America, aged 72, Capt. Elisha Prior. Capt. Prior received a severe wound in defending Fort Griswold from the traitor Arnold, in the revolutionary war.

On his voyage from Madras to this country, in the ship Boyne, in his 58th year, Major-gen. Aldwell Taylor, of the East India Company's service.

Dec. 8. On board the Indian, Baron Frederick de Hedemaun, eldest son of the late Gen. de Hedemann, commandant of Hanover, and commander of the royal order of the Guelphs.

Dec. 19. At Belsize house, Hampstead, in her 28th year, the Most Hon. the Marchioness of Ormonde, wife of the Marquis of Ormonde.

Dec. 23. At Jersey, aged 48, Mary, second wife of Charles William Le Geyt, esq.

Dec. 25. At his chambers, Staples Inn, where he had been resident upwards of forty years, aged 71, Rev. Thomas Lee Hill, second son of J. L. Hill, esq. of West Cholderton, Wilts.

Dec. 27. Aged 58, Mr. Humphrey Gregory Pridden, formerly a bookseller in Fleet-market.

At Pentonville, Anne, relict of the late

Mr. John Young, of Chiswell-street, and of Scotby, Cumberland.

At Southampton, aged 77, Sir Richard Onslow, bart. K. G. C. B. Admiral of the Red, and Lieut.-gen. of the Royal Marines. He was second in command of the Fleet under Lord Duncan, in the North Seas, where he distinguished himself in the *Monarch*, 74, in the defeat of the Dutch fleet under Admiral De Winter. For his gallant conduct in this action he was created a Baronet, received the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was presented with the Freedom of the City of London, and a sword of 100 guineas value.

Dec. 28. At Huntroyde, Lancashire, the seat of her nephew, Le Gendre Starkie, esq. vice-lieutenant of the Hundred of Blackburn, Mary, second daughter of Rev. Benjamin Preedy, S. T. P. late rector of Brington, Northamptonshire, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county, and for Hertfordshire. Miss Preedy was interred in the Huntroyde family vault, in Padiham church, on the first day of the present year, beside the remains of her father, who died at the same place, and of her sister, Charlotte, the lady of the late Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, esq. after discharging the truly maternal and affectionate duties to their surviving offspring, by all of whom she is sincerely lamented.

Dec. 30. At Maryborough, Mrs. Mosse, relict of the late Rev. P. Mosse, and aunt to Lords Donoughmore and Hutchin son.

At Musselburgh, in his 86th year, Mr. Thomas Thomson, upwards of forty years town-clerk of the said burgh.

Dec. 31. At his chambers in the Temple, in his 62d year, M. W. Hall, esq. barrister at law.

Aged 50, Rev. E. Codd, of East Dereham, Norfolk.

LATELY.—In the Edgeware Road, Rebecca, wife of Rear-adm. Charles Dudley.

Cambridgeshire.—At Ely, aged 65, the wife of Francis Bagge, esq. High Bailiff of the Isle of Ely.

Cornwall.—Aged 50, Rev. T. F. Bedford, rector of Pilleigh, near Truro, and late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

At Bodmin, Mrs. Pomeroy, widow of Rev. J. Pomeroy, who expired in his church at Bodmin, four years since, while in the act of reading prayers before the Judges at the Assizes.

Devon.—At Exeter, aged 85, Mrs. Spicer, widow of the late W. Spicer, of Wear, and daughter of Francis Parker, esq. late of Blagdon.

At Ashburton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Mary Dunning, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Ashburton.

Dorset.—At Poole, in her 93d year, Mrs. Shoveller, mother of Rev. John Shoveller, of that place.

At Blandford, aged 86, Rev. Robert Maurice.

Essex.—At Fitzwalters, in his 65th year, T. Wright, esq. of the banking-firm of Wright and Co.

Hants.—In her 17th year, the youngest daughter of Rev. A. Thistlethwayte, rector of West Titherby.

At the Army Depot, Isle of Wight, Capt. Bower, 5th batt. 60th reg.

Kent.—Aged 34, John Devaynes, esq. of Updown-house, Isle of Thanet.

At Greenwich Hospital, Capt. W. C. Rutherford, of that establishment. Capt. Rutherford was one of the 'Trafalgar heroes, having commanded the Swiftsure, of 74 guns, in that memorable battle.

Leicestershire.—Rev. Harry Barnes, rector of Wanlip.

Lincolnshire.—At Welbourne, Rev. J. Ridghill.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Cookson, wife of Rev. Mr. Cookson, Rector of Whitton.

Aged 80, Rev. W. Stopford, M. A. rector of Wytham.

Suffolk.—In his 78th year, Rev. Simon Pyrke, upwards of forty years chaplain to the county gaol and house of correction.

Warwickshire.—Charles Stewart, esq. of Birmingham, solicitor.

At Wake Green, near Birmingham, in his 72d year, Rev. W. P. Willinger.

Wiltshire.—At Wingfield-house, near Bradford, aged 70, the wife of Thomas Morris, esq. late of Camberwell.

Henry Kinneir, esq. of Highworth.

At Moxton, Mr. Joseph Bradby, brother of the late Adm. Bradby, of Hamble.

Yorkshire.—In his 80th year, Charles Tancred, esq. of Arden-hall.

1818, Jan. 1. In Duke-street, St. James's, in his 56th year, Count Zenobio. The Count was descended from the first family in Europe among the Noblesse; being not only a Prince in the Venetian Republick, but also a Prince of the House of Austria. Count Zenobio was likewise the nephew of Emo, the late Admiral of Venice; he was the owner of two of the finest palaces in the world, Emo and Zenobio. The political bias of the Count is well known. As a man of fashion and gallantry he took the lead at Versailles, when under the antient *regime*; at Baxter's Club, about the year 1790, he usually risked 5000*l.* every night.

In Piccadilly, aged 58, Mrs. Amelia Noel, artist.

At Clapham, aged 65, Dr. John Perkins Hill, M. D.

At Brighton, in his 56th year, Mr. Tatham, of Mount-street, upholsterer to the Prince Regent.

At Owston, near Doncaster, the wife of Bryan Cooke, esq.

Isabella, daughter of Sir Francis Blake, bart. of Twisel Castle, Durham.

At Doonside, Capt. James Robertson Crawford, of the 21st dragoons.

Jan. 2. In Cumberland-street, New-road, Lieut.-gen. Wm. Souter Johnston. This officer was at the siege of Quebec in 1759, and distinguished himself at the memorable battle of Bunkers Hill, where he was severely wounded. The General was one of the claimants of the Marquisate of Annandale. He married the sister of the widow of Sir R. Perrott, bart. by whom he has left issue a son and two daughters.

At Forest house, Chigwell, the son and heir of Rev. Mr. Wildman.

In Hanover-street, in the prime and flower of youth, Capt. John Prince, lieutenant and adjutant in his Majesty's 2d or Coldstream regiment of foot guards. He was active, diligent, and scientific in his military duties; possessed the most agreeable manners, and was universally respected as a young man of great promise, and of considerable attainments. In him his country have to lament the early loss of a gallant and distinguished officer; and society that of a well-informed and accomplished gentleman. He was the only son of Lieut.-gen. Prince, late Lieut.-col. of the 6th or Inniskilling dragoons, now resident at Ipswich, and had but recently married the sister of Sir Robert Sharpe Ainslee, of West Torrington, co. Lincoln, bart.

Jan. 3. At South Lambeth, aged 57, J. Bridges, esq.

At East Bradenham, Norfolk, aged 56, Hannah, only daughter of the late Rev. John Goodwin, of Guestwick.

At Marazion, in her 58th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Vivian, sister of J. Vivian, esq. of Portland place.

At Festiniog Tan-y-bwlch, North Wales, Mr. J. Innis, purser of his Majesty's late ship Ranger.

At Stowey house, Old Down, Gertrude Louisa Allen, second daughter and co-heiress of the late Ralph Allen, esq. of Bathampton, co. Somerset.

At Paris, M. Goupy, senior of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of the Seine. He was a Counsellor of the Chatelet in his youth; but, being diverted from the career of the Magistracy by the storms of the revolution, he embraced the profession of commerce, and became one of the chiefs of the house Goupy, Buzoni, and Co.

Jan. 4. At Cowes, the wife of James Macdonald, esq. M. P.

At Bath, in her 61st year, the wife of Rev. Dr. Price, prebendary of Durham, and canon residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral.

At Bath, Lætitia, youngest daughter of the late J. Houblon, esq. of Hallingbury Place, and sister of J. A. Houblon, esq. M. P.

At Sawtrej, Lincolnshire, in his 13th year, the youngest son of the Rev. James Saunders. He possessed an uncommon flow of spirits, and was intended for the Navy, which seemed to be his proper sphere of action.

At Woodhead, near Borrowstonness, C. Addison, esq.

Jan. 5. Richard Shutt, esq. of Bath place, Fitzroy-square.

In his 80th year, Robert Stokes, esq. of Walworth.

At Lincoln, in his 76th year, John Bromhead, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Royal South Lincoln Militia. At an early age he entered the military service, and was present at the siege of Louisbourg, where he was wounded. He was also engaged in the proceedings at Gaspay, and in the following year greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Belleisle. He was subsequently employed in the expeditions against Martinique and Grenada; and on his return with Admiral Boscawen, took part in the engagement with the French fleet. On his marriage with Miss Anne Darwin, a relative of the celebrated Dr. Darwin, he retired from the Regular service; but, during the next war, he accepted the Lieut.-colonelcy of his County Militia. To all Officers stationed at Lincoln he invariably, while his health permitted, shewed the most hospitable attention; and his many excellent qualities have left a deep and general regret for his loss throughout this extensive county.

Jan. 5. Aged 73, B. Wyatt, esq. of Lime-grove, near Bangor. He was the last surviving brother of the late J. Wyatt, esq. surveyor-general of his Majesty's works.

At Perth, Mr. John Scott, for 28 years one of the English teachers of that city.

Jan. 6. In his apartments in St. James's Palace, in the 100th year of his age, Mr. John Eldred. He was page of the presence to King George the Second, which office he may be said to have filled during three reigns; and although he filled it correctly, being very attentive to his duty, yet, extraordinary to relate, he never received any promotion. He was much respected and esteemed by all the attendants at Court, and was very attentive to the females who were admitted into the State-room, in St. James's Palace, of which he had the control, on Court-days. He possessed a great flow of spirits till the last, and had something to say to every person. At other times, when he was inclined to pass jokes upon his eating and drinking, it would be of a reverse description, by saying, he never got a good dinner but in the sprat season, meaning, as much as he could eat, and then he got a feast, as his board-wages were but sevenpence-halfpenny a-day, which he reckoned

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a fast. He ate and drank very heartily; his favourite beverage was porter, and he would often drink as much as three quarts in a day. When he drank spirits, it was British gin, and, occasionally, he took gin and water; he smoked tobacco incessantly. His favourite dinner was a rump-steak, of which he would eat a pound, and this course of life he continued till about a fortnight past. His bodily strength did not fail him till very lately. At the last time, or the last but one, that the Prince Regent went in state to the Chapel Royal, he carried one of the heavy massy maces before the Prince, as a Deputy Serjeant at Arms. His principal exercise during the last fifty years has been walking from St. James's Palace to the neighbourhood of Tothill-fields, near Lady Dacre's Alms-houses, to receive the weekly rents of small houses which he owned, and to purchase his own food. He would walk through several markets, or go to a number of butchers' shops in the streets, till he could meet with a rump of beef in a particular state of cutting, to get a rump-steak that would please him, and took that or any thing else he purchased home for dinner, for his servant to cook. His wife has been dead several years. Mr. Eldred was extremely obliging and accommodating to every person who had the pleasure of knowing him.

At Fitzwalters, Essex, in his 65th year, T. Wright, esq. of Henrietta-street, banker.

Aged 77, Mrs. Symons, relict of William Symons, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Newhouse, near Stroud, Samuel Wathen, esq. one of the magistrates for the county of Gloucester.

Hon. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of Titchfield.

At Hatfield-hall, near Wakefield, in her 16th year, Jane, eldest daughter of F. Maude, esq. barrister at law.

Jan. 7. In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, A. W. Otley, youngest son of Warner Otley, esq. of Spanish-place, Manchester-square.

At W. A. Venour's, in Woburn-place, W. Bruce Smith, esq. of Harborough Castle, late of Nulpore, East Indies.

Mr. Daniel Deale, of Christ's Hospital.

At Hammersmith, the wife of William Keene, esq.

In his 92d year, Henry White, esq. of Brasted, Kent.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mr. Peter Gedge, the respectable and intelligent editor and proprietor of "The Bury and Norwich Post" almost from the first establishment of that newspaper.

In the Close, Norwich, at an advanced age, Frances, wife of the Rev. James Williams Newton, M. A. late senior minor canon of that cathedral.

Mr.

Mr. John Charles Pocknell, late of the East India Company's service, and a free mariner on the Bombay establishment.

In Dublin, W. Burton, esq. of Burton-hall, Carlow, who many years represented that county in parliament.

At Paris, aged 80, the Marquis de Mau-ray, lieut.-general of the French armies.

Jan. 8. Mr. E. Lloyd, of Harley-street.

At Islington, in his 73d year, John Stevens, esq. many years an inhabitant of Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Aged 67, Mr. John Cowie, of Lea-bridge, Clapton.

At Bishopsgate Cottage, Berks, Eliza Louisa, wife of George Powney, esq.

At Callaly, Northumberland, the wife of John Clavering, esq.

Jan. 9. At his lodgings in Shoe-lane, aged 99, John Smith, a person well known at all the offices of Government, and who, from his singular appearance and eccentric manner, has often excited a smile from the heads of many of the principal departments. During a period of 80 years did this honest creature fill the humble station of an errand-carrier at his Majesty's Printing-office. But what was accounted humble, became in his hands important; and "the King's Messenger," as he always styled himself, yielded to none of his Majesty's Ministers in the conception of the dignity of his office, when entrusted with King's Speeches, Addresses, Bills, and other Papers of State. At the offices of the Secretaries of State, when loaded with parcels of this description, he would throw open every chamber without ceremony; the Treasury and Exchequer doors could not oppose him; and even the study of Archbishops has often been invaded by this important messenger of the press. His antiquated and greasy garb corresponded with his vizard-like shape, and an immense cocked hat was in continual motion to assist him in the bows of the old school: the recognition or nod of great men in office was his delight. But he imagined that this courtesy was due to his character, as being identified with the State; and the Chancellor and the Speaker were considered by him in no other view than as persons filling departments in common with himself; for the seals of the one, and the mace of the other, did not, in his estimation, distinguish them more than the bag used by himself in the transmission of the dispatches entrusted to his care. The imperfect intellect given to him seemed only to fit him for the situation he filled. Take him out of it, he was as helpless as a child, and easily became a dupe to those who were inclined to impose upon him. With a high opinion of his own judgment, however, he diverted himself and others by

mimicking the voice and manner of his superiors, when he thought he perceived any assumption of character. John could imitate the strut and swell of the great man, and even the frivolity of the fop. Seeing in his time packets to the same individuals addressed from plain "Mr." to "the Right Honourable," afforded him subject for much joke; and he frequently used to observe, that it would shortly come to Old John's turn to become an Esquire or Knight himself. He had a high veneration for ecclesiastical dignitaries, and never visited a church unless a Bishop was to preach. The infrequency of this opportunity disposed him, at one period of his life, to fit up his room as a chapel, with an altar and a figure of his own contrivance, dressed in canonicals, through which he used to read the church service. Though his ruling passion was vanity, yet he never despised money; avarice laid hold of him, and his delight was to count it. A few years ago, a fellow came to him in a great hurry from a meeting of noblemen at the Crown and Anchor, requiring his attendance with a bag of silver for change to give away to the poor, for which he would get double the value in notes; the fellow succeeded in his stratagem, and poor John was taken in the snare. About this time a few gentlemen at Westminster had his likeness taken; and copies of John's picture were distributed among his friends, of whom he reckoned a great personage to be one, having heard that a copy was sent to Windsor, and a pension for his long services was expected from that quarter. Seeing his picture hung up in the first offices in the kingdom, the poor fellow felt that he had attained the summit of human distinction; the measure of his ambition was full, and he looked in vain to his former pursuits for his accustomed pleasure. It had been recounted of him, that he was dutiful to an ancient mother, and sacrificed his own comforts for a parent's support: but it was not known that he ever felt the tender passion of love. It was now John's fate, at fourscore and ten, to discover himself to be a son of Adam. Female warmth melted the seals set on his thrifty-bags, and the soothing of a daughter of Eve turned the miser to the spendthrift; the fair one, having spent his all, left him. The poor fellow, though a great man, was honest; and the liberal establishment to which he belonged, adhered to him in his last moments. Like the leaves of Autumn, generations of men are swept away, and are soon forgotten; and though this singular being was comparatively known to few, yet as his hand has conveyed Papers of State to most of the great Statesmen of the last and present century, when considering him as ministering with fidelity

in this way from the days of Sir Robert Walpole, beyond the time of William Pitt the second, bearing on his back the mighty results of their labours, poor old John, who was as important in his own conceit as any Statesman in his time, may lay in his claim also for his share of renown.

The wife of Mr. King, of Cranhill, near Wantage; and on the following night, Mr. King, her husband.

At York, aged 88, the Dowager Lady Vavasour. She was a lineal descendant of the ancient family of Vavasour, of Spaldington, Yorkshire, a younger branch of the house of Hasselwood.

Jan. 10. At W. Sturch's, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, Helen, eldest daughter of Rev. G. V. Sampson, rector of Errigal, in the diocese of Derry.

In Old Palace-yard, Westminster, aged 83, Mrs. Anne Lloyd, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Pierson Lloyd.

George Helder, esq. of Euston-square.

In his 85th year, Peter Cherry, esq. of Gloucester-place, New-road, and of Pilstie, Essex.

In his 72d year, Mr. Matthew Brown, late of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, printer. He was the only son of Mr. Robert Brown, many years a printer in Windmill-court, West Smithfield. Both the father and the son were respectable in their profession; and from their presses have been issued many good and correct editions of the Greek and Roman Classics. Mr. Robert Brown was Master of the Company of Stationers in 1777; and died in 1781. Matthew had been a Livy-man of the same Company more than 50 years; and was much esteemed by those who intimately knew him. He was modest and unassuming; and occasionally exhibited a vein of pleasantry and wit. Sorry are we to add, that his efforts in business were not so successful as could have been wished. Yet his latter days were cheered by the kind regard of some of his oldest friends; by the endearing solace of five dutiful and affectionate children; and he had the satisfaction of having been selected as a proper person to enjoy an annuity of 30*l.* bequeathed by Mr. Bowyer to be given to a learned printer, under the sanction of the Company of Stationers.

Of the gout in his stomach, Lient.-gen. Floyd, colonel of the 8th dragoons, and governor of Gravesend and Tilbury.

At Lisbon, in his 94th year, his Excellency the Baron de Lebzeltern, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Vienna to that of Portugal, and which character he had sustained with honour in that country, during the long period of fifty-two years. The interment, which took place on the Sunday following, in the church of St.

John Nepomucene, was performed by torch light, and the ceremony was grand and impressive. The whole of the corps diplomatique, and many of the principal nobility and officers, attended. His Excellency the Duke of Cadaval, and his brother, together with the representatives of the respective Courts of Spain, England, France, and Denmark, supported the pall. Their Excellencies, the Delegate from the Holy See, and Marshal-general Beresford, also assisted. The whole was conducted with magnificence and solemnity, under the superintendence of Count Henry de Bombelles, chief secretary to the Austrian Legation.

Jan. 11. In Princes-street, J. Shaw, esq. son of the late Dr. Shaw, of Russell.sq.

In Devonshire-place, the wife of Gen. Morse.

In Belgrave-place, in his 65th year, Ensign W. Silk, who had been in the army upwards of 50 years.

In her 80th year, Sarah, wife of James Delagal, esq. of Hackney.

At Walworth, aged 74, Mrs. Judith Thompson, only surviving sister of the late Rev. Seth Thompson, of Kensington.

In her 72d year, Martha, wife of Worthington Brice, esq. of Bristol.

At Bradford, co. York, whilst on a visit, Mr. Bacon, of the firm of Mander, Bacon, and Co. Wolverhampton.

At Dublin, Rev. Dr. James Vince Miller, of Prospect, near Black Rock.

Jan. 12. In her 80th year, Anne, wife of Richard Thornton, esq. of St. John's, Southwark.

At her son's, in Brunswick-square, in her 86th year, Mrs. Gooch.

In his 65th year, whilst at tea, Mr. John Skirven, of Ratcliff Highway, printer.

At the Parsonage, Dudley, Alfred, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Booker, vicar of that parish. So sudden was the death of this engaging child, that, when stricken, he was asleep; and, just before, had been playfully smiling at those around him.

Too pure for earth, his spirit fled

To those bright realms above;

Where sorrow's tears are never shed,

But all is joy and love.

Jan. 13. At her son-in-law's, S. Wadson, esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row, in her 89th year, Mrs. Spiller, relict of B. Spiller, esq.

Anna, youngest daughter of Thomas Allingham, esq. of Chelsea.

After the rupture of a blood-vessel, in her 18th year, Emily Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Bignell, esq. of Middleton Stoney, co. Oxford.

At Clynderven, Pembrokeshire, in her 62d year, Mrs. Harding, wife of J. Harding, esq.

At an advanced age, Randall M'Donnell, esq. of Dublin.

Jan.

Jan. 14. Aged 61, Phœbe, wife of J. Jackson, esq. of Silver-street, Clerkenwell.

At Beckenham, Kent, in his 85th year, Joseph Cator, esq.

At Bath, exactly one month after the decease of Anne his wife, in his 43d year, Richard Henry Stovin, esq. of Witherne, co. Lincoln.

Jan. 15. In South Audley-street, aged 69, Alexander Brodie, esq. (father of the Marchioness of Huntley) late of Arnhall, co. Kincardine. He has died possessed of a handsome fortune, honourably acquired in India, from whence he returned many years ago. It will of course go to the Marchioness of Huntley. His beautiful house and estate in the county of Kincardine, called the Burn, was lately purchased by Mr. Shand, of Jamaica, at the price of 70,000*l.* It was formerly the property of Lord Adam Gordon, the uncle of the Duke of Gordon; and, in point of picturesque scenery, is one of the most diversified and romantic places in Scotland.

Charlotte, wife of A. P. Cumberbatch, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 45th year, Edward J. Collins, esq.

At Bath, Mrs. Leman. She was the daughter of Wm. Nind, esq. barrister-at-law, of Beaufort-buildings, London. In 1796 she married Rev. T. Leman, then Chancellor of Cloyne.

Griffith Jones, esq. of Cardigan, late of Calcutta.

Aged 32, Mary Deborah, wife of Grey Jermain Cooper, esq. of Staple-hall, near Fenny Stratford, Bucks.

Jan. 16. In Soho Square, in his 88th year, E. Bowman, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of peace for Westminster.

At Hammersmith, A. B. Turnbull, esq. in the prime of life, after a long and painful illness. For about eight months previous to his illness he edited the Public Ledger. He was conversant with most of the ancient and modern languages, and possessed an excellent understanding, with a generosity of disposition far above his means. A perfidious friend had led him into pecuniary embarrassments, which he was for many years unable to remove, and which, with an increasing family, preyed upon his mind, and probably contributed to injure his health. Such is the fate of ill-placed confidence; the man in question having received essential favours from him. We regret to say that Mr. Turnbull has left an amiable widow and four small children in such circumstances as forcibly to appeal to the feelings of all who knew him.

At Windsor, Cordall Powall, esq. first clerk of his Majesty's spicery.

At Netherton, co. Worcester, William Watts, esq.

At Ballinrobe, Maj. Chapman, 3d drag. guards, eldest son of Mr. T. Chapman, of Putney.

Jan. 17. Mr. J. Swan, jun. late printer of the Statesman.

At Higham Hill, Walthamstow, in his 60th year, John Branton, esq. late of Aldersgate-street.

Aged 68, Robert Hudson, esq. of Tadworth-court, co. Surrey.

Jan. 18. Aged 36, the wife of Mr. A. Hall, solicitor, Coleman-street, and daughter of R. Liddell, esq. of Leith, North Britain.

At Mrs. Dyneley's, Bloomsbury-square, Lieut.-col. Baynes, assistant deputy adj.-gen. R. A.

At Langford, near Bristol, Philippa, wife of Charles Wathen, esq. of Camberwell, Surrey, and daughter of the late Rev. Charles Lee, of Bristol.

Jan. 19. The wife of Symons Trickey, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Jan. 21. At Hillingdon, in her 56th year, Elizabeth, wife of Caleb Atkinson, esq.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of J. Teasdale, esq.

Jan. 22. Aged 69, the wife of John Wyatt, esq. of Hatton Garden.

At Bristol, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Mr. Matthew Wright, banker.

Jan. 23. Aged 64, Mr. Edward Terry, of Clapham Common.

Jan. 24. At Islington, in his 69th year, Mr. J. Powell, who had officiated as clerk of the parish upwards of forty-six years.

At Feltham vicarage, Middlesex, in his 79th year, Rev. A. Kilgour, D. D. many years vicar of that place.

Jan. 26. At Bridgnorth, co. Salop, Thomas Head, esq. who had been for many years in the Custom-house in the Port of London, where, through his own assiduity and strict attention to the duties of his office, together with a comprehensive mind on the subject of that branch of the public revenue, he became land-surveyor. This situation he held but a short time; his health declining through the constant fatigue and bustle of the office, obliged him to seek an asylum of retirement and quietude in his native air, where he has resided several years, but in an apparently languid state. He was at length seized with a pulmonary complaint, against which the effects of medicine proved of no avail, and he sunk with resignation to the will of Heaven at the age of 58.

*** *A Tribute to the Memory of the Rev. Dr. CHARLES BURNEY in our next.*

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. LXXXI. Part II. p. 590. A tombstone has lately been erected in the Church-yard of Prestonkirk, East Lothian, upon which the following lines are inscribed :

“ Beneath the stone are deposited
the mortal remains
of the late ANDREW MEIKLE,
Civil Engineer at Houston Mill,
who died in the year 1811,
aged 92 years.

Descended from a race of ingenious Mechanics, to whom the Country forages had been greatly indebted, he steadily followed the example of his ancestors ; and, by inventing and bringing to perfection

A MACHINE

for separating Corn from the Straw (constructed upon principles of Velocity, and furnished with fixed Beaters or Skutchers), rendered to the Agriculturists of Britain, and of other Nations, a more beneficial service than any hitherto recorded in the annals of antient or modern science.”

Vol. LXXXVII. Part I.

P. 476. b. *Martin Drolling* was born at Bergheim, near Colmar, 19th Sept. 1752 ; and was early distinguished for his great taste for drawing ; and, in order to improve himself in this art, he went to Paris, with a view of working under the ablest masters, and studying the best models. He first became a portrait-painter, in which class he succeeded well, many portraits bearing his name, and obtaining great success. — The *penchant* of Mr. Drolling attracted him towards the imitation of nature ; this sentiment of truth, the first germ of talent, was seconded by the sight of some little Dutch pictures. Struck with the natural manner in which familiar subjects were represented in these paintings, he attempted to imitate them. His first efforts were successful : and he continued to improve in this class till his death, insomuch that his last picture was perhaps his master-piece. Correct in his design, faithful in his colouring, his touch firm and animated, yet free ; his choice of persons, though taken from common life, never contained any thing ignoble ; such was the general outline of his talent. The productions of his pencil have always been much esteemed by amateurs : the Charitable Lady, the Confessional, the Milkmaid, the Foreign Merchant, the Orange-Vender, and the School-Mistress, will ever occupy a distinguished place in the finest collections. He died at Paris, in April, 1817, in the sixty-fifth year of his age ; but he has left a lasting memorial of his genius and talents in his works, which will be esteemed as long as taste remains, and

we shall hereafter speak of a Drolling, as we do now of a Gerard Dow.

Vol. LXXXVII. Part II.

P. 184. b. The Rev. *John Fawcett*, D.D. was the author of several theological works, among which were learned and practical annotations on the Bible, a work only finished towards the close of his useful and laborious life.

P. 189. a. The books of all the charitable institutions of Bath record the public bounties of *Winthorp Baldwin*, esq. ; but his private donations far exceed them in amount : his life appeared prolonged on purpose to do good ; and the full possession of his faculties to his last hour enabled him to perform it with as much discretion as liberality.

P. 376. a. *Eyles Irwin*, esq. was formerly of the East India Company's civil establishment at Madras, and for many years one of its ornaments : he was approved in every station, and in the fulfilment of every duty confided to him. The late Earl Macartney, at a crisis of peculiar exigency, appointed Mr. Irwin a member of the committee instituted by his lordship for the management of the territory and revenues of the Carnatic ; and afterwards entrusted to him the care and administration of the important provinces of Tinivelly and Madurah, and the arduous task of negotiating with and conciliating the Poligar chiefs. This refractory tribe were nurtured in arms, and, by the oppressive exactions of the Nabob's managers, were habituated to the use of them ; they had been accustomed to yield only to military coercion, until Mr. Irwin, by a just and lenient system of conduct, which sought its object only in the plain and simple path of integrity and candour, completely won their confidence. To use the words of the Committee, “ no force was required in the district to overawe the Poligar ; ” and their confidence in the Company's justice was such, that a single message drew the most powerful of them from their woods to pay their tribute, or give any other proof of obedience that was demanded : they protected the property of the Government and of the husbandman, paid the stipulated tribute, with the greatest part of their fixed balances, and in less than two years the Company had received nearly half the sum of the Nabob's collection in eighteen. Soon after the restoration of the country to the Nabob, Mr. Irwin returned to Europe ; and a narrative of his voyage up the Red Sea to Suez, and of his journey over the Deserts, was published by him in 1787, in a series of letters, containing a great deal of interest-
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ing information respecting the countries through which he had travelled, given in an elegant and perspicuous style. The Court of Directors of the East India Company, in testimony of their sense of his services, and of his uniformly upright conduct, granted Mr. Irwin a considerable pecuniary donation; and in the year 1792 they appointed him, and two other gentlemen of high reputation and approved services, as a Committee for the regulation of the Company's affairs in China, from whence he returned in 1794. The remainder of his days were passed in retirement, and devoted chiefly to literary pursuits—which were far more suited to his taste and the temper of his mind than

the bustle and agitations of public life; for, although fitted to adorn any station in which success could be commanded by respectable and cultivated talents, unwearied zeal, and inflexible integrity, Mr. Irwin possessed but little of what is called knowledge of the world. With warm affections, and great sensibility, he united a guileless, and almost infantine, simplicity and singleness of heart; and these predominant features of his character so much endeared him in private and domestic life, that, if it could be said of any man, it might be said of him to whose memory this tribute of affection is paid, that he never lost a friend, nor made an enemy.

ERRATA IN VOL. LXXXVII.

Part I. p. 273. a. l. 10 from the bottom, *for* Norfolk, *read* Suffolk.

P. 316. a. l. 17, *for* 39, *read* 28 houses.

P. 317. a. l. 25, *for* it was, *read* the great tithes were.

P. 396. b. l. 2. from the bottom, *for* instituted Nov. 15, 1723, *read* presented, in 1761, on the death of his father, who had been Vicar of this Parish 38 years.

P. 397. a. l. 10, *read* Joseph Lane.

P. 510. l. 21, *read* Hopson.

P. 511. l. 19, *read* 9 Geo. I.

P. 546. a. l. 26, *read* Barnewalls.

PART II. p. 12, b. lines 17 and 19 from the bottom, *read* Brompton Brian.

P. 88. l. 4 to 6 from the bottom, *delete the whole paragraph, it being erroneous, and is rectified by the next following article, page 88-89 (both of Miss Mary Anne Moreton).*

P. 89, a. l. 44, *read* Belem.

P. 91, b. l. 21, 22, *read* Pellegrin Treves.

P. 135, a. l. 30, *read* 1706. (Q. Anne having begun to reign in 1702).

P. 162, a. l. 29, *read* affect.

P. 270, b. l. 28 from the bottom, *read* Brentwood.

P. 306, a. l. 3 from the bottom, *read* Tivetshall.

P. 318, a. l. 21, *read* no.

P. 326, a. l. 29, *read* Charles (Churchill the satirist).

P. 358, a. l. 6, *read* 1812 (Limerick Mail robbery).

P. 376, a. l. 20, *after* King's County *insert* Ireland.

P. 452, a. l. 36, *read* Lady J. Thynne.

P. 473, b. l. 6 from the bottom, *read* Fornham.

P. 478, a. l. 24, *read* p. 464.

P. 628, a. eight lines from bottom, *for* O'Ceden, *read* Okeden.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Jan. 1818.
Dec.	°	°	°		
27	38	40	38	29, 68	fair
28	40	40	32	, 70	fair
29	21	33	35	30, 10	fair
30	35	43	38	29, 92	rain
31	27	29	28	, 92	foggy
J. 1	27	32	30	, 91	fair
2	35	36	32	, 90	cloudy
3	28	36	37	, 49	snow
4	39	45	37	, 42	fair
5	45	45	36	, 40	rain
6	35	42	35	30, 00	fair
7	42	46	47	29, 90	cloudy
8	39	44	39	30, 20	fair
9	40	47	47	29, 85	rain
10	47	52	50	, 75	cloudy
11	49	49	46	, 70	rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Jan. 1818.
Jan.	°	°	°		
12	39	44	47	29, 95	cloudy
13	47	53	47	, 72	rain
14	47	46	48	, 75	rain
15	47	54	47	, 59	cloudy
16	47	52	50	, 75	cloudy
17	40	43	37	, 80	fair
18	37	44	36	, 90	fair
19	29	42	36	30, 43	fair
20	34	44	36	, 15	fair
21	40	46	38	29, 95	fair
22	35	47	42	, 50	fair
23	36	42	38	, 49	stormy
24	35	43	37	, 57	rain
25	34	42	45	, 92	fair
26	40	49	40	, 70	showery

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 23, 1817, to January 27, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males - 1124	} 2148	Males - 929	} 1842		5 and 10	87	60 and 70	144
Females - 1024		Females 913			10 and 20	57	70 and 80	125
Whereof have died under 2 years old 488					20 and 30	140	80 and 90	74
				30 and 40	174	90 and 100	22	
				40 and 50	181	100	- 0	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.	
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Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	91	3	00	0	45	4	30	0	49	0
Surrey	85	4	43	0	42	2	29	8	47	0
Hertford	78	8	52	0	44	4	31	0	44	3
Bedford	79	7	52	0	40	6	28	4	44	0
Huntingdon	81	7	00	0	45	10	22	10	38	10
Northamp.	78	8	00	0	40	0	24	3	46	6
Rutland	74	0	00	0	40	0	26	0	51	0
Leicester	79	4	50	0	42	0	27	4	52	0
Nottingham	83	4	56	0	46	8	28	9	57	2
Derby	89	4	00	0	47	6	31	3	62	8
Stafford	83	2	00	0	43	8	29	2	64	6
Salop	87	0	55	6	48	6	31	5	67	6
Hereford	82	10	54	4	45	2	28	4	55	10
Worcester	82	6	00	0	49	5	30	6	50	4
Warwick	76	0	00	0	42	0	30	8	57	6
Wilts	76	4	00	0	44	4	26	10	73	0
Berks	87	6	00	0	42	2	27	11	51	1
Oxford	81	6	00	0	45	3	26	10	56	0
Bucks	80	10	00	0	39	6	27	10	45	11
Brecon	91	0	68	9	55	10	27	8	00	0
Montgom.	84	3	00	0	44	9	32	9	00	0
Radnor	87	10	00	0	44	3	30	4	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	73	9	37	6	40	0	29	9	48	6
Kent	85	6	00	0	41	0	28	6	43	6
Sussex	89	6	00	0	44	0	25	6	51	6
Suffolk	87	0	00	0	43	11	27	7	42	3
Camb.	78	6	00	0	38	3	23	0	42	4
Norfolk	82	4	44	11	42	0	29	11	41	0
Lincoln	77	0	40	2	38	0	23	3	70	0
York	74	2	50	4	40	9	24	6	61	4
Durham	73	11	00	0	38	0	26	6	00	0
Northum.	68	5	52	0	36	2	30	0	00	0
Cumberl.	86	2	62	0	45	2	29	7	00	0
Westmor.	98	7	56	0	48	0	30	1	00	0
Lancaster	91	11	00	0	00	0	29	4	00	0
Chester	84	2	00	0	55	10	29	5	00	0
Flint	82	1	00	0	48	6	29	10	00	0
Denbigh	81	10	00	0	49	8	26	0	00	0
Anglesea	81	4	00	0	50	0	26	0	00	0
Carnarvon	89	4	00	0	49	4	31	0	00	0
Merioneth	95	0	00	0	55	6	31	8	00	0
Cardigan	98	0	00	0	49	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	107	1	00	0	45	10	21	4	00	0
Carmart.	103	6	00	0	56	0	19	10	00	0
Glamorgan	90	0	00	0	54	8	42	8	00	0
Gloucester	77	9	00	0	50	11	28	0	54	5
Somerset	94	11	00	0	50	3	30	6	53	4
Monm.	94	7	00	0	51	7	27	2	00	0
Devon	96	5	00	0	49	1	27	11	00	0
Cornwall	92	11	00	0	45	5	21	1	00	0
Dorset	88	3	00	0	44	0	26	8	48	0
Hants	89	10	00	0	43	5	25	11	45	3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 26, 75s. to 80s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 17, 33s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 21, 49s. 5¼d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 26 :

Kent Bags	26l.	0s.	to	29l.	0s.	Sussex Pockets.....	26l.	0s.	to	29l.	10s.
Sussex Ditto	25l.	10s.	to	28l.	0s.	Essex Ditto.....	27l.	0s.	to	30l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	26l.	0s.	to	31l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	28l.	0s.	to	35l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 25 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 12s. 6d. Straw 2l. 8s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s. 0d. -- Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 1s. 0d. Straw 2l. 5s. 0d. -- Clover 6l. 10s. 0d. -- Smithfield, Hay 5l. 2s. 6d. -- Straw 2l. 2s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, January 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s.	8d.	to	5s.	0d.	Lamb.....	0s.	0d.	to	0s.	0d.
Mutton	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 26 :					
Veal	5s.	0d.	to	7s.	0d.	Beasts	2,185.		Calves	120.	
Pork	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	4d.	Sheep and Lambs	12,090.		Pigs	280.	

COALS, Jan. 26: Newcastle 31s. 6d. to 44s. 0d. Sunderland 30s. 0d. to 38s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 8½d. Clare Market 40s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 8½d.

SOAP, Yellow, 98s. Mottled 108s. Curd 112s. CANDLES, 12s. per Doz. Moulds 14s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Jan. 1818 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Stafford and Worcester Canal, 620*l.* ex Half Year Div. 18*l.*—Oxford, 615*l.* Div. and Bonus 31*l.* *per annum.*—Leicester, 250*l.* Div. 12*l.* *per annum.*—Monmouthshire, 125*l.* 126*l.*—Grand Junction, 215*l.* to 220*l.* ex Div. 3*l.* Half Year.—Ellesmere, 63*l.*—Union, 95*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 20*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 24*l.*—Thames and Medway, 29*l.* 8*s.* to 31*l.* 10*s.*—Commercial Dock, 79*l.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, 264*l.* *per cent.*—County Fire Office, 24*l.* 10*s.*—Hope, 3*l.* 13*s.*—Rock, 4*l.* 10*s.*, 4*l.* 12*s.*—West Middlesex, 46*l.*—Grand Junction Ditto, 59*l.*—Portsmouth and Farlington, 8*l.*—Russell Institution, 12*l.* 12*s.*—Surrey Ditto, 10*l.* 10*s.*—Drury-Lane Renters' Shares, 165*l.*—Gas Light 67*l.* to 73*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 per Ct.	B Long Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	So. Sea 3 per Ct.	India Bonds.	E. Bills 2d.	E. Bills 2½d.	E. Bills 3d.
1	Holiday 290½	81	—	—	—	20½	—	—	—	80½	99 pr.	19 pr.	22 pr.	15 pr.
2	Holiday 290½	81½	—	—	—	20¾	—	—	—	—	99 pr.	21 pr.	21 pr.	18 pr.
3	Sunday	82	—	—	—	20¾	—	—	—	—	—	19 pr.	23 pr.	—
4	Holiday	81½	81¼	98¾	106¼	20¾	—	—	—	—	104 pr.	20 pr.	25 pr.	21 pr.
5	Holiday	82	81¾	99¼	106¼	20¾	—	—	—	—	105 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	23 pr.
6	—	81½	81¾	99¼	105¾	20¾	—	80¼	—	89½	104 pr.	21 pr.	28 pr.	—
7	—	81½	80¾	99¾	106	21	—	—	—	—	105 pr.	21 pr.	28 pr.	—
8	—	81½	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	106 pr.	20 pr.	28 pr.	—
9	—	81½	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	106 pr.	21 pr.	29 pr.	—
10	Sunday	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	20¾	—	79½	—	—	108 pr.	21 pr.	30 pr.	—
11	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	109 pr.	21 pr.	29 pr.	22 pr.
12	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	21 pr.	29 pr.	21 pr.
13	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Sunday	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Holiday	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Holiday	81	80¾	99¾	105¾	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
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P. Ledger & Oracle
N. Times--B. Press
St. James's Chron.
Sun--Even. Mail
Star--Traveller
Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion--C. Chron.
Courier--Globe
Eng. Chron.--Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
11 Weekly Papers
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv.-Lit. Gaz.
Bath 3--Bristol 5
Berwick--Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.--Chath.
Carli. 2--Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



FEBRUARY, 1818.
CONTAINING

Cornw.-Covent. 2
Cumb. 2-Doncast.
Derb.--Dorcest.
Durham--Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax--Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.-Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2--Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.--Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales; Oxford 2
Portsea--Pottery
Preston--Plym. 2
Reading--Salisb.
Salop--Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
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Staff.--Stamf. 2
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With Perspective Views of THE STOVE TENTER HOUSE in DUBLIN,
and of the OLD BRIDGE at DORCHESTER,
in OXFORDSHIRE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. THOMAS MAC TY, in answer to R. C. on Transubstantiation (see vol. LXXXVII. Part ii. p. 487), says, the doctrine of the Catholic Church is, and always has been, "that the Body of Christ is *really corporeally* (not *carnally*) present, though after a spiritual manner, in the Eucharist;" and accuses our Correspondent of ingeniously blending together the terms *corporeally* and *carnally* as words of the same import, which, he says, is wrong, "for Christ's Body is now risen glorious and immortal, and consequently divested of all the accidents of carnality."—He objects to R. C.'s adducing the testimony of De Dominis, who had turned Protestant; and declaims against Transubstantiation being called a *novel* doctrine.

A FRIEND TO THE ESTABLISHMENT,—who observes that "Lord Milton, in a late Speech, after coinciding in opinion with that part of the Prince Regent's Speech which adverted to the propriety of increasing the number of Churches, and to have in view the accommodation of the Poor, recommended an inquiry into the *Revenues* of the Established Church,"—remarks, that "great ultimate utility might arise from Deans and Chapters being compelled to print their Statutes, and give in an account of their incomes and disbursements.—If new Churches," he adds, "are built, *those* Ministers should be appointed to serve them who are *best qualified* to make a powerful impression on the minds of the Poor."

VINER says, he would before have fulfilled his promise of pointing out the cause of the Delay in proceedings of the Court of Chancery; but is waiting the result of an application, made at the close of the last Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill for the Appointment of a Receiver General of the *Court of Exchequer* (similar to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery), and two additional Masters of that Court, which will be greatly beneficial to the Suitors in EQUITY.

J. W. N. desires to obtain a list of all the Greek Verse-Translations of the different books of Holy Scriptures.—"That your Readers," he says, "may fully understand me, I give you what I have, to begin with: 1. JOB, by *Duport*; 2. PSALMS, by *Apollinarius*; 3. JOHN, by *Nonnus*.

INVESTIGATOR, who states that "in Chatham Church is a tomb-stone to the memory of Admiral Sir John Cox, who commanded the ship which the Duke of York (K. James II.) was on-board in the action with the Dutch,

and in which the Admiral was killed," desires to be informed by some of our Heraldic Correspondents what Arms the Admiral bore. Persons of the same name were at Stanstead in the same county.

COLUMELLA will feel himself much obliged to any of our Correspondents who will inform him who is the Author of a beautiful little Poem, "Contentment in a Cottage," inserted in our vol. LXXXVII. Part ii. p. 349. He also requests some account of Professor Smyth, the Author of a Poem called "The Bee," which appeared in the following page.—"Is it a Fragment," he asks, "or an entire Poem?"

L. L. (in behalf of several Ladies fond of Conchology) requests Dr. Turton, of Swansea, to give in the next edition of his excellent British Fauna, the English names to the different species of Shells; or that some of our Readers will send a List of the British Shells, with the English name to each species, for insertion in our Magazine.

A FRIEND TO ACCURACY, adverting to the First Part of our late Volume, p. 527 b. (line 10 from bottom) questions the correctness of *Islanders* applied to the Inhabitants of the Mysore.

Several Remarks have been received on the Compendium of County Histories, inserted in our late Numbers, all highly approving of the plan, and some of them containing corrections. All these will be thankfully accepted; and will be duly attended to hereafter, when the whole will be re-published in a regular and connected form.

A communication has also been received respecting the LYTTTELTON family, lately inquired after by one of our Correspondents, to whom it shall be delivered when applied for.

We have no recollection of the communication respecting the Heir of the House of Standish, alluded to by our Correspondent A. B.: but, were it before us, should certainly decline interfering with a subject about to be brought before a higher Tribunal.

AN EPISCOPALIAN is too personal, and the subject is fitter for the Diocesan than a Magazine.—The same may be said to "A Member of the Christian Knowledge Society."

The Verses of JUVENIS are inadmissible.

The Memoir of Dr. BURNEY is unavoidably postponed.

The favours of our Friends Mr. YATES; AN OLD SAILOR; R—T; H. M.; CEDI-PUS junior; BIOGRAPHICUS; J. M. M.; CLERICUS SURRIENSIS; &c. shall appear in our next.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

I FELT the sincerest pleasure in reading a late notice announcing that the third volume of the "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century" would shortly appear, comprising Memoirs of the late very celebrated GEORGE HARDINGE. Let me hope also that the Volume will not only contain Memoirs of this eminent person, but also some biographical details from his own pen, relative to his great relation, Earl Camden. Some of the last years of Mr. Hardinge's life were occupied, as you, Mr. Urban, well know, in the collecting and arrangement of materials for this purpose; and those who recollect the spirit and prompt facility which quickened all his exertions of a literary nature, will be at no loss to guess at the zeal and intrepid devotion with which he would sit down to this most interesting of all occupations. We may venture, methinks, to utter a word of prophecy, and say—"Materiam æquabit opus!" Among the numerous friends and correspondents of Mr. Hardinge was the late Bp. Watson, whose powerful intellect, discernible in every thing that he wrote, [whatever may be thought of the temper of his political opinions] will triumph over Time, and command the admiration of a distant posterity. In the Anecdotes of his Lordship's life lately published are scattered several letters to Mr. Hardinge; and as the Bishop commences one of them with a judgment on the work about which his classical friend was at that time employing himself, I have thought that a short extract from it would not be unacceptable to your various Readers:

"My dear Sir,—I have read your Letter with great pleasure. I like to listen to a man of parts, multa et

præclara minantem. Of all your various projects, I most approve of a Life of your Uncle. This Life will afford you an opportunity of enlarging upon the injustice and impolicy of the American War; of delivering your sentiments on the causes and consequences of the French Revolution; and of divining the consequences of these two great events, to ourselves, to Europe, and to mankind." Bp. Watson's Life, p. 361.

In another Letter the Bishop says,

"Methodize the whole before you begin any part; imitate some of the best lives of Plutarch, and fear not producing an excellent work, not an ephemeral farrago of Newspaper trash, but a *κρημα εις αει* worthy of you and of him." Ibid. page 373.

There is an entertaining passage in which the Bishop bears testimony, strongly though incidentally, to the wonderful facility, the wit, and unequalled energy, of language, displayed by Mr. Hardinge in correspondence with his friends:

"Your letters are so classical, and your *verba ardentia* so electrical, that they almost fire my frozen age, and tempt me to discharge upon you a reciprocal lightning, &c." Ibid. p. 376.

The Editor of the "Illustrations, &c." is a caterer for the public appetite at once so industrious and so judicious, that I doubt not his good taste, co-operating with his respect for the memory of Mr. Hardinge, will induce him to set before us a rich and full repast of these "*Classical Letters*" in the promised and forth-coming volume of his most entertaining Work.

Yours, &c.

GUSTAVUS.

*** Our kind Correspondent will excuse our omitting his Postscript.—The proffered Vindication of the literary character of a venerable Prelate will be gratefully accepted.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE Life of a Political Bishop is a novelty in Ecclesiastical History, especially when that Life is written by the Bishop himself; and can only be applauded by those who resolve all merit into Party principles and attachments. When the serious Christian refers to the qualities required by an inspired Apostle for the office of a Bishop, and contrasts them with the boastings of an individual, whose praise is expended on himself, who exults that he has not been as others are, and who founds his asserted pre-eminence of character, not on meekness, humility, and other distinguishing virtues of Christianity, but upon maintaining the genuine principles of Whiggism; all ideas of the Divine institution of Episcopacy must be relinquished, if political independence be its primary feature. Whether an entire renunciation of private views was exhibited in the conduct of Bp. Watson, however confidently assumed by the Bishop himself, is a fact by no means universally admitted by those who were his Lordship's contemporaries in the University. With a ready assent to the possession of a vigorous mind, and to the acknowledgment of services highly meritorious in the University of Cambridge; yet must the sincere Christian lament, that, with such talents, so much time should have been spent by any one in sounding his own praises, and in holding out his manner of thinking and acting as an example to posterity. Allowing to the Bishop all the merit that he lays claim to, yet is the possession of this to be put in competition with that humbleness of mind, and self-abasement, which are the required virtues in the Gospel of Christ? And should a Bishop think of conciliating public regard by being zealously active in maintaining the tenets of any Party, whether those of Whig or Tory, he certainly will not obtain that degree of respect, which he would by exercising the duties appendant to his station. When the virtuous Prelates in former times manfully resisted the unjust pretensions of an arbitrary Sovereign, they were solely actuated by the conviction, that an acquiescence in these would lead to the subversion of the Protestant Faith.

They had no private views to gratify. They were not guided by Party motives; but, foreseeing evident danger to the community from the unwarrantable exercise of Regal prerogative, they resolutely maintained those rights, which, as Lords of Parliament, they felt themselves bound to protect. This judicious and seasonable interposition has secured to them the veneration of posterity; and will not be less respected, though not panegyrised by themselves. In censuring the self-adulation apparent in almost every page of Bishop Watson's Life, I mean not to detract from the superiority of his intellectual powers; I write only from the apprehension, that the Episcopal character may be lost sight of, if it be restricted to the things of this world; and that others may thereby forget their pastoral cures, and exclusively direct their thoughts to civil concerns. We know that human praise is often more easily obtained by a conformity with private and public views, than by a strict performance of duty. But by the latter only can we form a right estimate of conduct. And commendable as it is to be zealously affected in a good cause, yet the warmest love of civil liberty can never compensate for the neglect of those various important duties which are annexed to the stations in which we are placed. Whether the avowed laxity in religious opinions, which the Bishop vaunts of, be consistent with the care to guard against false doctrines, which the Clergy at the time of their ordination are enjoined to exercise, I will not peremptorily determine. But with every tolerating principle, and with the utmost disposition to encourage candour, it surely must be obligatory to "hold fast that form of sound words," which we know to be contained in Sacred Writ. And though I will not absolutely deny that an Unitarian may be a real Christian, for Lardner was certainly an able and zealous defender of the authenticity of Scripture, yet a professor of Divinity, when he admitted the pretensions of an Unitarian, might be expected to have cautioned his Readers against the reception of tenets, which take from Christianity many of its leading and essential properties. The Apology for the Bible entitles the Writer to the highest

est applause: no Work was more seasonable, nor any productive of more general good. The Letters to Mr. Gibbon must likewise be commended: but it may be questioned, whether that affectation of civility and courtesy, which is apparent, in an address to a Writer who insidiously, but industriously, endeavoured to undermine the foundation of Christianity, be reconcileable with the natural ardour of a sincere Believer. Asperity in controversy is ever to be reprobated; and landable as it is to avoid that *odium theologicum*, which has disgraced many a disputant, yet there can be no occasion to conciliate the favour, and to solicit the regard, of a determined enemy to the Christian faith. Bishop Hurd, therefore, in his observation "that the Letters were well enough if the Writer was sincere," deserves not censure, by doubting of sincerity, when there appeared to him too great a sacrifice to politeness. However substantial the arguments of Bishop Watson are, yet they would not have been less cogent, if the designs of Infidelity had been delineated by him in their true colours. The boast in the Bishop's concluding address to the University of Cambridge, of never adopting words which are not to be found in the Sacred Writings, will be applauded by those who reject the doctrine of the Trinity, and deny that an atonement for sin was effected by the blood of Christ. But what harm can really arise from professing our Creed in terms that are comprehensible and explanatory? If we believe that there are three persons in the Godhead, and such belief the Bishop must repeatedly have declared on his admittance into the sacred ministry, and on his attainment of benefices in the Church, what reasonable objection can there be to the use of the word *Trinity*, when it serves only to describe our persuasion of the just foundation of the truth of the doctrine? And should the word *satisfaction* be exceptionable, upon the ground that the Deity requires not his justice to be satisfied, exercising always justice with mercy, yet surely the expiatory atonement for sin that was offered by the Redeemer of the world might properly have been an object of enforcement by a Teacher, and a Pre-

sider in the School of Divinity. But what shall we say to the doubt expressed by the Bishop on the effects of the ordinary influence of the Holy Spirit? He admits its extraordinary influences; how, indeed, could he deny them? but to its ordinary ones he seems not to have made up his mind. Where, then, is that Comforter which the Saviour of the world promised to abide with his followers for ever? Whither tend all those Apostolical expressions, which declare that we can do all things through Christ; which tell us that we can do no good thing of ourselves; that our sufficiency is of God; and which warn us against quenching the Spirit? And what can be the meaning of the solemn benediction, "that the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost may be with us," if neither of these Divine Persons, by their supernatural intervention, are instrumental in working out our salvation? The commendations which the Bishop arrogates to himself would probably have been more liberally allowed to him, if he had not written more highly of himself than any one ought to have written; and if the primary qualities of a Bishop had not been centered in the discharge of political duties. Believing that Episcopacy was established in the earliest days of the Christian Church, and forming my opinions of the nature of its office from Apostolical description, I wish to see Bishops "holy; holding fast the faithful word; and having a good report," not merely for temporal exertions, but for earnestness in inculcating the Truth, as it is in Jesus. Diversified as the cares of our Ecclesiastical Rulers are, they will always act consistently, when they endeavour to promote such a subjection to the Powers that are, as interferes not with the fair claims of Civil Liberty; and when they intermeddle not too much in concerns not immediately belonging to their station. To the sober and devout Christian they will always seem to swerve from the conduct that is expected from them, when the praise of men appears to be the chief aim in pursuit; and when, forgetting the beatitudes announced to the poor in spirit, and to the meek, they seek to distinguish themselves, by speaking great swelling words, and having their

their own praises principally in admiration. Had Bishop Watson attended to the words of the Roman Historian, "*Plurimum facere, et minimum ipse de eo loqui,*" his useful services would not have been forgotten, nor would his name have been holden in less estimation.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

I HEARTILY congratulate the County of Northampton in general, and more particularly the subscribers, upon the acquisition of so excellent a work of art, as the Monument lately erected in All-Saints Church, Northampton, to the Memory of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

This beautiful monument is a statue of that distinguished Statesman, raised upon a handsome pedestal, in an attitude at once simple, unaffected, and dignified. He holds in his right hand a paper, respecting which he is evidently debating, and seems to be attentively listening to some observations, and waiting eagerly for an opportunity to reply. The expression of the countenance is remarkably animated, full of that bland frankness and benignity which so generally conciliated all parties.—The likeness (which is thought a very good one) is what may be denominated an historical resemblance, being obviously intended rather as expressive of the mental character, than as a portraiture of every individual lineament; a distinction which renders the works of Genius, addressed to the feelings of every region and to distant ages, infinitely superior to those of merely imitative Art. The drapery is very gracefully and naturally disposed, and the whole beautifully executed.

The talents of Mr. Chantrey are too well known to need any panegyric. Who can have seen without emotion the lovely and affecting monument in memory of the infant daughters of the Dean of Lichfield? This group, and the statue of Mr. Perceval, may be quoted, to prove that unassuming simplicity is the leading characteristic of genuine pathos and true dignity.

The monument was first opened to view on Wednesday, Dec. 3, when the Marquess of Northampton, Earl Pomfret, Lady Elizabeth Compton, and several of the neighbouring gentry,

met at All-Saints Church, and expressed their highest admiration of this exquisite piece of sculpture. An elegant dinner was afterwards served up at the George Inn, at which J. Barrett, Esq. Mayor, presided, supported by the Marquess of Northampton, and about 40 Gentlemen, who were gratified with the company of Mr. Chantrey.

Before I conclude, allow me to notice the very handsome manner in which this rising Sculptor has lately been elected a Member of the Royal Academy. I have been credibly informed that, on the day of election there were 25 Members present; that two of them voted for a single friend each; and that the other 23 votes were all in favour of Mr. Chantrey, so that he might be said to be almost unanimously elected.

B. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

AT a time when the Country, animated with feelings which do honour to the hearts of its inhabitants, is pouring-in its free-will offerings for the purpose of erecting a Monument to the memory of its late lamented Princess, I was so much pleased with the suggestion contained in the following truly patriotic and pious letter, that I could not forbear transmitting it to you, with whose principles, for piety and patriotism, it is quite accordant.

In London I should rejoice to see several "*Augusta-Churches,*" where Churches are so much wanted; and at least *one* in every large town or populous district: for, Sir, it is a fact not less notorious than singular, that, among all the mob of Levellers and Conspirators with which the Country has been disgraced, not a single true Church of England Man ever disgraced himself by joining the fraternity.

Surely, then, while we allow Toleration to every sect (and I would wish the fullest and most friendly toleration to be allowed to all who are not unfriendly to Church and State), surely it behoves the Members of the Church to afford every facility of worship in their power to those who are, or gladly would be, "*of their own household of faith.*"

The minds of the middle and lower classes are daily becoming more and more disposed to return "*to the good old*

old paths," from whence many have been allured by various devices; and from which others have been excluded for want of room. The Legislature is well disposed also (as it ought to be) to second and encourage this proper spirit of the people; and, *benigno Numine*, public liberality will, I trust, now tend to give it success.

A CONSISTENT CHURCHMAN.

To the Editor of "The Birmingham Commercial Herald."

"Sir, *Birmingham, Jan. 1.*

"At a time when so many of my own sex, as well as of yours, seem properly desirous of subscribing towards a durable memorial of our late amiable and much-lamented Princess, allow me to suggest the *kind* of Monument, which, I think, her pure and glorified spirit would most approve; and that is, a MONUMENT within whose hallowed shrine thousands and tens of thousands might be trained to *participate* in that blessedness, of which, we trust, she is in possession. In fact, Sir, my proposed Monument in Birmingham is this:—Let my fellow-females be restricted to give their Guinea (or, I would *now* more consistently say, their *Sovereign*) towards a plain Church; in some conspicuous part of which let a neat tablet be placed, bearing a suitable inscription, to perpetuate a knowledge of her Royal Highness's virtuous and exemplary character.

"I hope my Sister-sex will follow the example elsewhere; yea, in every populous town or district in the Kingdom; and they who think a 'Sovereign' too little to give, may give more by the hands and in the names of their children; thus teaching them, as I shall teach mine, if this plan be adopted, 'not to offer unto the Lord their God that which doth cost them nothing.'

"How lightly do many of us think of expending more than twice the stipulated sum of a 'Sovereign' in a new bonnet or cap, which for a short time is worn, and then forgotten! Whereas, expended in the way here proposed, it would tend to place the object of their regret and regard in almost 'everlasting remembrance;' and generations yet unborn would 'rise up and call the Donors blessed.'

"Though I propose that no person should give *more* than a 'Sovereign,' I would receive the smallest offering, even down to 'the poor widow's mite,' because *all* who give would feel their *attachment* increased towards the venerable and scriptural mode of worship, which would be performed in such Monumental Sanctuary. The name, I

would respectfully propose, should be the CHARLOTTE CHAPEL, or the AUGUSTA CHURCH; the latter I like best, as being more dignified and classical.

"The *time* I think *peculiarly* suitable to such an undertaking. It will prove that, however Blasphemy may attempt to defame the sacred formularies of the Church of England, we of the feebleness will endeavour, to the utmost of *our* power, to prevent the poison of Infidelity from tainting our minds, or weakening our veneration for an Establishment which inculcates Piety to God and Loyalty to the King; and whose earnest aim it is to diffuse 'peace on earth, and goodwill among men.'

"As the *Son* of a most respectable Clergyman, you, Sir, will, I doubt not, honour with a nook in your soundly-constitutional Herald, these humble hints from A MOTHER OF SEVEN CHILDREN.

"P. S. Is it asked whether the other Sex are to be permitted to co-operate in this good work? Certainly they are; and in a very essential manner. Let them contribute their 'Sovereigns' too, for the establishment of a Fund towards the maintenance of an orthodox Minister, and the promotion of Schools, from whence the rising generation, of both sexes, may repair to the Sacred Edifice; and thus be 'trained in the way they should go,' without either wish or *necessity* to 'depart from it'."

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

(Continued from vol. LXXXVII.
Part ii. p. 104.)

CHESTER.

MR. URBAN, *Crosby-square, Feb. 10.*

THE City of Chester is no less distinguished for the number of its endowed schools, than for the judicious regulations by which they are governed; and in this character the Foundation connected with the Cathedral may claim pre-eminence. The antient School was established within the Benedictine Monastery of St. Werburgh, where, in obedience to the Constitutions of that Order, the neighbouring children were instructed in the Psalter and musical notes, and the more promising boys were advanced to the study of Grammar, Divinity, and Jurisprudence. The greater Monasteries subject to this Rule were also required to maintain students at the Universities, in the proportion of one scholar to 20 monks. They had a Prior of Students to govern all the novices of their Order at Oxford and Cambridge, where they had a Doctor in each faculty of Divinity and Canon

Canon Law, under whom their inceptors were to commence at the public charge of their respective monastery*.

The years and centuries wherein these duties were conscientiously performed are left without memorial, and can only be surmised from the record of their omission. A. D. 1422, a general chapter of Benedictines was convened, for the reformation of their Order; and among various charges of misgovernment, several of the Abbots were accused of neglecting to make due provision for their students; and among the defaulters the Superior of St. Werburgh's is recorded with expressions of peculiar censure.

"The Abbot of Chester has not had a scholar at the University for the last 12 years. He is the more deserving of punishment from the long continuance of his negligence." On this occasion the usual fines were remitted.—The culprits, having offered their excuses and ample promises of future good behaviour, were restored to favour by their brother Benedictines, in charitable hope of a speedy reformation. This was one of the last assemblies convened for the re-establishment of monastic discipline†.

The Royal Abbey of St. Werburgh being dissolved by Henry VIII. was selected by him as the seat of a new Bishoprick. Although worse endowed than any other Cathedral in England, yet, by the liberal arrangements of the Dean and Chapter, the choristers educating under their auspices enjoy peculiar advantages. The ancient grammar-school was re-established by Henry VIII. It is held among the splendid remains of the Conventual buildings, and is placed under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The course of education includes Greek and Latin, writing and arithmetic. The Founder's Statutes, which limit the admission of King's scholars within a certain age, make an exception in favour of the choristers, to whom, on a vacancy, a preference is always given. The choristers are eight in number; they have a regular singing-master, and their musical studies are superintended by the organist.

Several eminent names reflect honour upon the choral school of Chester Cathedral.

The Statutes of all the Cathedrals regulated by Henry VIII. are the same in substance, and are mostly couched in similar terms; but the clause in favour of the choristers is not in every instance interpreted in the same manner as at Chester. At the Cathedrals of Gloucester, Worcester, Oxford, and Peterborough, the choristers enjoy the full benefit of the exception, and partly so at Bristol and at Ely. At Canterbury, Carlisle, Durham, Norwich, Rochester, and Winchester, the Founder's Statutes are not construed with the same liberality.

At Canterbury the Statutes of the Cathedral were revised by Archbishop Laud; and, in addition to the usual clause in favour of the choristers, the Dean of the Chapel Royal has the valuable privilege of sending the boys belonging to His Majesty's choir, on the failure of their treble voices, to complete their education in the King's School at Canterbury‡. There are perhaps good reasons why advantage is not now taken of this privilege.

The Cathedrals on the old Foundation, which escaped the regulating hand of Henry VIII. are, or ought to be, governed by their respective Statutes, which have been repeatedly confirmed by the Legislature, so far as they are not repugnant to the word of God, the Law of the land, and the Prerogative Royal. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dudley, Feb. 15.*

IN your last Volume, p. 550, it is stated, that—"Viscount Dudley and Ward has recently given 1000 guineas for enlarging *Dudley Church*; and has erected a Chapel, at a great expence, in the adjoining parish of *Sedgley*."

An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1815, for taking down and rebuilding St. Thomas's Church in Dudley; and under the powers of that Act the present edifice is now erecting. To this Act is annexed a Schedule, announcing the names of the subscribers; from whence I transcribe these words: "The Right Hon. Viscount Dudley and Ward £.2000."

The revered and excellent Nobleman, before spoken of, did not "erect a Chapel in the adjoining parish of *Sedgley*." He contributed towards its erection 400*l*; and gave the land on which the Chapel stands.

JUVENIS.

* Kennett.

† Wilkins, vol. III. pp. 413—433.

‡ A copy of these revised Statutes may be found among the additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 5484.



MR. URBAN,

Jun. 1.

A DESIRE having been expressed, by some of your numerous Correspondents, that a representation of the Old Bridge, recently taken down, at Dorchester, Oxfordshire, should appear in your valuable Miscellany; a View is accordingly annexed (*see Plate I.*) which was taken in September 1815, immediately before the work of demolition commenced. The present Bridge has been already engraved in your Magazine (*see vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 297*),

a reference to which will preclude the necessity of any description.

Dorchester, though a place of great consequence during the Heptarchy, and continuing some centuries afterwards a City, and the See of a Bishop, does not appear to have possessed the accommodation of a Bridge before the erection of the structure here represented, in the reign of Edward III; previous to which, the road to Gloucester and South Wales went through Wallingford and Abingdon to Oxford.

Yours, &c.

X.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ADDENDA, &c. TO BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. See vol. LXXXVI. p. 415.

As in far realms, beneath the cypress shade,
Where Eastern Kings in pomp of death are laid:
The perfum'd lamp, with unextinguish'd light,
Flames thro' the vault, and cheers the gloom of night—
So, mighty Burke, in thy Sepulchral urn,
To Fancy's view, the lamp of Truth shall burn.
Thither late times shall turn their rev'rend eyes,
Led by thy light, and by thy wisdom wise.

Poem of "New Morality," in the Anti-Jacobin.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Square, 800 miles. *Diocese*, four Parishes (*viz.* Halton, Little Brickhill, Monks Risborough, and Wotton Underwood) in Canterbury: four Parishes (*viz.* Aston Abbots, Granborough, Little Harwood, and Winslow) in London.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Dobuni and Cattieuchlani.

Antiquities. Hillesden Church. Leckhamsted font. Borstall Horn, engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. III.—Aylesbury was the burial-place of St. Osyth, and Buckingham of the infant St. Rumbald.—Brill was a favourite residence of Henry II. John, and Henry III.—Berrysted House, in Ivinghoe, was the seat of the warlike Henry de Blois, Bp. of Winchester, brother of Stephen.—At Chetwood is the earliest well-authenticated specimen of stained glass in England, which, if coeval with the Church, as appears most probable, was placed there in 1240.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Eminences and Views. Bow-Brickhill, Brill and Ellesborough hills.

<i>Seats</i> . Ankerwyke House, J. Blagrove, esq.	Court Garden, Viscount Gardiner.
Ashridge Park, Earl of Bridgwater.	Datchett, Hon. Gen. Needham.
Aston Abbots, Colonel Freemantle.	Delaforde Park, Charles Clowes, esq.
Aston Clinton, Viscount Lake.	Denham Court, Sir Geo. Bowyer, bt.
Barley-end House, Mrs. Lucy.	Dinton Manor-house, Rev. W. Goodall.
Biddlesdon House, —Moyer, esq.	Dodershall, William Pigott, esq.
Borstall, Sir John Aubrey, bart.	Dourton, Sir John Aubrey, bart.
Bradenham, John Hicks, esq.	Dropmore, Lord Grenville.
Brightwell, Hon. George Irby.	Dunscombe Place, P. D. Pauncefort, esq.
Butlers, Mrs. Tompkins.	Eythorp, Earl of Chesterfield.
Caversfield, Joseph Pullock, esq.	Formosa Place, Sir S. Young, bart.
Chequers, Robert Greenhill, esq.	Hall Barns, Rev. Edw. Waller.
Chesham, William Lowndes, esq.	Halton House, Rev. J. Wells.
Chicherley, Charles Penfold, esq.	Hanslope Park, Edward Watts, esq.
Clieveden, Countess of Orkney.	Hartwell, Rev. Sir George Lee, bart.
GENT. MAG. February, 1818.	Hitchendon,

Hitchendon, Countess of Conyngham.
 Horsenden, John Grubb, esq.
 Hyde Lodge, Robert Ward, esq.
 Iver, Lord Gambier.
 Langport, Edmund Dayrell, esq.
 Lathbury, M. D. Mansel, esq.
 Lillies, Lord Nugent.
 Lillingstone, Richard Dayrell, esq.
 Linford, Rev. H. U. Uthwat.
 Linslade, Sir Andrew Corbet, bart.
 Liscombe, Sir Jonathan Lovett, bart.
 Little Harwood, Rev. Mr. Langston.
 Marlow Place, Owen Williams, esq.
 Mile-end, Rev. John Hinde.
 Missenden Abbey, J. O. Oldham, esq.
 Nether Winchendon, S. B. Morland, esq.
 Newlands Park, — Allen, esq.
 Oak-end, R. Sewell, esq.
 Oving, Colonel N. Hopkins.
 Parmoor, John D'Oyley, esq.
 Penn House, Viscount Curzon.
 Peterby Lodge, Lord Dormer.

Richings Park, J. Sullivan, esq.
 St. Leonard's Hill, Earl Harcourt.
 Shalleston, G. H. P. Jervoise, esq.
 Shenley, Rev. P. Knapp.
 Stockgrove, Edward Hanmer, esq.
 Stoke Farm, Earl of Sefton.
 Stoke Place, R. W. H. H. Vysc, esq.
 Taplow, late Marchioness of Thomond.
 Taplow, Lord Riversdale.
 Taplow, Pascoe Grenfell, esq.
 Turville Park, Thomas Butlin, esq.
 The Vache, — Gaskell, esq.
 Waddesdon, Sir George Nugent, bart.
 Wavendon, Henry Hugh Hoare, esq.
 Weedon Lodge, John T. Morin, esq.
 Westthorp House, General Nugent.
 Weston Underwood, George Courtenay, esq.
 Whaddon Hall, Wm. Lowndes, esq.
 Winslow, William Selby, esq.
 Wotton Park, Marquess of Buckingham.

Peerage. Aylesbury Earldom to Bruce: Buckingham Marquessate to Temple: Buckinghamshire Earldom to Hobart: Wycombe Earldom and Barony to Petty, Marquess of Lansdowne.—Of Aston Clinton, Lake Viscounty and Barony to Lake: of Bradenham, Windsor Barony to Windsor Earl of Plymouth: of Cheynies, Russell Barony to Russell Duke of Bedford: of Iver, Gambier Barony to Gambier: of Oakley, Cadogan Barony to Cadogan Earl Cadogan: of Penn-house, Curzon Viscounty and Barony to Curzon: of Taplow, Leinster Viscounty to Fitzgerald Irish Duke of Leinster: of Wenge, Dormer Barony to Dormer: of Wotton, Grenville Barony to Grenville, Chancellor of Oxford.

HISTORY.

A. D. 1483, at Stony Stratford (April) the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. and the Duke of Buckingham, took possession of the person of Edward V.; and in his presence arrested Lord Richard Grey, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Hawte, who were conveyed to Pomfret Castle, where, with the Earl of Rivers, they were beheaded without trial.

1554, at Ashridge, Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, arrested by Sir Edward Hastings, Sir Thomas Cornwall, and Sir Edward Southwell, on suspicion of being concerned in the insurrection under Sir Thomas Wyatt, and, although confined by illness, was compelled to rise from her bed, and set off for London in the Queen's litter.

BIOGRAPHY.

Amersham, John of, friend of De Whethamsted, Amersham, (flor. 1450.)
 Bickley, Thomas, Bp. of Chichester, Stow, 1506.
 Bigg, John, "The Dinton Hermit," Dinton, (died 1696.)
 Biscoe, John, nonconformist divine and author, Wycombe, (died 1679.)
 Buckingham, John, Bp. of Lincoln, Buckingham, (flor. 1363.)
 Bulstrode, Edward, lawyer, (died 1655.)
 Butler, Charles, author of "The Female Monarchy," on Bees, Wycombe, (died 1647.)
 Collins, Samuel, divine, Eton, (died 1651.)
 Denton, William, physician, Stow, 1605.
 Dorman, Thomas, Roman Catholic divine, Amersham, (flor. 1560.)
 FINCH, HENEAGE, Lord Chancellor Nottingham, Ravenstone, (died 1682.)
 Goad, Roger, divine, Houton, (died 1610.)
 GRAY, ARTHUR, Lord de Wilton, suppresser of Desmond's rebellion, Whaddon, (died 1593.)

Harley,

- Harley, John, Bp. of Hereford, Newport Pagnel, 1504.
 Holyman, James, Bp. of Bristol, Cuddington, (died 1558.)
 How, Josias, author of a Sermon printed in Red letter, Grendon Underwood.
 Ingoldsby, Sir Richard, only regicide who had a free pardon, Lenborough; (died 1685.)
 King, Henry, Bp. of Chichester, poet, versifier of Psalms, Wormenhall, 1591.
 King, John, Bp. of London, Wormenhall, 1559.
 Lister, Sir Matthew, physician to Charles I. and President of the College, 1565.
 Matthew, John, the first Batchelor Lord Mayor of London, in 1491, Sher-
 rington.
 Morell, Thomas, scholar, author of "Thesaurus," Eton, 1703.
 Nichols, William, polemic divine, 1664.
 Osyth, St. daughter of Fredeswald, a Pagan King, Quarendon, (beheaded in the year 600.)
 Phillips, Thomas, biographer of Cardinal Pole, Ickford, 1708.
 Randal, John, divine, Great Missenden, (flor. temp. Jac. I.)
 Stokes, Matthew, antiquary, Eton, 1515.
 Temple, dame Hester, lived to see 700 descendants, Latimers, 1569.
 Wagstaffe, William, physician, humourist, Cubhington, 1685.
 Wendover, Richard de, Bp. of Rochester, Wendover, (died 1250.)
 Windsor, Sir William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, temp. Edw. III. Bradenham.
 Young, John, titular Bp. of Calipoli in Greece, Newton Longueville, (died 1517.)
 Young, William, historian of Athens, 1749.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Amersham was represented in parliament by the poet Waller, and the patriot Algernon Sydney.

Ankerwyke was the seat of the statesman Sir Thomas Smith; under whose roof John Taylor, the deprived Bp. of Lincoln, died in 1553. Near the house is a yew tree, which, at six feet from the ground, measures 30 feet 5 inches in girth.

Aylesbury, during the interregnum, was represented in parliament by the two regicides, Scot and Mayne; and, in the present reign, by the notorious John Wilkes.

Bletchley was the rectory, and Burnham the vicarage, of William Cole, the well-known Cambridge antiquary.

Brightwell Court was the seat of Charles Boyle Earl of Orrery, the inventor of the astronomical machine named after his title, and the antagonist of Bentley, who, it was said, had rather have been *roasted* than *Boyled*.

At Buckingham, March 15, 1725, 138 houses, more than one-third of the town, and property to the amount of 40,000*l.* was destroyed by fire.

Bulstrode was built in 1686, for his own residence, by the inhuman Lord Chancellor Jefferies.

Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke, are the three Chiltern Hundreds.

Ditton was the seat of Sir Ralph Winwood, author of "Memorials," and Secretary to James I.

Drayton Beauchamp was the rectory of "the judicious" Hooker, author of "Ecclesiastical Polity."

At Edlesborough in 1675, was buried Michael Fenn, aged 124; and in the church-yard is a monument for Thomas Edwards, author of "Canons of Criticism," who resided at Turrick in this parish, and died there 1757, aged 58.

At Eton, Bishops Fleetwood and Pearson, the learned John Hales, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chancellor Camden, and Cole the Cambridge Antiquary, were foundation scholars. Oughtred the mathematician, Boyle the philosopher, Waller the poet, Pitt Earl of Chatham, Horace Walpole Earl of Orford, Gray the poet, Bryant the mythologist, Abp. Cornwallis, Charles James Fox, Pratt the first Earl Camden, Nicholas Hardinge, Clerk of the House of Commons, and his son George, the eminent Welsh Judge, were educated here.—The procession of the scholars "*ad montem*" to collect money for salt,

salt, whence the place has acquired the name of Salt-hill, appears to have been coeval with the foundation of the College, and most probably was the same as the antient customary procession of the Bairn or Boy-bishop.—In the Chapel were entombed John Longland, Bp. of Lincoln, confessor to Henry VIII. Sir Henry Savile, scholar, Sir Henry Wotton, statesman and poet, and its Provost, Francis Rous, Speaker of Cromwell's Little Parliament. In the cemetery belonging to the Chapel lie the remains of the ever memorable "John Hales."

Farnham Royal was the burial-place of Dr. Chandler, Bp. of Durham, and of the mythologist Jacob Bryant, who resided at Cippenham (where he was frequently visited by their Majesties, the King often coming alone and staying several hours with him), and died there in 1804, aged 89.

Fawley Court was the seat of Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, author of "Memorials," who died in 1675, and was buried in Fawley Church.

In Fenny Stratford Church is the monument of the antiquary Browne Willis, who died in 1760, aged 78.

Gregories was the seat of the statesman and orator Edmund Burke, who, by his masterly exposition of French principles in all the fullness of their deformity and terrors of their operation, "stood between the dead and the living," and "stayed the plague!"

Grendon was the rectory of Samuel Clarke, author of "Biblical Annotations and Concordance," who was ejected by the Act of Uniformity, and died at Wycombe in 1701.

Hall Barns was the seat of the poet Waller.

In Hambledon Church is the monument of Sir Cope D'Oyley and his wife, with a quaint poetical epitaph, most probably by Quarles, who was Lady D'Oyley's brother.

Near Hampden House, a little South of the avenue, was the land for which 20s. ship-money was assessed on the patriot Hampden, whose resistance occasioned the memorable trial. He died June 24, 1643, about three weeks after the battle of Chalgrove-field.

At Hartwell, in 1810, died her most Christian Majesty Marie Josephine Louise de Savoie, consort of Louis XVIII. Hartwell was finally quitted April 20, 1814, by Louis XVIII. who made his public entry into London the same day.

In Hedsor Church-yard is the monument of Nathaniel Hooke, author of the Roman History, who died in 1673.

At Hitcham was buried Dr. John Freind, the historian of physic, who died in 1728, aged 52.

In Hitchendon Church-yard is the monument of Joseph Stennet, the Sabbatarian Baptist, who died in 1713, and whose portrait was engraved by Vertue.

At Horton, Milton resided with his father.

Ickford was the rectory of Calybut Downing, a celebrated divine of the 17th century.

Lathbury was the donative of Dr. Chelsum, who defended Christianity against Gibbon.

Middleton, or Milton Keynes, was the rectory, from 1693 till his death in 1726, of Dr. Wotton the critic and antiquary, whose "Reflections on Antient and Modern Learning" were written here in 1694.

Newenton Longueville was the rectory of William Grocyn, tutor to Erasmus, and the first Greek professor at Oxford.

Newton Pagnel in 1645 was under the government of Sir Samuel Luke, the original of Butler's "Hudibras." In the Church-yard is a poetical epitaph by Cowper, on Thomas Abbott Hamilton, who died in 1788.

In Oakley Church were buried Admiral John Tyrrel, who died 1692, and James Tyrrel, author of "History of England," who died in 1745.

Olney was the vicarage of Moses Browne, author of "Piscatory Eclogues;" and for many years the residence of the poet Cowper, whence he removed to Weston Underwood.

In Quainton Church is the monument of the Orientalist Richard Brett, one of the translators of the Bible, who was rector from 1595 till his death in 1637.

At Ravenstone is a splendid monument of its native Heneage Finch, Lord Chancellor Nottingham.

At Slough, in Dr. Herschell's garden, stands the 40 feet reflecting telescope of his own construction, with which his principal discoveries were made.

At Stowe, on a visit in 1742, died James Hammond, the amatory poet. Water Stratford was the rectory of the religious enthusiast John Mason.

Wendover had the honour of returning the patriot Hampden in five parliaments.

Wexham was the rectory of William Fleetwood from 1705 to 1708, when he was made Bp. of St. Asaph: he published his "Chronicon Pretiosum" during his residence here.

Whaddon was the seat of the brave Arthur Lord Grey, who in 1568 was visited there by Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1593, and was buried in the Church. His Secretary Edmund Spenser is said to have been frequently resident with him at this seat, and to have composed parts of his "Fairie Queen" under a great oak in the garden.

Winchendon (Over) was the seat of the famous Marquess of Wharton, and the still more famous Duke. Colley Cibber riding with the latter in his coach near this place, where the soil is a stiff clay, and the roads very deep, said, "Report states your Grace to be running out of your estates: you never will *run* out of this." The mansion was pulled down in 1760.

At Wooburn was a palace of the Bishops of Lincoln. In it died, in 1513, William Smith, the founder of Brazen-nose College, Oxford; in 1520, Thomas Atwater; and, in 1547, John Longland, confessor to Henry VIII.

Wycombe was the vicarage of Dr. Gumble, the biographer of Monk, and who assisted him in concerting measures for the Restoration. Among its representatives in parliament, were Edmund Waller the poet, Sir Edmund Verney, standard-bearer to Charles I. who was slain at Edge-hill, and Thomas Scot the Regicide. In the Church were buried Martin Lluellin, poet, principal of St. Mary's Hall, who died 1681; and William Henry Fitz-Maurice Petty, first Marquess of Lansdowne, for a short time Prime Minister of England, and afterwards a leading oppositionist, who died in 1805.

Mr. URBAN, *Havant, Hants, Feb. 5.*
THE following copy of the official communication to the Council of State, of the defeat of Van Trump, in the war between the rival Commonwealths of England and Holland, during the Protectorate of Cromwell, I have taken from some MSS. in my possession, which were originally part of a book kept on board the flag-ship of the British fleet at that period, for registering the Admiral's official letters. It presents a minute and very interesting account of the operations of the British fleet during the two days' action, and is signed by the celebrated George Monck, who, in consequence of the fall of his colleague General Deane, had the sole command at the close of the action.

R. S.
 "Right Hon^{ble}

"Since our Arriuall vpon the English Coast, of which wee gaue yo^r Lo'pps a former Account, it hath pleased the Lord to giue vs a considerable Victory ouer y^e Dutch fleete; a brieft account whereof wee p^rsent

to your Lo'pps as followeth. On the third Instant erly in the Morening wee espyed the Enemy about two leagues to Leeward of vs, thay being a 100 sayle or thereabouts, wee being at an Anchor with out the South head of y^e Gabor, wherevpon wee weighed and made sayle towards them; betweene 11 and 12 at noone wee ware engaged, and for three houres the dispute was sharpe on boath sides, which was from 3 to 6 in the Euening, at wch tyme the Enemy bore right away before the wind, soe that little more was done y^e Night, only the Frigg^{ts} and best Saylors gaue chace as long as there was any light to distinguish one from another. The next day erly in y^e Morning wee ware faire by them againe, and being little wind it was noone er wee could engage them, and it pleased the Lord soe to owne vs poore and vnworthy Instruments, that after 4 houres dispute with them, thay endeauoured to gett away from vs as fast as thay could, but the wind freshing Westerly, wee prest in soe hard vpon them, that

that wee took, sunck, and fired of them, 17 men of warr as by the list inclosed. If the night had not prevented, and there had bin searoom enough, tis probable wee should haue cut of most p^t of them, but it growing dark and being neere y^e Flatts, dangerous place for shippes of a great draught, and being necessitated to stay to mend our sayles and riggin, w^{ch} was much toren and shattered, wee could not follow after them, but came to an Anchor about 10 at night. This morning som of our shippes dis-cryed them afarr of, steering away towards the Wellings, wherevpon a Counsell of warr of all the Cap^{ts} was called to advize what the moste con-venient course was for improuem^t of the present Victory to the best ad-antage, where it was Resolued, to make what sayle wee could with the whole fleet towards the Wellings, soe farr as with safty wee could, and soe to rang the Dutch coast, till wee come to the Texell, hoping the Lord will soe owne vs in the lshue thereof, as shall bee most for his Glory, and the good of y^e Commonwealth. At present wee are not able to giue your honn^{rs} any further account; but shall endeaunour by the next, to bee more p^ticular, being now prosecuting our former resolutions, as well as putting our selues into such a posture, as may best defend ourselues, and annoy our enemyes, when wee meete with him. Last night Genn^l Blake with 13 saile of Shippes came vp with vs (wee are)

"Yo^r Lo^{pps} most humble seruant,

"GEORGE MONCK.

"From aboard the Resolution
off of Ostend, 5 June 1653.

To the C: State."

Mr. URBAN, *Tavistock-place, Jan. 13.*

YOU have often noticed my Topographical and Antiquarian Works; and, since the publication of "*The Beauties of Wiltshire*," 2 vols. 1801, and volume I. of "*The Beauties of England and Wales*," generally with commendation. These, however, were criticised with some degrec of just severity; as both were defective. For the generous and liberal encomiums on subsequent works accept my warmest thanks; and now allow me to inform you that your early censures are duly noticed in a Letter to Mr. Brewer, in which I have detailed the origin, progress, and cha-

racteristics of the latter Work. This Letter is printed in the introductory volume to the said "*Beauties*," and contains a full and unreserved explanation of my own and Mr. Brayley's concern in, and influence on, that Work. And as we have both been censured, and now suffer, for the misconduct, or errors of others, I am persuaded you, and many other lovers of Topographical literature, will not deem it too much trouble, or find it loss of time, in perusing the whole Preface to that Work.

Permit me also to direct your attention to the following *Prospectus*, or notice, which Sir RICHARD HOARE has lately circulated through WILTSHIRE, and which I trust will excite the latent energy and emulation of all those gentlemen of the County who have leisure and talents to assist the worthy Baronet in his most laudable and praiseworthy plan. He promises to furnish us with the *Hundred of Mere*. Lord ARUNDELL, I learn, has undertaken the *Hundreds of Dunworth and Cheek*, and I hope soon to be enabled to communicate to you the names of other Wiltshire Topographers, and the districts they propose to elucidate.

Yours, &c.

J. BRITTON.

"TOPOGRAPHY OF WILTSHIRE.

"The enlightened period is at length arrived when the researches of an ANTIQUARY are no longer considered as useless, or the taunting expression of *cui bono?* applied to his topographical labours. The literary annals of the present æra have announced Topography as one of their most favourite subjects, and very justly may it be considered as worthy of general attention; for what information can be more useful, or desirable, than the knowledge of our own Country, of its inhabitants, its property, and its antiquities? The Histories of many of our Counties are at this time publishing, and upon a scale of extent and splendour hitherto unknown; but WILTSHIRE, a County which stands pre-eminent in its British antiquities, and in its more modern edifices, &c. has not as yet sufficiently attracted the historian's attention; for, if I except the writings of Dr. Stukeley on Abury and Stonehenge, my own Antient History of South Wiltshire, the descriptions of Salisbury Cathedral, and of Malmsbury Town and Abbey, nothing of importance has been published which might tend to the proper illustration of our County.

"I am

“I am fully aware of the many difficulties which will occur to any person who may attempt the *general* history of a County: I am also aware of the great length of time and the heavy expenses which would be incurred in collecting the necessary documents for a general County history; but a *Society* might encounter what an *Individual* would not venture to begin, or hope to accomplish. I beg leave, therefore, to propose to my countrymen a plan, which, if adopted *con amore*, could not fail in due time, and in no very long term, to produce a good County History.

“Though the description of an *entire* County might be deemed too laborious for *one* individual, yet I flatter myself that the history of a *single Hundred* is within the compass of *many*; and should even these labours be thought too irksome, they might be divided amongst a Society of resident Gentlemen, each taking his own Parish. Such an occupation, I trust, would be particularly gratifying to many a Clergyman, who has both leisure to investigate, and ability to describe.—An annual meeting might be convened, to compare the collected notes, and confer upon the general subject.

“My own literary labours have for many years past been confined to the early British antiquities. The Antient History of South Wiltshire is completed; and that of North Wiltshire, as far as regards the history of the Britons, is ready for the press; and an account of the Roman antiquities in our County will terminate this Work.—I shall then undertake the modern history of the Hundred of Mere, in which I reside; and I hope thereby to excite others to a similar undertaking.

“Should these proposals meet with the wished-for encouragement, I shall feel happy in communicating with those of my Countrymen who are willing to undertake a single Hundred, or even a single Parish; and to facilitate their views by a more copious prospectus, in which I should state the readiest means of inquiry, and suggest a series of necessary queries.

RICHARD COLT HOARE.

Stourhead, Sept. 1, 1817.”

Walk from ROME to OSTIA, &c.

(Concluded from p. 6.)

AFTER breakfast we endeavoured to find the shortest way to the road leading to Ardea. In the course of our progress we met with some difficulties. The road was rough, and, in some parts, intersected by ditches. On these barren hills our companion,

whom we had, for the moment, left in the rear, was attacked, in a most serious manner, by a whole legion of large and savage shepherds' dogs. He had luckily a small sword or stiletto in his umbrella, which appalled them, in some measure, or he would have been in the greatest danger. The men, to whom they belonged, were at some distance, neither did the dogs seem much inclined to obey the voices of their masters.

The situation of Ardea, the capital of Turnus, is fine; overlooking and commanding the country for many miles. Some traces of the old town are still remaining. After attempting a sketch of the place, we found it necessary to refresh ourselves. We met with much attention at the osteria, particularly from one of its visitors, whom we had conceived to be the Village Doctor; in the language of the country, the Professor. Our conjecture was right. We were indebted to the Professor for the greatest civility. He wished us to stay till a *frittata* should be manufactured, but we had not time. As it was, he repaired to his house, and brought us three clean napkins, and a cheese, in quality much superior to that of the country. In the osteria, indeed, we could find nothing but bread. We were much gratified by this attention, and the Professor appeared satisfied with our acknowledgments.

We had still a long walk. After proceeding some miles, we were stopped by a river crossing the road, which we conjectured might be the antient Numichus. We were not sorry to *doff* part of our garments, and to refresh ourselves in its stream. Passing a tower, called St. Lorenzo, inhabited by soldiers, we again arrived on the shore. We had still twelve or fourteen miles march. Before quitting this line of coast, we suffered something from fatigue. Several ruins still present themselves, for a considerable space, which appears, in other times, to have been covered with buildings. Close to Antium, now Porto d' Anzio, are several large palaces, and the sea-view is of great extent and beauty. We had an opportunity of enjoying it from a sort of watch-tower, about half a mile from the town. This place contained a considerable number of soldiers, and a pretty extensive population, but there was no osteria at which we could procure

procure beds. We were compelled to advance about a mile to Nettuno. Here we had a violent altercation with our host. We were hungry, and he was uncivil. We fared ill, but after much difficulty secured tolerable beds. Our friend found a couch in a palace.

At Nettuno was a café, where we procured some breakfast. We were rather later than usual this morning. For the first eleven miles, we marched through a wood, over a sandy soil, sometimes varied by marshy spots, which caused us to deviate from our route, and we suffered considerably from the heat. Midway between Nettuno and Albano is a poor hut or osteria, at the door of which we refreshed ourselves with a glass of wine. We had a table placed on the green turf, and enjoyed the bright prospect around us. Corioli was to the front, and, in another direction, we were cheered with the sight of the town which was to be our resting-place for the night; where we fondly hoped that we should find a decent bed, and perchance a bit of meat. This was a luxury which we had not enjoyed from the commencement of our journey. As we advanced, the country improved upon us, and the prospects extended. We had again a view of the sea, and of the flat country, which we had passed in our route. Pratica was very conspicuous. We marched into Albano with tribes of peasants, men and women, returning from their labour, whose picturesque dresses added much to the beauty of the scenery. The country appears highly cultivated, and the valleys covered with the vine. The inn is excellent; we had the best of beds, as well as the best of beef-stakes, and fared like gentlemen.

In the morning we visited the ruins of Anchises' Tower, close to the entrance into the city from Rome, and proceeded hence along the galleria leading to the Lake of Albano. The walk is broad, well kept, and enclosed within the finest avenues. The oaks were here of the most magnificent growth, of the thickest and the darkest foliage. The hills surrounding the Lake form a complete amphitheatre. We scrambled down a very steep path through the vineyard, and explored the Emissary of the Lake, a work of the antient Romans. Here we met with other Englishmen, and we went into the cavern together.

The water flows from the lake in a narrow channel, down which the guide sends a small boat, lighted with a bit of wax taper, for the amusement of the company. It dispenses its light for a considerable distance under the vault when it is suddenly extinguished by the bad air. The water was carried to Veii.

We ascended by a more circuitous and less arduous path, and were soon on our way to Rome. We marched very briskly, but did not reach home before we were tolerably drenched in rain. Our knapsacks attracted the attention of the soldiers at the barrier, who hailed us, and we brought to. They seemed amused at our appearance. On mentioning our place of abode, we were suffered to proceed.

In our absence, a very visible change had taken place in the vegetation in the neighbourhood of the City. The elders were more green, and the wild flowers more numerous about the walls. "*Ce n'est pas seulement de Pampres et d'Epis que notre nature est parée, mais elle prodigue sous les pas de l'homme, comme a la fête d'un Souverain, une abondance de fleurs et de plantes inutiles, qui, destinées a plair, ne s'abaissent point a servir.*"

Yours, &c. A LAURENTIAN.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 2.
YOUR Readers must well remember the outcry against poor Bruce, for his story of the Abyssinian feast, which later travellers have however confirmed. The following passage is taken from a small pamphlet of 17 pages quarto, intituled, "*A Modern Account of Scotland; being an exact Description of the Country, and a true Character of the People and their manners. Written from thence by an English Gentleman. Printed in the year 1679.*"

"Their cruelty descends to their beasts, it being a custom in some places to feast upon a living cow they tie in the middle of them, near a great fire, and then cut into collops off this poor living beast, and broil them on the fire, till they have mangled her all to pieces; nay, sometimes they will only cut off as much as will satisfy their present appetites, and let her go till their greedy stomachs call for a new supply; such horrible cruelty as can scarce be paralleled in the whole world!"

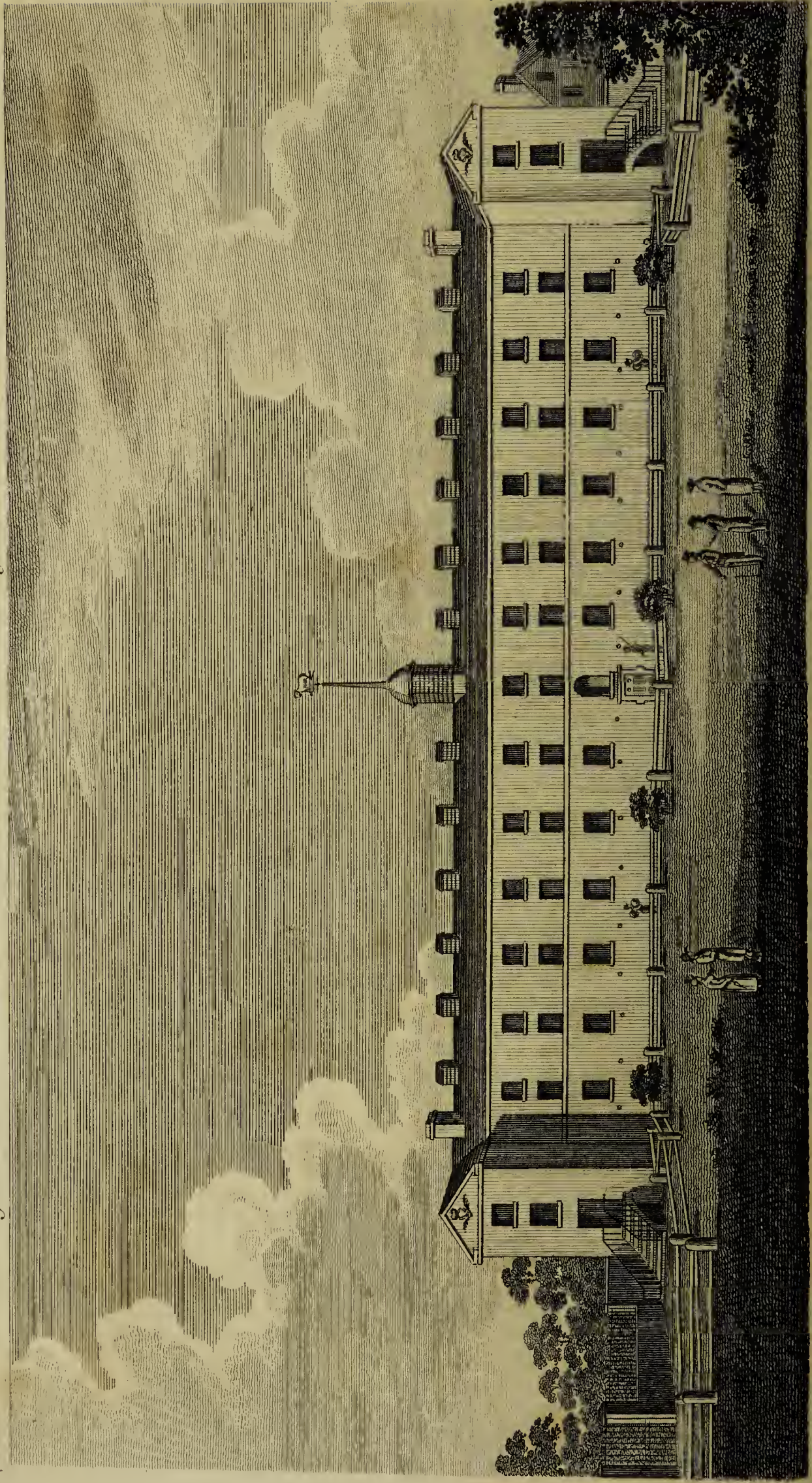
Yours, &c.

VERITAS.

Mr.

Cont. Mag. Feb. 1848. Pl. p. 12.

SOUTH VIEW of the STOVE TENTER HOUSE, in the EARL of MEATH'S LIBERTY, DUBLIN.



B. Brunton, Sc.

MR. URBAN, *Dublin, Jan. 27.*

A RECENT visit to this extensive and interesting City afforded me an opportunity of inspecting its various Public Buildings and Establishments; many of them affording beautiful and splendid specimens of Architecture, which would be esteemed, by the intelligent Traveller, ornaments to any age or country. Amongst these, I was struck with the appearance of one, I believe, *unique*; whose simple, unostentatious, yet appropriate appearance, claimed my notice in no common degree; I mean The STOVE TENTER HOUSE, founded, and endowed, at the sole expence of one of the most liberal, munificent, and enlightened Patriots, which this country ever produced, Mr. THOMAS PLEASANTS; a gentleman, whose ample property, and cultivated mind, have been, during many years, entirely devoted to the welfare of his fellow-citizens; particularly the indigent and industrious. The annexed View is a very faithful representation of it. (*See Plate II.*)

To appreciate justly the vast utility of this *Temple of Mercy* and *Asylum for Industry*, as it has been most aptly termed, it will be necessary to advert to the wretched state of the Woollen-weavers, in the populous and manufacturing district in which this Building is erected. In 1809 a Memorial was presented by the various artizans concerned in the manufacture of Woollen Goods, to their Landlord, the Earl of Meath, the Farming and Dublin Societies, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Court of Aldermen, the Representatives in Parliament of the City and County of Dublin, and other distinguished personages, in which they stated: "That, in the Winter season, when rains, snows, or frosts, set in, they are all thrown idle; neither the wool, warps, or cloths, can be dried. The miseries the Memorialists then experience are beyond description; hunger and cold are succeeded by divers disorders, which break up their little families, and many of them are obliged to seek relief in the public hospitals, infirmaries, and the streets: that there are about 550 woollen looms in the Liberties of Dublin; that each loom, on an average, affords employment to eight people, who are constantly

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employed in the seasons of the year when the wool, warps, and cloths, can be dried; and allowing only five of a family depending on each, they will amount to *twenty-two thousand*, who are supported by the Manufacture when the weather permits; but, when the weather is adverse, a great part of them must seek relief from the Publick; and every Winter renews their misery: They therefore pray, that their pitiable situation may be taken into consideration, and measures adopted that may be successful, in having the warps, wool, and cloths, dried in the *Winter*, and other wet seasons of the year. That this would promote their industry, and comforts, enable them to provide for their families, and prevent, in future, calamities that have succeeded year after year." The truth of this affecting statement was attested by the Almshouses of Ireland, and the principal Clothiers of the district; and was followed up by another Memorial to the Dublin Society, from the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Meath, and the other gentlemen to whom the first Memorial was addressed; corroborating it in every respect, and emphatically adding, "That, after struggling to the last extremity under these irresistible calamities, labouring under a variety of disorders, brought on by the different scourges of poverty, *the streets take one part, the hospitals another, and the gaols a third*: They propose, a large Stove Tenter House to be erected, in the Earl of Meath's Liberty; the first and second floors to be appropriated to the drying of cloths on tenters; and a third floor for drying wool, and warps, in the *Winter*, and other wet seasons of the year, which would be an effectual means of keeping constantly employed every person concerned in the manufacture, and of preventing the calamities before mentioned; would encourage the honest and industrious to persevere, without dread of an approaching Winter, and afford a constant Summer to them; it would encrease their industry, comforts, and virtue; improve the manufacture, and relieve the Publick from so large a portion of poor, or even worse characters; and they propose an application to the Imperial Parliament, for about 3500*l.* sterling, which they suppose, would

would be the expense of the Building."

This afflicting, yet eloquent appeal, was laid before the Dublin Society, 2d of March 1809; who resolved, "That they considered it of great importance, and fully entitled to the protection and recommendation of the Society; but that they could not, at present, make an application to Parliament on the subject; and postponed its consideration to a future day."

It was then proposed, to raise 3500*l.* or 4000*l.* by shares on transferable debentures of 10*l.* each; to make the necessary erections; and it was also stated, that in all human probability it would be productive of considerable emolument to its humane and patriotic promoters.

This proposal also failed; and nothing towards relief was done, until Mr. PLEASANTS, who thought not of emolument, but charity, and who had long and deeply revolved in his sagacious and comprehensive mind the best mode of removing such complicated distress, purchased a plot of ground, and the first stone of the Stove Tenter House was laid on the 13th of April 1814: the building proceeded with such celerity, that it was opened for the use of the artisans, on the 20th of October 1815! In the purchase of the ground, buildings, and necessary apparatus, he has expended upwards of 14,000*l.*! four times the sum stated in the Memorial to be necessary!

This elegant fabric is 216 feet long, and 22 feet wide: on its three lofts, supported by iron pillars, and floors, of the most ingenious construction, no less than 36 pieces of cloth, and warps, can be sized, tented, and dried; and at the same time a very large quantity of wool can be dried also. A few hours now do, and in perfection, what formerly could not be attained, and that in an imperfect manner, in many days. The interior deserves the highest attention from the curious visitor; the admirable, yet simple manner, with which iron tenters, stoves, and other apparatus are combined, exhibits skill and strength that cannot be surpassed; and all is rendered fire-proof. Over the East and West entrances are the arms of the munificent Founder. *Azure, a Cross Ermine, between four*

Escalops Or. Crest, on a Wreath, a Gryphon sejant, wings expanded Proper. Motto, Re. E. Merito.

Appropriate Mottos, cast on plates of iron, are dispersed throughout the Building; intended to attract the notice of the artisans whose labours are carried on under its roof. Over the fire-places are these: "*The Sluggard shall come to want.*"—"A perpetual Summer to the Industrious."—"Industry is the Weaver's shield."—"The hand of the Diligent maketh Rich." At the East end of the first loft, "*Founded by Thomas Pleasants, at his sole expence, A. D. 1814, under the superintendence of Joshua Pasley, John T. Sinnet, and Thomas Parker, Esqrs. his Trustees.*" "*Here is a pattern for the Rich to do the duties of their station. Whilst they have time, let them do good.*" And at the West end.—"May we judiciously dispose of the bounty of Providence." On the second loft are:—"For the relief of the Liberty."—"The sober and industrious seldom want."—"Train up your Child as it should go."—"The Poor Man's Friend is the real Patriot."—"Happiness does not consist in Wealth, but in the judicious disposal of it."—"May the Industrious never want a Friend."—"What is lavished on one Vice would rescue Hundreds from Misery."

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I am enabled to add, that this great and good man has lived to enjoy the happiest results from his benevolence; and long may a good Providence enable him to do so! The following extracts from the books of the Superintendant demonstrate the benefits that have flowed from this admirable source. From the 29th of September 1816, to 24th of December 1817, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE PIECES OF CLOTH; TWO THOUSAND AND NINETY-SIX WARPS; and EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY STONES OF WOOL, have been sized, dried, tented, and finished, beneath the fostering influence of the STOVE TENTER HOUSE. It has caused want and idleness to disappear, with all their concomitant train of miseries, from amongst a valuable class of artisans; and the cheerful sounds of honest labour now arise from the former dwellings of calamity and desolation; and a most respectable Clergyman, Inspector of the

the Prisons of this vast Metropolis, has been heard to declare, that, since the opening of the Stove Tenter House, not a single person concerned in the Woollen Manufacture had been confined for small debts, as used too often to be the case. And it must not be forgotten how every class of the community has been benefited by this noble Establishment, from the Wool-grower to the Wearer; the former, from an increased consumption of the material, and the latter, from the improved condition in which the goods are brought to sale.

A Book is kept at the Superintendent's Lodge, in which the numerous and well-pleased Visitors enter their remarks.

I have extracted the following:

"1817, Feb. 2.—EARL O'NEILL has this day visited the Establishments founded by Mr. Pleasants; and is most highly delighted to see the exertions of an Individual tending so largely to the advantage of the Metropolis of the Land."

"1817, April 14.—It is impossible to view this useful and magnificent Establishment, without feeling a high respect for the Benefactor. MANNERS, C."

"So useful and judicious, and so splendid an example of private munificence, is not to be seen in any other part of the Empire. WM. SAURIN."

"1817, Sept. 1. — The undersigned have been highly gratified by visiting the Tenter-house — a noble monument of the beneficence of the Founder."

HARROWBY.

SANDON.

G. D. RYDER.

R. D. OLIVER, Capt. R. N."

Such are the testimonies of the Lord High Chancellor, of the Postmaster-General, of Mr. Saurin, the Attorney-General of Ireland; and also of a Cabinet Minister, the Earl of Harrowby, and his two sons, on their late visit to Dublin.

To enhance the satisfaction which Mr. PLEASANTS must feel, in seeing his philanthropic exertions crowned with such complete success, a most fortunate discovery was made, which has already been of advantage to thousands. In sinking a Well, in the lawn before the Tenter-house, at the depth of between forty and fifty feet, five of which were through an impregnated rock of bituminous limestone, the workmen came to a mineral spa water, which has been carefully analyzed by Dr. Francis Barker,

Professor of Chemistry in Trinity College, Dublin. This Analysis has been published at the expense of Mr. PLEASANTS; and it appears "that the temperature of the water, taken on the spot, on the 24th of October, 1816, was 52° Far.; its specific gravity is nearly 1000.5. It is at all times transparent and colourless. When fresh raised by the pump, it has a faint smell of sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas.

The constituent parts in the wine gallon are:

Carbonic Acid Gas	8.16 cubic inches.	
		Grains.
Oxide of Iron	1.15	
Muriate of Magnesia	4.17	
Sulphate of Magnesia	7.50	
Sulphate of Soda	2.60	
Muriate of Soda	2.95	
Sulphate of Lime	4.77	
Carbonate of Lime	15.90	
Carbonate of Magnesia	10.09	
Silex, a trace.		

Total, 49.13

Dr. Barker adds, "The earthy Muricates are supposed to exert a considerable influence in the cure of Scrophulous disorders; and in such cases this water may be expected to prove a useful auxiliary to other remedies, and contribute to the alleviation or removal of one of the most general and afflicting diseases prevalent among the inhabitants of these Northern manufacturing Countries."

I know, Mr. Urban, that your valuable pages have always been devoted to record, for the example of posterity, such noble and generous acts as these now transmitted to you; and I do not fear to trespass on your limits by adding a few more from the same humane source. The Meath, or County Hospital, situated in the same populous and manufacturing district, from want of sufficient funds, could not afford relief to the numbers who claimed it. From a Report of the Standing Committee of the Hospital, it appears, "that the Hall for the reception of Extern Patients, was dark, small, and ill-ventilated,—that there was no Apothecary's Shop for the distribution of Medicines—Accidents, and Sores, were from want of room, dressed on the lobby of the staircase,—that the Medical Officers prescribe for more than One Hundred Patients daily,—and that, from the want of an Operation-room, the greater Surgical Operations were performed in the open Wards, in the midst

midst of the Sick, much to the inconvenience of the Surgeons and Pupils, to the great distress of the person operated upon, and to the annoyance of all the patients who could not be removed." This indeed was dreadful! But, to alleviate these sufferings, Mr. PLEASANTS, at one time, most munificently sent the sum of 6,000*l.* 4,000*l.* of it to build a fit and proper Operating-room; and the Interest of the residue to be applied, for ever, to purchase Wine, and other necessities for the afflicted.

But these are not the only acts of humanity that so greatly distinguish this benevolent Irishman. He presented the Dublin Society with 100*l.*'s worth of valuable Books which were not already in their Library; and at the expence of near 700*l.* he erected very beautiful Entrance Gates and Lodges at their Botanical Garden, at Glassnevin, near this City. He has printed, and circulated gratuitously, a large edition, of a most rare and valuable work, "Reflections, and Resolutions, by the Rev. Samuel Madden, D.D. *Dublin*, 1738," 8vo.* This work was unknown to your learned and respectable Printer, when he gave an account of the Doctor in his "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," Vol. II. pp. 31, 169.

Of the extensive private Charities of this most excellent Man, it does not become the present Writer to speak: "The blessings of the honest and industrious Poor accompany his footsteps; and their prayers for his length of days, and happiness, daily ascend to the throne of that great Being, whom he endeavours to imitate in diffusing comfort amongst the sons of men."

It is delightful to add, that he is not the only member of his family who has signalized himself amongst the benefactors of the human race. In the American Register, for the 11th of August, 1786, is the following paragraph.

"Mr. ROBERT PLEASANTS, Merchant, on James's River, Virginia, has lately given freedom to all his Negroes; which consisted of several Men, Women, and Children. This stock, at a low valuation, is known to have been worth 3,000*l.* sterling—a rare instance of sacrificing so much interest on the Altar of Humanity."

* [See our Review for the present Month, p. 154. EDIT.]

This, Mr. Urban, was long before the friends of the Abolition of the abominable Slave Trade, the Clarksons, the Granville Sharpes, or the Wilberforces, could attain their object. These are godlike acts; and will be remembered when the statue of the statesman, and the triumphal arch of the warrior, are crumbled into dust: and when the future historian of Ireland enumerates her Patriots, her USHERS, her SWIFTS, her MOLYNEAUXS, and her MADDENS, he will record her PLEASANTS.

Yours, &c.

R. E. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

PERMIT me to make proper acknowledgments to "Antiquarius" and "an Octogenarian," for their polite attention in communicating the information which I requested respecting the family of Sir Henry Lee, K.G. Encouraged by their obliging notices, I have been induced to extend my researches respecting the mutilated monuments at Quarrendon; and discover that the third tomb, which I stated in a former letter to have been so much decayed as to prevent my hazarding a conjecture for whom it was designed, was, in all probability, intended as a memorial of a lady of the name of Vavasor (I do not venture to say of the family once proprietors of an estate at Woughton near Newport Pagnell), who appears to have been the noble Knight's *Dulcinea* in his old age; perhaps after the death of his lady of "illustrious blood and fame," who is buried at Aylesbury, and, as "Antiquarius" observes, not mentioned in the monumental inscription at Quarrendon.

It appears that chastity and knight-hood, Mr. Urban, were not always concomitants, whatsoever they might have been in the age of Don Quixote, or may be in our own times; and that this star of courts, and rose of chivalry, was not content with having (according to the pompous display of his achievements upon the tablet in the chapel) "*ravished* the maiden fortress of Edinburgh," and won *her garter* from his Royal Mistress; but, on retiring from the world "to rest and contemplation," he must, forsooth, fall desperately in love with a damsel of such exquisite beauty and accomplishments, that he determined to perpetuate the remembrance of his

his gallantry by a splendid monument and the following lines, which Browne Wallis copied, and Mr. Lysons (whose account I had overlooked) has quoted from Mr. Willis's papers.

"Under this stone interred lies a fair
and worthy dame

Daughter to Henry Vavasor, Ann Vavasor
her name!

She living with Sir Henry Lee for love,
long time did dwell:

Death could not part them; but here
they rest in one cell!"

Whether the noble Knight and the
worthy Dame were literally buried
in the same grave (and if so, Virgil
might have supplied no bad epitaph in

"Speluncam Dido, Dux et Trojanus
eandem
Devenient")

may probably not long remain doubtful; for such is the condition of the Chapel, that, if a few pigs should chance to stray amongst the ruins, as well as "sheep and oxen, and all the beasts of the field," which have free access to it, they may anticipate the researches of the curious and the learned, by unceremoniously opening the hallowed depository of so much valour and beauty!

Whether any other individuals belonging to the Lee family, besides those enumerated in the preceding communications, were buried at Quarrendon, I have not been able to ascertain. Report says that sepulchral stones have been removed, with the rest of the pavement, to make a cellar in a neighbouring farm-house; and it is certain that at least one has been converted into a hearth-stone in a cottage near the spot; for the marks of the brasses once inserted in it, are still visible:—but further this deponent saith not!

Of the Hospital, alluded to in the inscription, it has been already said that there are no remains: but near the South side of the Chapel, a large piece of meadow, perhaps two acres in extent, is enclosed with banks, which give it the appearance of having been once moated round. Mr. Lysons says, that "the antient seat was pulled down in the early part of the last century; and here may have been the site of it. Where were situated the "*four goodly mansions*" which Sir Henry Lee built, as recorded on the monument, perhaps "An-

tiquarius" may be able to afford some information. At present I find mention made in direct terms of only one of them,—his paternal seat at Burston, in the parish of Aston Abbots, about three miles from Quarrendon Eastward. The old mansion there, in which Sir Anthony Lee resided, who was knight of the shire, and father of Sir Henry, is said to have been nearly rebuilt by the latter, but left incomplete at his death, and has been since demolished, excepting a portion of the lower part of the walls, which may be still traced in the offices and garden belonging to a farm house, of late years erected with the materials of the old mansion, and in which a square stone window-case, with mullions, on the South side towards the East end, is also observable as a relic of the former building.

It may be remarked that, if the Knight displayed no better taste in architecture than he seems to have done in the choice of situation, it is not at all surprising that those labours of his life have been suffered to fall into decay, and to moulder with his bones. Burston house was built, if not in the very worst situation, certainly in *almost* the very worst, which could have been selected in the whole neighbourhood. It is buried in a valley, without possessing one single imaginable advantage by being so placed, and excluded from the enjoyment of a fine prospect, which even many parts of that valley command, by being hidden close behind a finely swelling hill, whence numerous cheerful and interesting objects, and much pleasing rural scenery, are discernible. It may, however, have been some excuse for such an oversight, if the foundations of the original mansion were regarded as the boundaries or limits of the plan for its re-erection; or if early recollections, much more if filial piety, had any influence in determining the choice of the site. Were neither of these the case, the old Knight must surely have been blinded by love!

Besides the house at Burston, it is *probable* that another of the works alluded to might be the mansion at Weedon, formerly the jointured residence of Anne Countess of Lindsey, who was the relict of Sir Francis Lee, and died in 1709: which house having Quarrendon Chapel, and great
part

part of the Vale of Aylesbury, in view from its principal front, occupied the site of Lillies, now the seat of the Lord George Grenville, Baron Nugent, being part of the estate which was sold by Lord Dillon in 1801 to George Nugent Grenville Temple, late Marquis of Buckingham.

In addition to the particulars before communicated, it may not be improper to remark, that Margaret the Lady of Sir Anthony Lee, is represented on the monument in a close head-dress, with a circlet or bandeau of gold richly ornamented with pearls: a chain necklace with square links, and a jewel pendent from it: the gown close, with long stays or body, and a gold chain, also with square links, by way of girdle; and an oval ornament as large as a modern watch (perhaps an etwee case) hanging as low as the knee.

This lady is called on the tablet belonging to her son Sir Henry's monument (for excepting the word Margery, nearly the whole of the inscription upon her own tomb is illegible) "Dame Margaret the daughter to SIR HENRY WYAT*, that faithful and constant servant and counselor to two Kings, Henry VII. and VIII. &c.; and it is remarkable that in the Declaration circulated by Perkin Warbeck, when with the Scottish forces he entered Northumberland to claim the Crown, the name of Henry Wyatt is mentioned as one of King Henry the Seventh's especial favourites and advisers. [See Lord Bacon's History of the reign of that Monarch, in which the Manifesto is reported to be copied from the Cottonian MSS.]

A coat of arms on a shield of white stone, apparently more modern than the rest of the decorations of the monument, was in my former account stated to be "the paternal coat of Lee (Argent a fess between 3 crescents Sable), impaling, probably, Wyatt." The figures on the sinister side, which, partly from their obscurity, and perhaps partly from my own inexperience, I could not decypher, appear, on a more careful inspection, to be a pair of very antient and uncouth pincers, the blades open by a spring.

* Rd. Wyatt, esq. occurs Sheriff of Bucks in 1410, 1416, and 1424; probably of the same family.

The effigy of Sir Anthony Lee lies on a roll of mat; which also supports his head. The head of the lady reposes on cushions, or pillows, very well executed.

Holinshed relates, that in a great storm, which happened in 1570, Sir Henry Lee is said to have lost 3000 sheep at Quarrendon, besides other cattle. It is probable that, at that period, the number of sheep kept there might be more considerable in proportion to heavier stock than of late years; and *Drayton*, after mentioning the glebe and pasturage of the Vale of Aylesbury, adds,

"That as her grain and grass, so she her
sheep doth breed
For burden, and for bone, all others that
exceed!"

Polyolbion.

The only dates remaining upon the monuments are those of 1573, the period of the expedition into Scotland (the 16th of Elizabeth), and 1611, when it is presumed that Sir Henry Lee died. It is recorded that he attained the age of fourscore, so that, according to the above account, he must have been at the time of the storm in the vigour of life, and perhaps engaged in attendance upon the court or the wars. May it not therefore be supposed that the rebuilding of the Chapel by this personage had been rendered necessary by the destructive effects of that calamity? for Sir Anthony, his father, having died about the year 1550, it is unreasonable to imagine that his monument (if he had any before the rebuilding of the Chapel) had become decayed in the short space of twenty years, or that he was buried in a mere heap of ruins, although I can meet with no other account of the storm than that which has been already cited.

The original Chapel is said to have been founded about the year 1392, by John Farnham, and dedicated to St. Peter. It was a Chapel-of-Ease to the Vicarage of Bierton, being in the Hundred of Aylesbury and Deanery of Wendover.

The manor of Quarrendon was, according to *Holinshed*, part of the antient possessions of the Fitz Johns, and came by a female heir to the Beauchamps. This account carries us no higher than to the reign of Henry III. Whether it were in earlier times in the hands of the Beauforts, can only be conjectured; but there

there are some remains of an antient road Eastward of Buryfield, the so much celebrated piece of rich pasturage noticed by Antiquarians, which still retain the appellation of Bullbeck Gate, and from their vicinity to other considerable estates of that opulent and powerful family, seem to afford some show of probability in support of such an opinion. It is more certain that, on the attainder of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, it was granted, in 1397, to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who also suffering attainder soon afterwards, it reverted to the Crown, and in 1512 was granted to Robert Lee, esq. who was a descendant from the younger branch of the Lees of Lea, in Cheshire, [Benedict, fifth son of John, by Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of — Wood, of Warwickshire, in temp. Edw. III.; for which I am obliged and indebted to your respectable Correspondent the "Octogenarian"] seated at Quarrendon "as early as the year 1460, and who had been, for some time, lessees under the Crown."

Sir Henry Lee's qualifications as a Statesman, or rather a Courtier, seem to have resembled those of his father-in-law, William Lord Paget, who, like him, also enjoyed the confidence of four succeeding princes, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. By what compass the latter Nobleman steered so safe a course through the dangerous commotions which agitated both Church and State in those eventful reigns, may perhaps be gathered from the axioms of his common-place book, now in the possession of his descendant Lord Boston, which thus concludes :

"Fly the courte.
Speke little.
Care less.
Devise nothing.
Never earnest.
In answer cold.
Lerne to spare.
Spend in measure.
Care for home.
Pray often.
Live better.
And dye well."

Nor were such instances of "serpentine prudence," or "columbine simplicity," as Smythe calls them in his *History of the Berkeley family*, very rare; for, in the character which

that writer has drawn of another great Courtier, he tells us that "he received like honours and favours from those four kings, Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., as opposite and discordant among themselves as man might be to man." To be "a willow, and not an oak," was the axiom of Sir William Powlet, first Marquis of Winchester, who also lived and flourished under many Princes of very opposite characters; and, as we have very high authority for saying that *there is nothing new under the sun*, so we shall perhaps find that Prince Talleyrand, and other modern courtiers, have only possessed themselves of the same clue which conducted these departed Worthies through slippery paths, with honour, safety, and renown.

The rewards Sir Henry Lee received from his Sovereigns have been before mentioned: in later days his descendant, Sir Edward Henry, was created Viscount Quarrendon, and Earl of Litchfield, in 1674, which titles becoming extinct on the decease of George Henry, the last heir male of that family, who was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and died in 1776, the manor and estate descended to their representative, Henry Augustus Dillon-Lee, Lord Viscount Dillon in Ireland, by whom, in the year 1802, it was sold to James Duprè, Esq. of Whitton Park, the present possessor.

Quarrendon is stated, in the *Agricultural Survey of the County of Bucks*, to contain 1500 acres of land, of which only 7 or 8 are in arable, and the remainder in pasturage, or meadow. The number of farm houses 5, of cottages 4, and of inhabitants 55. The average of rents from 40 to 60s. per acre; the whole parish tithe free. The soil is in general a deep rich clay, extremely fertile and productive; and the experience of agriculturists leads them to prefer grazing and feeding oxen, to keeping a dairy of cows. The parish maintains its own poor distinctly from Berton, to which the Chapel here only was formerly appendant.

It is bounded on the North by Hardwick, on the East by Berton and Aylesbury, on the South by Aylesbury and Stone, and on the South-west and West by Fleet Marston, being separated from the latter by a brook

brook which is formed by the union of several rivulets from the North West, North, and East (whose divided streams isolate some of the rich pastures, and in wet seasons, by overflowing their banks, perform a sort of natural irrigation), and runs South West in a tortuous course near Eythrop and Winchendon, until, on the verge of the county, it is dignified with the title of the River Thame.

The turnpike road leading from Aylesbury to Bicester in Oxfordshire, runs along the border of a portion of the parish of Quarrendon on the South; and is supposed to occupy the track of a vicinal way, which has been often erroneously taken for the Akeman-street, with the course of which, as the Bp. of Cloyne observes, [Lysons, Mag. Brit. vol. I. p. 484,] it by no means agrees. The line of that vicinal way, however, by whatsoever name it may have been originally called, as laid down in the best maps, appears to have been broken, and no traces of it preserved, from about a mile and half Eastward of Aylesbury, to the distance of more than three miles Westward of that town, in the direction of Quarrendon and Fleet Marston. Near the last named place the present road makes a sudden flexure; but whether the antient way ran to the Northward of it, can only be conjectured. In that case it must have passed near the site of Quarrendon Chapel; and the old track from Aylesbury to Buckingham, which unquestionably left Hardwick, and the modern line of the turnpike through Winslow, on the right hand, and passed through Claydon, might have branched off from this vicinal way, and have intersected the Vale of Aylesbury very near the spot before-mentioned, which is still called Bullbank [Bolebec] Gate. The Roman remains in this part of the kingdom are but few, and the materials for its antient history very scanty; but an attentive examination of the features of the country, even at this distant period, would, I am persuaded, throw much light upon the very imperfect accounts of it which have hitherto appeared, and remove many of the doubts which have been entertained respecting its condition in early times. Unfortunately, those who possess genius enough to qualify them for such researches are often deficient in in-

dustry, and those who have sufficient learning are not always impartial. The bias of an Antiquary, and the prejudices of an Historian, are enemies alike to the discovery and to the preservation of Truth. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Dec. 17.*

MR. HAWKINS, in a work intitled "An Inquiry into the Nature and Principles of Thorough Bass, on a New Plan," speaking of the *Chromatic Scale* of the Ancients, tells us, very properly, that their *Chromatic Scale* proceeded by one semitone, and then three together afterwards, and so on: and then proceeds as follows.

"Some have thought this term derived from the verb $\chi\rho\alpha\omega$ (*chrao*), as it certainly is, which they have, however, most absurdly supposed to signify *Coloro*, to colour or tinge, a sense given to it on some other occasions; but in this etymology, as applied to the chromatic scale, there does not seem the smallest connexion or reason."

"That it is derived from the Greek verb $\chi\rho\alpha\omega$, cannot be disputed, but it is for a better reason than those persons were able to suggest.

"Besides the sense which they have assigned to it, $\chi\rho\alpha\omega$ means also *Seco*, to cut, or divide; and from *Seco* comes our word section, which means a subdivision of a chapter or book."

"From Chambers's description, it is evident, that, while the diatonic proceeds by the semitone and whole tones: and the enharmonic by the semitone and ditones, or combination of two whole tones; the chromatic proceeds only by semitones; and, consequently, by smaller intervals, or sub-divisions, than the others, to which circumstance its name chromatic, as derived from the verb $\chi\rho\alpha\omega$, in the sense of subdividing, most certainly was intended to refer."

Now, Mr. Urban, I shall first make a short observation on a sentence in the last confused paragraph on this subject.

Mr. Hawkins says "the chromatic proceeds only by semitones." I suppose he intended to inform us that the *smallest interval* in the Chromatic Scale, was what in loose language is called a semitone; whereas a person unacquainted with the Chromatic Scale, would suppose that the Chromatic Scale had no larger interval than a semitone; whereas it had a minor third. Thus B, C, C sharp, E, formed the tetracord.

How-

However, passing over his obscure description, I must request the favour of Mr. Hawkins to quote *any* passage from *any* Greek writer to prove the Greek word $\chi\rho\omega$ has ever the meaning of to *divide*. If Mr. H. will take the trouble to look over the Greek writers on Music, collected by Dr. Wallis, in a large folio, if I am not greatly mistaken, he will find no reason assigned for *their* Semitonic scale being called the *Chromatic* Scale. Our Chromatic Scale being a succession of semitones, without any wider interval than a semitone, I wish the moderns would agree to call their Scale proceeding by semitones, "the *Semitonic Scale*."

Yours, &c.

C. J. SMYTH.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

THE writings of Lord Byron have obtained for their author a pre-eminence of reputation, the justice of which not even the jealousy of rival bards has presumed to question. Reviewers of different parties, so often biassed, in other cases, by political opinion, have all conspired to eulogize him as the first of living Poets. In his works, however, (generally the productions of haste) several plagiarisms may be found, of which, no doubt, the author was unconscious—but what person in these modern days can say any thing which was never said before? To point out all that he has borrowed from others, in his various writings, would be difficult and tedious; let us examine *Lara*, one of his most nervous pieces.

The following description in Canto I. line 155:

"It was the night, and *Lara's* glassy stream
The stars are studding, each with imag'd
So calm, the waters scarcely seem to stray,
And yet they glide like happiness away;
Reflecting far and fairy-like from high
The immortal lights that live along the sky;"

was probably suggested by these lines of Parnell:

"How deep you azure dies the sky!
Where orbs of gold unnumber'd lie;
The slumb'ring breeze forgets to breathe,
The lake is smooth and clear beneath,
Where once again the spangled show
Descends to meet our eyes below."

Night-piece on Death.

GENT. MAG. February, 1818.

At the beginning of Canto II. is this reflexion:

"Man has another day to swell the past,
And lead him near to little but his last;
But mighty Nature bounds as from her birth,
The sun is in the heavens, and life on
Flowers in the valley, splendour in the beam,
Health on the gale, and freshness in the
Immortal man! behold her glories shine,
And cry, exultingly, "they are thine!"
Gaze on, while yet thy gladden'd eye
may see,
A morrow comes when they are not for
And grieve what may above thy senseless bier,
Nor earth nor sky will yield a single
Nor cloud shall gather more, nor leaf
shall fall,
Nor gale breathe forth one sigh for thee,
for all."

In one of Pope's Letters to Steele is the same train of thought as in the above passage. He says,

"When I reflect what an inconsiderable little atom every single man is, with respect to the whole creation, methinks 'tis a shame to be concerned at the removal of such a trivial animal as I am. The morning after my exit, the sun will rise as bright as ever, the flowers smell as sweet, the plants spring as green, the world will proceed in its old course," &c.—*Pope's Works*, vol. VIII.

In Canto II. line 714, this passage:

"He bled, and fell; but not with deadly wound,
Stretch'd by a dextrous sleight along the
"Demand thy life!" He answer'd not;
and then
From that red floor he ne'er had risen
For *Lara's* brow upon the moment grew
Almost to blackness in its demon hue;
And fiercer shook his angry falchion now,
Than when his foe's was levell'd at his brow;"

bears so strong a resemblance to the following, in "The Mysteries of Udolpho," that the one must have been suggested by the other:

"The Count then fell back into the arms of his servant, while Montoni held his sword over him, and bade him ask his life. . . . his complexion changed almost to blackness as he gazed upon his fallen adversary."

Mysteries of Udolpho, vol. II.

In Canto II. line 1015, is this couplet:

"Cheers *Lara's* voice, and waves or
strikes his steel,
Inspiring hope, himself had ceas'd to feel,"
which

which is translated from Voltaire :

"Il s'excite, il s'empresse, il inspire aux
soldats

Cet espoir genereux que lui-meme il n'a
pas." *Henriade*, chap. viii.

The similarity between the deaths of Marmion and Lara is so striking, that it is probable if Scott had never described the one, Lord Byron would never have given us the other as it now stands: each is surely a masterpiece, marked by the characteristic genius of the respective poets.

Yours, &c.

A. DYCE.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20, 1817.

IN a late Publication of Lord Byron's, I found upon my return to my native land the following Stanzas, addressed to the Lake of Geneva :

"Rousseau, Voltaire, our Gibbon, and
De Stael,

Leman, these names are worthy of thy
shore, [thou no more,

Thy shore of names like these, wert
Their memory thy remembrance would
recall. [all,

To them thy banks were lovely as to
But they have made them lovelier, for
the lore [core

Of mighty minds doth hallow, in the
Of human hearts, the ruin of a wall

Where dwelt the wise and wondrous;
but by thee

How much more, lake of beauty, do we
feel,

In sweetly gliding o'er thy crystal sea,
The wild glow of that not ungentle zeal,

Which of the heirs of immortality
Is proud, and makes the breath of glory
real."

Indignation prevents a reply in
prose to an eulogy upon those whom
I deem the malefactors of the hu-
man race, but

— facit Indignatio versum,

and, through your Publication, I beg
to vindicate my God and my native
land by the subjoined retort, ad-
dressed to the Thames :

"Restor'd to my dear native Thames's
bank,

My soul disgusted spurns a Byron's lay,
Flow, River, rich in wealth, as first in
rank, [of Gray.

To deathless fame consign'd by lyre
Leman, thy waters vain, delusive play,
Such erst God's messenger, indignant,
turn'd

Till were engulf'd those who God's war-
rants spurn'd.

Presumptuous foes, just prototypes of
those

To virtue here, to bliss hereafter, foes,
Upheld in Byron's verse, as erst in Saint-
John's prose.

Flow proudly, Thames, by Lambeth's
Gothic towers,

So spotless tenanted since Cranmer's
doom. [powers,

'Twas here a Tillotson's transcendant
Whilst shaking off the fetters vile of
Rome,

The Atheist scorpion crush'd, and quell'd
the sceptic gloom.

Leman may idly boast her Stael, Rous-
seau, [tice shun.

Gibbon, Voltaire, whom Truth and Jus-
Strike, Infidelity, thy sturdiest blow ;

Religion proudly boasts the battle won ;
Whilst meekly shines midst Fulham's
bowers the sun

O'er Sherlock's and o'er Porteus' ho-
nour'd graves,

Where Thames Britannia's choicest
meads exulting laves."

In your Magazine appeared the
poison. Be pleased to insert the an-
tidote, in order that it may appear
that the Stanza can be readily wield-
ed by one, who, although of gentle
blood, and fostered by Alma Mater,
is not a blasphemer of his God, a li-
beller of his Sovereign, or an enemy
of his fellow creatures.

THE RAJAH OF VANEPLYZIA,
NO GIAOUR.

Mr. URBAN, Norwich, Dec. 18.

IN Mr. Boyd's "Select Passages of
the Writings of Chrysostom, &c."
I met with the following Note, p. 294.

"As I have had occasion to notice
one extraordinary passage in Dr. Mil-
ner's writings, I cannot refrain from em-
bracing the present opportunity of ani-
madverting on another. In his second
Letter to Dr. Sturges, wherein he treats
of the Pope's supremacy, he surprises,
and, as he thinks, confounds us by the
following passage:

'The best use, Sir, you could have
made of your Scriptural knowledge for
your present purpose would have been
to explain away, in the best manner you
could, that clear and energetical decla-
ration of Christ, for the superiority of
the first Bishop of Rome, St. Peter, over
the rest of the apostles: where this saint,
in reward of his glorious confession of
his Master's Divinity, is pronounced by
him *blessed*; where his name, which be-
fore was *Simon*, is changed into that of
Peter, or *Rock*, with an assurance that
the Church itself shall be principally
built upon him.'

"Such

“Such is the interpretation which Bishop Milner, in common with all good Catholics, gives us of Matt. chap. xvi. ver. 18, which he subjoins in a note below. To overturn the fabric which he would establish, and to render futile the conclusion he would draw, is not a task of difficulty, though Dr. Sturges may have been incompetent to its execution.

“If the Roman Catholic Religion had been the established religion of the ancient Church, and if the Roman Pontiffs in the fourth century had arrogated to themselves the supremacy which now they arrogate, they must have built their claims, as now they build them, on the authority of the Scripture, and especially of this famous text. It must therefore have been utterly impossible that any sound and orthodox divine could have given an explication of this text, contrarious to the decision of that infallible Church of which he was a member, and subversive of the argument which that Church had founded on it. It is agreed on all hands, that *Chrysostom* was an Orthodox Prelate of the Church established in his day, whatever may have been its doctrine, and that he lived and died in communion with it. And yet this distinguished preacher, the purity of whose doctrine the breath of scandal dared not vilify, standing in the City of Antioch, in the pulpit of the Catholic Church, having the eyes of Christians, Jews, and Gentiles, fixed upon him, thus expounded the text in question.

Και ἐγὼ σοὶ λέγω, σὺ εἶ Πέτρος, καὶ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τῇ πέτρᾳ οἰκοδομήσω τὴν ἐκκλησίαν· τὰς πέτρας, τῇ πιστεὶ τῆς ὁμολογίας. ἐντεῦθεν δεικνύσι πολλὰς μελλόντας ἡδὴ πιστεῦειν, καὶ ἀνίστησιν αὐτὲς τὸ φρονῆμα καὶ ποιεῖν αὐτοὶ ποιεῖ.

Hom. 54. in Matth.

“Yes, blessed saint; thine was the pure, the enlightened doctrine which our favoured Church at this day professeth; thou wert the compeer, and not the vassal of the Roman Pontiff; for Popery was as unknown to thee as thy writings appear to be unknown to Milner.

If such an authority could stand in need of corroboration, I should cite the comment of *Theophylact*. He lived in a succeeding age, and yet, poor man, he was as much in the dark as *Chrysostom*. How ignorant he was of Catholicism, will appear at once from his commentary, which is as follows:

Τὰς πέτρας τῇ πιστεὶ, καὶ ὁμολογίᾳ ἣν σὺ ὁμολογήσας, αὕτη γὰρ ἡ ὁμολογία δεικνύει εἶναι τῶν πιστευόντων.

Theophyl. Comment. in Matth.

Now, Mr. Urban, I shall esteem it a favour if you, or any one of your Correspondents, will inform me, whether Dr. Milner has made any Observations on this Extract, or any reply to invalidate the force of Mr. Boyd's Argument.

C. J. SMYTH.

Mr. URBAN, *Melksham, Oct. 6.*

IN looking over your volumes for the last century, I have frequently observed your pages to be the vehicle of various criticisms connected with literary subjects.—As they are doubtless still open to purposes of a similar kind, you will oblige me by admitting the following remarks to a place in your valuable Miscellany.

E. P.

*A Comparative View of
GIBBON and LARDNER.*

THAT the Writer solicitous for the cause of rectitude and truth, who employs the talents with which Providence has blessed him for the best interests of mankind, merits the applause and respect of men, far above him who, possessing the same gifts, is careful only how he may raise an altar to his own genius, and, regardless of every future consideration, is liberal in his ridicule of things which he cannot disprove by argument, however admirable in themselves, is a truth which no candid reasoner will deny. His aims being less dubious, and the open sincerity with which he searches for realities being at once apparent, the discerning reader immediately places a dependance upon him as a man of disinterestedness and worth. He, consequently, possesses the esteem and confidence of such a person abundantly more than he who in a cause fraught, perchance, with the highest importance to the well-being and happiness of his species, seeks rather to expose its apparently weak side, than candidly to state those evidences which, he is conscious, it can boast in its support. Talents are less estimable in the eyes of a lover of truth, when appropriated, as they too frequently are, to throw a false radiance round a thesis untenable upon the principles of sound argument; the finest endowments of intelligent fancy can scarcely be said to fulfil Nature's great intentions, if they have a natural tendency to mislead the minds of men.

Rhetoric,

Rhetoric, it has been remarked by a fine writer, may prove in the hands of some a dangerous instrument of error: an experience of which should lead to a closer examination of those things which, under the sanction of a literary name, disseminate novelties, and carry the aspect of great authority; lest, dazzled by the semblance of learning, and the shew of philosophically analysing, with unusual subtlety, truths over which a degree of mystery may impend, the mind becomes the victim of artifice when it supposes itself rising superior to vulgar prejudices. Powers of genius which would ennoble a just cause, and prove a benefit to the world, become, when employed by a mind infected with wrong principles, an extensive mean of corruption and moral degeneracy. The weapons that in weak or unskilful hands would remain perfectly innoxious, prove formidable with those champions who know how to wield them with effect.

Difference of opinion has, and always must, exist in the world, whilst the human mind retains the privilege of thinking for itself; thus controversy, in some shape or another, is perpetually engendered; each individual embraces with zeal, and defends with virulence, respectively, those branches of discussion, in which nature and education have enabled him to judge. This difference of opinion, harmless in affairs of no moment, in concerns of high and interesting speculation, or of great practical utility, assumes occasionally a vital importance. A bad cause is allowedly susceptible of receiving, from the strength of meretricious colouring, so imposing an appearance as to influence many who would startle at its positions when delivered in the plain and naked form of truth. When, therefore, minds capable of great undertakings, and that are able to throw an adequate proportion of skill, elegance, and argument, into the balance, advocate a false cause, and plant themselves in opposition to institutions which tend manifestly to the public and universal good, evil consequences are naturally to be anticipated.

A comparative view of the writings and merits of Gibbon and Lardner—two writers of almost equal re-

search, although their talents, as it respects the accomplishments of taste, of philosophy, and of sentiment, were widely dissimilar, may be thought highly calculated to excite reflexions such as the preceding.

The Authors, respectively, of great and voluminous Works; they must each in a pre-eminent degree be attended with authority in matters concerning which they have examined the first sources, and concerning which they have written with a view to the most distant posterity. Upon a consideration, however, of their genius and characteristics, the discerning Reader will not find it difficult to perceive which will be the most generally read and admired among the great bulk of literary society; the beauties, therefore, of style and of sentiment, which occasionally arm the scepticism of the first with too powerful an advantage, may be quoted as his chief instrument of success.

With great talents for history, Gibbon joined to an acute and subtle understanding the most indefatigable and persevering research, a disposition which no difficulties could intimidate, and no application could weary. The brilliancy and copiousness of his thoughts, and the splendour and delicacy of his style in investigating an historical record, or in delineating a well-wrought picture of manners or of sentiment, must render the cause which he has chosen to adopt pretty secure in its frequent adherents.

The genius of Lardner adventured itself in another character. While Gibbon aspired to the rank and the honour of a fine writer, as well as of a great historian, the Author of the *Credibility of the Gospel History* is studiously plain, and destitute in fact of every thing which may be termed literary ornament. Had he possessed (as probably he did not) the advantages which a strong exuberant fancy afforded, he would perhaps have chosen to forego them all in the choice of a style adapted to the meanest capacity, and addressed to persons untutored in the forms of speech. A sincere and steadfast believer in the Religion which he upheld, and actuated by no other motive than a candid and impartial statement of truth, he, as was to be expected, whilst collecting the external testimony

testimony of contemporary or succeeding Authors, collates with eager though judicious zeal the evidence which favours the great cause he is establishing, and endeavours to expose the dark recesses of falsehood and error. The eminent qualities, therefore, of justice and candour (qualities more estimable in the eyes of the virtuous man than even the elevations of fancy or the charms of language), have no less established the name and character of their Author, than they have been instrumental in removing Christianity from the numerous exceptions of Infidelity.

Actuated by various objects, these two writers, however, each endeavoured to establish their own hypothesis upon testimony drawn from pretty much the same sources,—hypotheses, it must be owned, the most discordant with each other, as they alternately respected the truth and the falsehood of the Divine institution of Christianity.

It has been observed by a writer, that it is impossible to reconcile the Julian of Gibbon and the Julian of the Fathers; no traces of identity being discernible between the two characters. It may with equal truth be affirmed, that, if we contemplate through the pages of Gibbon the character and designs of the first propagators of Christianity, and those of their opponents, and then view the same men and the same transactions, as depicted by Dr. Lardner or Dr. Mosheim, we find ourselves at a loss to recognize their identity, and look in vain for that resemblance which we are yet convinced ought to exist. It is not, however, so much in a wrong statement of historical facts that the evidence of Gibbon and that of the two latter gentlemen is mutually so opposing; manifest error or incongruity in this respect, would deeply have implicated a character equally prized, perhaps, by each of these celebrated writers, that of deep learning, and unwearied accuracy of research. It rather consists in the manner of their relation, the colouring which is drawn over them, the concealment which partially envelopes their consequences, and the commentaries which are made upon them. Whilst complaining, however, of the few features which Gibbon possesses in common with our ecclesiastical

writers, where they chance to treat of the same personages, and to investigate the same doctrines; it may be remarked that the discrepancy of the former has been chiefly occasioned by means for the most part unwarrantable; and that, whatever success may have attended them, the designs of the writer in their use appear to be such as every honest historian must deprecate. We here find oblique insinuation, bitter sarcasm, and sneering encomium, substituted in the room of patient consideration, and temperate argument. Unlike the more manly, though equally reprehensible conduct of Hume, who has attacked the great object of our faith with subtlety of reasoning and the boldness of philosophical scepticism; he attempts sometimes to intimidate its adherents with the weight of authority with which his acquaintance with first sources comes accompanied, and sometimes to diminish its lustre by the powers of oratory, or the force of invective. These indirect resorts have at first an imposing effect; they may indeed succeed in confirming the prejudices of bigotry, and blinding the judgments of weak minds, but can have little authority with the man of sense and of philosophical experience, who is surprized to find, upon a calm and unimpassioned review, how little there is, even in the most plausible exceptions of this writer, which can seriously or permanently affect the faith of a zealous believer, who had grounded his assurances on free examination.

Of the Primitive Martyrs of the Christian Church, the Ignatiuses and the Polycarps—Gibbon only speaks in terms of sarcastic indifference; if they are mentioned, it is only to commiserate their fate, as poor deluded, self-devoted fanatics; the victims of a wild and ill-established creed: whilst, on the other hand, Lardner and many others have held them up as glorious examples of martyrs immolated in the cause of Truth, whose unfading examples contributed to found the Church of their Master upon an imperishable basis. The Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus engaged, as is to be expected, a very considerable share of the plaudits of the Roman historian, and in some degree he certainly deserved them: a phænomenon of virtue in those

those degenerate days of monarchy, scarcely one among his countrymen had greater pretensions to the title of *Philosopher*, or adorned it with greater lustre. If, however, we are compelled to admire the elevation and consistency of mind which reigned, on the whole, in the character of this estimable prince, it must be owned that he laboured under unaccountable prejudices with regard to that part of his subjects who exercised the name and profession of Christians, and proceeded, occasionally to acts of the greatest injustice and inhumanity. The persecution of this unhappy people in his reign is notorious as an historical fact, and his hatred to their cause could not consequently be concealed. We therefore find Mr. Gibbon and Dr. Lardner both declaring the virulence he manifested against the new sect, but assigning him very different honours on this account: "During the whole course of his reign," says the former, "Marcus despised the Christians as a philosopher, and punished them as a sovereign." He is here represented as standing upon a pinnacle infinitely above that of the unfortunate beings who were the subjects of his policy, and whose innovating doctrines he resolved to crush. The same Emperor is represented by the latter, as actuated by a narrow jealousy of the constancy with which the Christians suffered, a character which he styled obstinacy. He is acknowledged indeed as a great man, but one who was passively held in subjection by the peculiar tenets of a stoical philosophy.—The like may be remarked with regard to Trajan. We contemplate him, in Gibbon, a wise and heroic prince, looking down with contempt upon the Christians, whose doctrines, from reflection, no less than from principle, he believed to be utterly unworthy of credit. As held forth to our view in Lardner, he appears a character great indeed for his splendid military actions, but tarnished with numerous vices. "It must be owned," says he, in extenuation, "that Trajan was an eminent person, and had many good qualities."

The conduct of the younger Pliny towards the followers of Christ, according to the former, did him the highest honour, and was marked with wisdom and forbearance. In the lat-

ter, he presents not so flattering a character; he is represented, during the time he was Consul in Pontus and Bythia, as guilty of many acts of oppression and cruelty against those whom he ought rather to have protected from the malice and opprobrium of their superiors. "I must say," says Dr. Lardner, "that, so far as I am able to judge, Pliny acted the part of a true and thorough persecutor: indeed he did all in his power to make such as had become proselyte to the new faith, recant without, and contrary to, conviction; and undoubtedly," he adds, "he subdued the consciences of some, and made them fall from the faith." And again, "I think that Pliny had as much kindness for the Christians, as other heathen persecutors, and that this treatment of them was exactly the same with what they met with from their worst enemies in the times of the worst persecuting Emperors."

In the famous letter which Pliny sent to his master Trajan, as Pontius Pilate had before him to the Emperor Tiberius, Dr. Lardner remarks the many symptoms of hypocritical tenderness, but of real aversion to the new superstition. "He professes the principles of moderation; but at the same time appears determined to extirpate the religion of the Christians, although by unwarrantable means."

Concerning the testimonies of those eminent Fathers Origen and Tertullian, Clemens Alexandrinus and Justin Martyr, the Author of the *Credibility* is copiously diffuse; he collates their evidence with care, and compares them with each other, in order to detect their discordancy, or illustrate an obscure point relating to the great cause in which he was engaged. The Author of the *Decline and Fall*, however, although he allows them to have been men of great learning, treats them as enthusiasts; as writers whose zeal and sincerity of heart are to be admired, but whose great bias in favour of their peculiar tenets renders them not to be depended upon.

[To be concluded in our next.]

MR. URBAN, Jan. 24.
THE application of Rev. i. 7. to the destruction of Jerusalem, which an esteemed Correspondent had suggested in your late volume, p. 313,

is justly controverted by T. F. p. 513, who considers the passage as referring to a more awful event, still future. I perfectly agree with T. R. in the probability that the Revelation contains many internal marks, which, while the state of the Seven Churches was known, were clearly indicative of the time when the Book was written. One trait of this sort is obvious and decisive: the death of the "faithful martyr, Antipas," is mentioned (ii. 13.) as a recent event; and Hammond himself, though he contends for an early date and interpretation of the Apocalypse, says, Antipas suffered in the reign of Domitian; of course the book was not written before that reign.

The testimony of Irenæus, respecting the date of the Apocalypse, does not seem to have perfect justice done to it by your Correspondent. This illustrious champion of the second century often quotes the Apocalypse as the work of John, the beloved Disciple. He says, the number of the beast is found in all the pure and antient copies, and attested by those very persons, who "*saw John face to face*;" that the visions here recorded were "not seen long ago, but almost in our age, *at the end of the reign of Domitian.*" L. v. c. 30. A fact of such notoriety as it must have been, that the last survivor of the Apostles was banished by Domitian to Patmos (in which island, as he himself tells us, he saw and was commanded to write the visions of this book)—a fact of such notoriety should not hastily be called in question, when it is thus deliberately and historically recorded by a writer of unimpeached integrity and veracity, appealing also, as he does, to contemporaries of the Apostle, who, as it seems, were still living when he wrote. To this account Eusebius, that most laborious investigator of the antient monuments of the Church, accedes, in the beginning of the fourth century; and towards the close of that century, Sophronius expressly assigns the date of the Apocalypse to "the fourteenth year of Domitian," (A. D. 94.) which was the last year but one of the reign of that tyrant. It is a prudent maxim, *ἐν κερμένει μὴ κινεῖν*, not to disturb what has once been well settled.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 26.

I AM not learned in the history of Aldrich's *Logic*; but I doubt whether your Correspondent is correct in saying (p. 513. b.) that though "first printed in 1692," it was "not published till some sixteen years ago." I have a copy of it, "*E Theatro Sheldoniano, A. D. 1771, impensis J. Fletcher, Bibliop;*" and what a bookseller prints at his own expence is, generally at least, for public sale, not for private circulation. However, I am not certain that the impression of 1771 was not undertaken by the very respectable bookseller whose name is in the title-page, on the suggestion of an excellent tutor, then in Oxford, for the immediate use of his own pupils, and of a particular College, of which he was and is one of the brightest ornaments, rather than for public and indiscriminate sale.

The same Correspondent seems to mistake in attributing the *Ars Cogitandi* to Gassendi, on the authority of Aldrich. "The excellent Aldrich," as he is justly called, mentions and criticises the *New Logic* of Gassendi; but who was the author of the *Ars Cogitandi*, he either did not know, or forbore to mention: "*Mittamus igitur hos duos (Lord Bacon and Descartes) quibus nulla nobiscum res est, quidque ipse præstiterit Gassendus in Nova sua Logica quæramus, quidque Autor ille Artis Cogitandi, cujus de opere tam multa, et tam præclara narrantur.*" He then speaks of Gassendi and his work for three pages and a half, introducing only by the way the short paragraph quoted by your Correspondent about the Author of the *Art of Thinking*: whom he then takes up in a distinct section, and censures him through the whole of it: "*De Arte Cogitandi dicam primo ipse Author quid existimet,*" &c. And his strictures on this nameless Author are continued through the next section, the last in the book, which ends thus: "*Erit fortasse aliquis qui mecum sentiat; quod cæteros quanto melius intellexeris, tanto pluris Aristotelem facies.*" The famous Immanuel Swedenborg shrewdly observes, that Aristotle himself is "inter sapientes," but many of his commentators are "inter fatuos;" and, had he never said any thing worse, his own works would not have been

been classed, as they justly are, with those, which

“Non sani esse hominis non sanus iuret Orestes.”

Yours, &c.

R. C.

“THE DETECTED.”—No. 1.

“repercussæ, quam cernis, imaginis umbra est.”

“That, which thou see'st, is a reflected shade.”

SINCE a moral regard for the moral welfare of the publick ought, in a periodical writer, to be the firmer basis on which his weighty plan is to be fixed and active, the delineation of character and circumstance should be collected from real facts, with beneficial remark, rather than ingenuity of invention, abandoned to the uncertainty of praise and conjecture. Fidelity of character, and pictured vice, has no more the cause of blame or offence, than the accidental resemblance between the observer, and the casual engraving in a picture-shop. Conscience is the gift and suggestion of Nature to every mind, for beneficial purposes: in some, it is morbidly acute, so much so, that in them, though deficient in apprehension, were they not proverbial for want of talents, their suspicion would have passed for sagacity. This position, which will account for any offence, is an apology sufficient for any offended Reader. An Eastern Royal character, not to be equalled in the happiness of his atrocity, or the universality of his guilt, on his Christian reformation, did not, and could not look into the Scripture, without a well-adapted horror—and he might have thought that the Bible had been, “in ages far behind,” written prophetically descriptive, and censorious of himself. Readers, however vicious, may, perhaps, not have an ingenuity of conscience; but yet be capable of having it reminded, upon applicable occasions. It is to be hoped, that the sacred ethics of the Bible, being of the highest mental, and more than mortal authority, will be regarded, unalloyed with human comment, and unattended with any, but their own weight. It is to facts merely and their aptitude that the fidelity of this undertaking will owe its humbler merits; not to the invention of human authorship, but to the Ruler of

Events; as the surface of the mirror, whilst it has the passive power of receiving delineated beauty, owes every thing to its maker.

No blame can be attached to the comment upon any public vice; whatever is published, is *given* to the perception of the world, and its observations; if observations can be made beneficial, there is no more objection than by saving lives by making known any philosophical invention; the only difference is, that one salvation is temporary, and the other, if effected, eternal. Nor can it be censurable to detect and discuss the component parts of private or domestic vice, which, if carried to a certain completion, may swell into an universal, and thereby a public evil. The wound of the serpent, being inflicted in secret, does not disarm the poison; but “by being shewn in open,” it admits the possibility of timely cure. In these cases, physical, and metaphysical, detection itself is medicinal.

Politics will not be even alluded to; they form a science insulated from morality; but with this creditable reservation, that, professedly, it admits of nothing immoral into its intricate texture. It is a science to act parts on the unlimited expanse of a too real theatre, in real characters, too often the living actors in unfeigned tragedy; which confines the tears to the performers, who weep with sincerity, although they “*conducti* plorant in funere.”

Professions will be only hinted at, when a hint can be practically useful. Professions consist of persons qualified by mental means, or urged by circumstances, to pursue their respective avocations. Either from exalted mind, or excluding employment, they are indisposed to furnish materials for moral censure.

Thus far, the Author has, with limitations, undertaken to investigate the specific difference of the virtues and vices which he will attempt to arrange and analyse. The characters of this attempt will consist merely of the good and the bad. The latter, we hope, will be converted, and, at the pure source, recovered by salutary repentance; the former will naturally, with pleasure and healthy gratitude, recognise their natal feature, namely, inborn virtue, the gift of God; both

we trust will, sooner or later, view their own reflected better selves, and, with satisfaction, leave, if they can, the delineating reflection,
 “*Tecum discedet, si tu discedere possis.*”

On the Extension of the Lent Assize to the Northern Counties of England.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

A PROPOSITION having been suggested for Parliamentary attention, to relieve the Northern Counties from the inconveniences of their having only one Assize, by extending to them the Commissions in Lent; it may not be uninteresting to your Readers, to take a brief review of the origin of the Circuits of the Judges, and to place before them a few of the inconveniences incidental to the delay of one whole year before their *local* concerns can be brought into judicial notice before either a civil or criminal tribunal, superior, in order, to their customary quarter-sessions or inferior courts.

The history of the Court of Justices of Assize and *Nisi Prius* originates in the grand basis of English jurisprudence, Magna Charta; and the Writ of Assize is the title from which the Justices take their legal designation, established for the expedition of justice, and ousting of delays. Glan. 13, 32; Bract. 4, 164; Brit. 106, b. 112; Mirror, 2. s. 15; Co. Inst. 4, 158.

Previous to Magna Charta the Assizes at Common Law were not otherwise taken than in Bank, or before Justices in Eyre; and this was a great delay to the plaintiff, and a great molestation and vexation of the Recognitors of Assize; to remedy which evil, the sixth article declares, “*Ut communia placita non sequantur curiam*, &c. that Common Pleas shall not follow the King’s Court, but shall be holden in some certain place; and that recognitions be taken in their proper Counties, and after this manner; viz. that the King shall send two Justices four times a year, who, together with four Knights of the same Shire, chosen by the Shire, shall take Assizes of novel disseisin, mort d’ancestor, and darrien presentment; nor shall any be summoned hereunto but the jurors and the two parties.”

But the Statute of Magna Charta, 9 Hen. III. c. 12, enacts, “*Ut re-*

cognitiones de nova disseisina et de morte antecessoris non capiantur nisi in suis comitatibus et hoc modo, &c. that Assizes should not be taken but in the Shires, and after this manner: if we be out of this Realm, our Chief Justicers shall send our Justicers through every County once in the year, which, with the Knights of the Shires, shall take the said Assizes in those Counties.”

This Statute was enforced and amended in the following Reign by 13 Edw. I. c. 30, which limited the Assizes to thrice in the year at the most—the first between the Quinzine of St. John Baptist and the Gule of August; and the second time between the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross and the Utas of St. Michael; and the third time between the feast of the Epiphany and the Purification.

The subsequent Statute of 6 Ric. I. st. 1, c. 5. ordained, that these Justices should hold their Sessions in principal towns; and 8 R. II. c. 2, enacted, that none should be Justice in his own County, which was construed to mean that in which he was born and inhabits; (but by a late Statute of 49 Geo. III. c. 91, a Judge is allowed to hold pleas in such County;) and 2 R. II. c. 11, delegated to the Chancellor and Justices the power of appointing the places where Assizes shall be held.

And by 18 Eliz. c. 12, Issues in the three Courts of Common Law at Westminster are directed to be tried at *Nisi Prius* for Middlesex, by the two Chief Justices or Chief Baron, or in their absences two other Justices or Barons of those Courts, within the Term, or four days afterwards; and a transcript of the Record is to be sent to them.

2 Edw. III. who held his Parliament at York, c. 16, and 4 Edw. III. c. 2, and 14 Edw. III. c. 16, enacted, that *Nisi Prius* may be taken in every plea, real and personal, before two, so that one be Justice of one of the Benches, or the Chief Baron, or Serjeant sworn, without any regard where the plea depended; and this is the practice at this day.

The writ by which the cause is carried down to trial is called *Nisi Prius*, but was originally *Si Prius*, if the Justices shall first come; but the modern

dern practitioners have rendered it conformable to the fact, of distraining the jurors for default of attendance at the next return, *unless* the Justices shall first come.

These references to the most antient and high authorities are sufficient to shew how careful our progenitors were, to found a system of jurisprudence that embraces the liberty and rights of their dependants as well as of themselves; and they have left these records of their juridical wisdom as sacred deposits, upon the broad basis of which may be engrafted useful and beautiful columns, that shall support the polished entablature of British Justice, and hand it down without fear of dissolution to the latest posterity. These trials at *Nisi Prius* are always had in the County where the Venue is laid in the record, or where the act or crime is charged to have been committed; except in such cases as may afford a suspicion that an impartial trial cannot be had, in which cases the trial is held in the adjoining English County, and likewise where the cause originates in a County Palatine, wherein the Justices have no jurisdiction, because the King's Writ does not run therein. 12 Mod. 313; 1 T. Rep. 368; 2 Tidd. 734.

These Judges of Assize were instituted in imitation of the antient Justices in Eyre, who were appointed in 22 Hen. II. with a delegated and subordinate power from the courts of the great Aula Regia, and who made their Circuit once in seven years through all the Counties. The increase of population and of property rendered these Circuits too far distant from each other, and therefore gave place to the present practice of holding Assize twice a year, in the Summer vacation, and during the recess of Lent.

Respecting the latter it is to be remarked, that the union of the Ecclesiastical with the Civil Constitution is in this regulation apparent; for it appears by the Statute of 3 Edw. I. c. 51, A. D. 1275, that, at the King's request, the Bishops consented, on the ground that "it is charity to do right unto all men at all times, when need shall be," that the Assize should be taken in Advent, Septuagesima, and Lent. And the reason for the necessity of this Act was, that the Canon Law of Holy Church forbade, on pain

of excommunication, that from Septuagesima until eight days after Easter, and from the beginning of Advent until eight days after the Epiphany, or in the days of the four times, *i. e.* the Ember days appointed for public fasts, or in the days of the great Litanies, or in Rogation or Guage Days, or in the week of Pentecost, or in the time of harvest (*arvi vestis*), or of vintage, which continued from St. Margaret, 13 July, until 15 days after St. Michael, or in the solemn feasts of the Acts of Saints, —no man should be sworn upon the holy Evangelists, nor any secular plea be holden; but that all these times be given for prayer to God, and to appease debate, and to accord them that be at discord, and to gather the fruits of the earth whereof the people may live, which were works of piety and charity. See Britton, c. 53, who was then Bishop of Hereford; and Lord Coke says he was expert in the Common and Canon Law, and a Judge of the Realm also.

Before the Statute 32 Hen. VIII. Trinity Term extended into the time of harvest, and included the day of the Nativity of John the Baptist; it was therefore limited, so as to exclude that day. 2 Co. Lit. 264.

But, that I may not unsparingly pursue a thirst for antiquity too far, it may be proper, before I advert to the more extensive concerns of modern times, to say, that it is here apparent that the great care which was originally taken to render justice in all parts of the Realm by the Country Assizes, requires at this æra a more extended provision; and as the subject is expected to occupy part of the attention of the Legislature during the present Session, it must be interesting to the publick to consider a few professional reasons for the extension of the Circuits to the Northern Counties during the Lent Assize.

At present it is the practice for the Judges to hold their Assize, in Durham, Northumberland, Newcastle, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, only in the summer recess; and it has been suggested that there is not space of time sufficient in Lent to extend them so far. First, as to the time, I do not recollect that more than six weeks were ever occupied in the whole journey of the Summer Assize; for the Commission must necessarily be previ-

previously published, in order that parties, witnesses, sheriffs, juries, &c. should have due notice; therefore, if the Assize in any town should present an extraordinary pressure of business, that Assize is adjourned until the next; but, to avoid any such delay, both Courts have sometimes sat at early and late hours. If then six weeks are for the most part sufficient to comprise their labours, we may turn to the present year as exemplary of as early an Easter as possible; and we find that from the 12th of February, the last day of Hilary Term, till the 8th of April, the first day of Easter Term, there are very nearly two months; a time equally sufficient for the proposed extension.

I shall therefore proceed to state some of the inconveniences which arise to the parties whose questions are at issue, or to some of the criminals who are committed for offences to be tried in the abovementioned Northern Counties, by reason of the Northern Circuit not reaching those parts in Lent.

In Cases of ejectment, where a disputed title to estates is in question, in actions of account, and in any other litigated subject of importance, where a trial has taken place in either of those Counties in the month of August, if the plaintiff is nonsuited; if either party apply within the first four days of the following Michaelmas Term in November for a new trial, the delay of a whole year must necessarily take place before the new trial can be had, and thence to the following Michaelmas Term before the final judgment can be entered, and the damages recovered; and the further odious delay by a Writ of Error may retard the execution of the judgment for three more terms, or nearly three quarters of another year. In cases which are or might be submitted to reference or arbitration, and where very long and complex accoupts form the seed of contention, regard will always be had by the accounting party, in conceding terms to the delay, which the Law would allow him, if he preferred the regular course of Law.

During this delay, the estate in litigation loses its value, its cultivation, its needful repairs; its tenants do neither pay rent, nor lay it by; its timber probably spoils, its underwood and

the other produce of the perhaps deserted lands are not brought to market; and the ultimate costs swallow up great part of the object of recovery.

In Mercantile Cases the delay is long enough to admit of bankruptcy, by the non-payment on one side, or by the non-receiving on the other. And in Cases where any act is depending upon the determination of the issue, as the sailing of a ship, continuing to work a colliery, &c. &c. it is scarcely possible to calculate the evils which ensue upon the delay of another year, to that which has already been occupied in the legal process necessary to bring the cause to its first trial. All which mischiefs will be spared, in a great degree, by reducing the delay to at least one half of the time stated, by establishing a Lent Circuit in those Counties.

But the case is of yet more urgent necessity where parties are to be brought to trial for criminal offences; their situation is hard enough where there are two Assizes within the year, for then they may chance to lie nearly six months in prison before their prosecution can be heard. In the above Northern Counties this period of delay is doubled; and it is easy to recount the miseries of a prison, the loss of all means of re-establishment, perhaps the death of witnesses, the habits of prison idleness, the corrupt communication of more profligate associates, the distraction of anxious fear and doubt, and the total bereavement of all domestic comfort, and of all public confidence. Even an acquittal, after a year's imprisonment, must be accompanied with ruin, and perhaps famine; and the discharge of that man proves worse than his captivity.

It is one of the principles of the British Law, except at the times when the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended, that every man should be brought to trial as speedily as possible. The Legislature will, therefore, no doubt, on this principle visit the Northern Counties (now become populous as well by increasing commerce as by their local mines, by the shipping in their great rivers, and by some extensive manufactories,) with that consideration which shall place themselves and their concerns upon a footing equal to the other Counties of the Realm; and thus enable them to enjoy

joy the same ready means of appeal to the Laws of their Country. I conceive that on this measure depends their prosperity, as well as personal advantage; and the diffusion of that essential equality of right, which is the energy of our legal jurisprudence, affording to every subject a claim for protection, and placing him upon a footing of public security. A. H.

"It may likewise be an argument of farther hope, that some of the things already discovered are such as, before their discovery, did not enter into men's minds even to suspect; so that any one would have despised them as impossibilities. For it is an usual way with mankind to form conjectures of new things, according to the example of old ones, and according to the opinion thence preconceived and entertained, which is a very fallacious manner of judging; for many particulars derived from the fountains, or origins of things, do not flow in the common channels."

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

THE moral and political advantages that have been acquired in the progress of knowledge, might be expected to cure mankind of their disbelief in the probability of future improvement; that, as we have seen a spirit of persecution which could only be satiated with the blood of its victim dissipated in a more enlightened age, we might reasonably hope that a still further advancement would expel the last remains of bigotry and intolerance; and so far from a difference in religious opinion creating one uncharitable sentiment, the free and unrestrained exercise of Christian benevolence must ultimately obtain.

"One thing is certain, that the greatest of all obstacles to the improvement of the world is that prevailing belief of its improbability, which damps the exertions of so many individuals; and that, in proportion as the contrary opinion becomes general, it realizes the event which it leads us to anticipate. Surely, if any thing can have a tendency to call forth in the public service the exertions of individuals, it must be an idea of the magnitude of that work in which they are conspiring, and a belief of the permanence of those benefits which they confer on mankind by every attempt to inform and to enlighten them. As in antient Rome, therefore, it was regarded as the mark of a good citizen, never to despair of the for-

tunes of the Republick; so the good citizen of the world, whatever may be the political aspect of his own times, will never despair of the fortunes of the human race; but will act upon the conviction, that prejudice, slavery, and corruption, must gradually give way to truth, liberty, and virtue; and that, in the moral world, as well as in the material, the farther our observations extend, and the longer they are continued, the more we shall perceive of order and of benevolent design in the universe*."

Many withhold their assistance in carrying into practice the principles of the "New View," from an apprehension that the existing state of society is a dispensation of Providence not to be altered by human exertion. This life, they justly observe, is a probationary state, where adversity and prosperity afford a test of obedience in the exercise or neglect of the respective virtues of resignation to the divine will, and of benevolence to our fellow-creatures; that wars and tumults, private animosities, and misery, have always prevailed, and are found in Sacred History. Would it not become us rather to obey the commands of the Deity, than thus to ascribe to His laws the imperfections of human institutions? The same volume that contains the history

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal
Brought death into the world, and all
our woe;"

has also announced "Recovered Paradise to all Mankind," has recorded the sufferings and atonement of a Redeemer, who has opened to us the prospect of "Happy fields where joy for ever dwells;" and instructed us in the conditions which can alone entitle us to this bright inheritance—

"By doing the will of our Father, who is in Heaven."

"Then shall they beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up the sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

It would not be esteemed a mark of prudence to reject the advice of a Physician who prescribed a regimen that prevented bodily disease, because it would supersede the use of those healing medicines a beneficent Creator has sent to our relief. Chris-

* Stewart's "Elements."

tianity not only remedies evils resulting from the most disordered state of society, but has enabled us to lay the foundation of a community, in which a recurrence of those evils may be prevented; for, whether Mr. Owen will acknowledge it or not, he is indebted to our Religion for the most valuable principles in his combination. Nor can it be objected that his Plan attempts to subdue vice, and to animate virtue, without the aid of Religion; it is, in truth, the offspring of Christianity; and, unless Legislators in exercising the functions of their office can be justified in rejecting Christian motives, or a Government, which is professedly a union of Church and State, is to forget its sacred duties, such political arrangements will be formed as can best support the most important interests of mankind. Survey society in its present form, and how many instances do we behold of the sacrifice of right principles in compliance with its rules.

<i>Present Society</i> <i>virtually encourages</i>	<i>Religion</i> <i>enjoins</i>
Avarice, } Gambling, } Lotteries, }	- - Contentment.
Ebriety, } Public Houses, }	- - Temperance.
Revenge, } Duelling, }	- - Forgiveness of Injuries.
Ambition, - - -	- - Meekness.
Pride, - - -	- - Humility.
Envy, - - -	- - Charity.
Servility, - - -	- - Truth.
Duplicity, - - -	- - Candour.
Selfishness, - - -	- - Benevolence.
War, - - -	- - Peace.

These are but a few in the long catalogue of inconsistencies and contradictions in which we are involved between our religious professions and the feelings naturally arising out of our present system. There is not a single virtue inculcated by Religion, the practice of which is not greatly promoted by the judicious mode of instruction, and the œconomical arrangements, in the "New View of Society." That which Christianity declares we *ought* to be, a due attention to the philosophy of the mind will assure us we *can* be. Christianity and true Philosophy, far from opposing, mutually reflect each other; the former teaching us how its benevolent purposes are forwarded, and

exalted ideas of the Deity are acquired, by philosophical attainments; and the latter instructing us how much, from the narrow limitation of our faculties, we stand in need of a Divine Revelation; and how admirably the morality of the Gospel is adapted to the nature of man, both in his individual and social capacity.

"Say, why was man so eminently rais'd
Amid the vast creation; why ordain'd
Through life and death to dart his piercing eye [frame;
With thoughts beyond the limit of his
But that the Omnipotent might send him forth,
In sight of mortal and immortal powers,
As on a boundless theatre, to run
The great career of justice; to exalt
His generous aim to all diviner deeds;
To chase each partial purpose from his breast."
AKENSIDE.

In possession of the accumulated stores of antient wisdom, the discoveries of modern Science, and aided by the divine illuminations of the Gospel, why, it may be asked, have we hitherto failed in erecting a lasting fabrick of human happiness? Must we yield to those who maintain there is an *invincible* depravity in human nature, which will for ever mock the efforts of moral and political philosophy; or shall we prove that in a misapplication alone of these valuable materials will be found the sources of all our perplexities? Lycurgus, I believe, is the only Lawgiver who has assumed, in its *full extent*, as the basis of Legislation, the principle that "Man has not the formation of his own character."

"In this melancholy state of things one might be apt to despair both of the understanding left to itself, and of all fortuitous helps; as of a state irremediable by the utmost efforts of human genius, or the often-repeated chance of trial. The only clue and method is, to begin all anew, and direct our steps in a certain order, from the very first perceptions of the senses *."

In observing the various forms which vice assumes, how obvious is the truth, that, as we descend in the scale of mental acquirement, and in the gradations of life, the enormity of crime increases; and that those deeds of barbarity which have of late so frequently stained the columns of our journals have been perpetrated

by those only who are most ignorant and most destitute. The middling and higher classes would not be exempt from crimes no less atrocious, if they were not to be attributed chiefly to external causes; and until education and the circumstances of society (equally the province of Religion to direct) shall be made to conspire to one end, mankind at large will not, to any practical purpose, be convinced that their duty and their happiness are the same.

Yours, &c. CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

"CHRISTIANUS" has honoured my Letter on the subject of Mr. Owen's plan with so much notice, that I hope you will kindly allow me an opportunity of saying a few words in justification of myself; and in order to convince your Correspondent that I am not "reluctant to relinquish prejudices," nor quite so "hasty" in deciding upon the merit or demerit of any project which has for its object the promotion of public good, as he is disposed to imagine. "Christianus," in the spirit of the character which he has assumed, would have done well to avoid the very error of which he complains, and I think *unjustly* complains:—he might then have spared both *deprecation* and *imprecation*. He would then have coolly considered the influence which every consistent friend of true Religion and of Christian charity must have had produced on his mind, by the unguarded decisive tone in which Mr. Owen is reported, in the account of his Speech on a late occasion, to have denounced the *errors of a system* which Bölingbroke, Voltaire, and Tom Paine, with varied powers and varied means, equally affected to undervalue. He would then have thought it not altogether inconsistent with the character of a servant of the Protestant Church, to condemn all attempts at innovation, under how specious soever a name, whether of reform, or improvement, or philosophy, or analysis, which was professedly introduced in direct opposition to those sound and well-founded principles of reason and orthodoxy on which rests the chief corner-stone of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of these Realms:—an Establishment which, I venture to tell

"Christianus," bears incontestable marks of its excellency, no less in the means which it affords of cultivating religion, good morals, and learning, than of diffusing the incalculable benefits of these attainments to every description of persons who desire to improve in knowledge and in piety. "Christianus" himself seems a little hasty in an assertion at the beginning of his Letter, which, when examined with the *patience* which he recommends, will fail to produce that conviction in the minds of others which he has anticipated. He is pleased to say that "it is universally admitted that the sufferings, privations, and consequent vices, of the poorer classes, were never exceeded;" and on this assumption founds his notion of "*radical defect hitherto undiscovered*."

Now, Mr. Urban, even if the fact were so, that conclusion by no means necessarily follows: but I deny both the fact, and the conclusion. It is *not* universally admitted, nor do I believe that any sober man will seriously contend, that the sufferings or privations, or even the vices *consequent upon* sufferings and privations, amongst the lower classes, are at present in any degree equal to the miserable condition of the same order of society at many periods of our history, even since civilization and culture have raised us very considerably in the scale of rational existence. In food and raiment, in the various descriptions of domestic comfort, in the enjoyment of personal liberty, and of the intercourses of society, in the facility of attaining knowledge, in the possession of it, in the unmolested enjoyment of security from wrong and from oppression, in the culture of the moral virtues, in the benefit and the blessings of religious instruction, the very meanest of our fellow-subjects have an enviable superiority over millions of their fellow mortals, and over thousands and tens of thousands of those who have preceded them as hewers of wood and drawers of water, amongst the earlier inhabitants of their own country—and even of those who at a period not very remote might be fairly cited as examples of suffering and of misery, when war and famine combined their dreadful influence to afflict them. But it is this cant of candour and of commiseration, which Reformists have always

always made introductory of their schemes;—from the days of Absalom, who “stood beside the way in the gate,” and intimated to those who came for judgment, that “there was no man deputed to hear them,” adding, in the true tone of a Reformist, “Oh that I were made Judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice!” to the days of the celebrated Philanthropists of Spa Fields and the Borough of Southwark. And it is really lamentable to find humane and benevolent persons so inconsiderate, as to adopt similar methods of attracting notice to their schemes:—by trumpeting forth grievances which are not felt, and aggravating feelings, which, if undisturbed, would find an effectual remedy in the lenient hand of Time.—“Christianus” must excuse me if I am not better satisfied with his logick in another paragraph, in which he quotes Mr. Owen’s *Answer* to an Address of Congratulation as an “*unequivocal demonstration of sincerity*.” I am not disposed to doubt, nor is it my business to attempt to disprove, Mr. Owen’s good intention; but really, Mr. Urban, it requires the patience of Christianus himself, to rest satisfied with such a *flimsy proof*, that the design in view may not be mischievous in the extreme! I do not presume to assert that it be so; but, when Mr. Owen and Christianus are so condescending as to tell us that under the plan proposed we are to be left in full possession of our “*faith and worship*”—the one uncontrollable by human authority, and the other happily secured to us by the Laws and Constitution of our Country,—they remind me of an old lady with a large fortune, who, when importuned to consent to a very unequal match, asked her admirer what he proposed to settle upon her?—“Your own fortune, dearest Madam,” was the reply; and her rejoinder, equally laconic, — “That is mine already!”

Yours, &c. ECCLESIASTICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

THE last Number of “The Journal of Science and the Arts” contains an interesting paper, from the pen of Mr. Brande, on the Deterioration of the Climate of this Country; a subject on which we all take frequent occasion to complain. Whe-

ther we are about to be re-visited by those genial gales and warmer suns which cheered the days of our ancestors, we will not predict, lest we be disappointed; but, if the accounts be true which have been received from the Northward, we may safely conclude that some convulsions in Nature have detached those masses of ice, the accumulation of ages, which has wrought so unfortunate a change in our climate.

F. F.

“That for several centuries past,” says Mr. Brande, “the Climate of England has undergone a very material change for the worse, appears demonstrated by the most irresistible historical evidence; nor can there indeed be a doubt, that the Springs are now later and the Summers shorter; and that those seasons are colder and more humid than they were in the youthful days of many persons, and those not very aged, who are now alive. We learn from our old Chronicles that the grape has formerly been cultivated in England for the manufacture of wine; but we now know that, even with much care and attention, it can scarcely be brought to ripen a scanty crop, under walls exposed to the sun, sheltered from cold wind, and in every respect in the most favourable aspect; and it would be folly to attempt its growth in the method of a vineyard as a standard. Of this real luxury of more genial climes we have so long been deprived, that we trouble ourselves little about those golden days, when Bacchus smiled upon our hills. But what may be considered as coming more home to the business and bosoms of the present generation is, that Pomona is about to desert our orchards; and that on ground where the clustering vine once flourished, the apple has of late years scarcely ripened. Indeed we are informed upon good authority, that it is now sixteen years since the orchards have afforded a plentiful crop. It is really melancholy to think that, at no very remote period, our posterity may in all probability be in the same situation in regard to cyder, that we are now placed in in respect to wine; when the apple-tree, like the vine, will only afford a penurious supply of sour fruits, and will be cultivated in forcing-houses to supply the tables of the rich.

“Lest, however, we should be set down amongst the screech-owls of mankind, whose race, we are sorry to say, shews no symptoms of extinction, and who make it their business ‘to lessen the little comforts, and shorten the short pleasures of our condition, by painful remembrances of the past, or melan-

melancholy prognostics of the future ;' we shall now beg leave to give a few facts connected with this change of climate, which may, perhaps, throw a little light upon the subject, and tend to exhibit the cause of those effects which we have just deplored.

"It is demonstrable that in the Northern parts of our Hemisphere the mean annual temperature is on the decline ; and on recurring to the accounts of modern travellers it appears, that in mountainous parts of Europe the accumulation of ice and snow is very sensibly increasing. This is perhaps particularly the case, and easily observable, in the vicinity of Mount Blanc ; and the Glaciers, which, descending from the summits of that and the adjoining peaks, invade the adjacent valley of Chamouney, are making such progress as to threaten, at no very remote period, to render the heart of that district inaccessible to the traveller. In a recent number of the '*Bibliothèque des Sciences et des Arts*,' Professor Pictet informs us, that the Glacier des Bossons has very lately advanced 50 feet, much to the dismay of the neighbouring villagers.

But, if we resort to more Northern climes, we shall find yet more alarming evidence of the great increase of snow and ice ; and of this the history of Greenland furnishes, perhaps, the most remarkable facts upon record. We know that this country, which was probably first peopled by Europeans from Iceland, received its name from its verdant appearance ; and that the original colony continued to prosper, and to carry on an extensive commerce with Norway, until the beginning of the 15th century, since which period all communication with East Greenland has ceased ; and what was once known respecting it is almost buried in oblivion. Since that period too, the East coast of Greenland, which once was perfectly accessible, has become blockaded by an immense collection of ice ; so that within these few months no vessels could approach near enough even to see land in that direction.

[Here follow quotations from Fabricius, furnishing satisfactory proof of the great increase of the inland ice of Greenland.]

"From this and other evidence which might be adduced, it is clear that the quantity of ice in the Northern regions has undergone a very considerable and even rapid increase ; and we are of opinion, that this circumstance is sufficient to account for that deterioration of our climate which we set out with deplor-

ing, and which, if the same causes continue to act, is equally threatened to our at present more fortunate neighbours upon the Continent of Europe*.

"It now becomes a question, whether there are any hopes of amendment ; whether matters may not take a turn the other way ; and whether, by the gradual breaking up of the ice, the climate of this part of Europe may not regain its former state. In favour of this idea, it seems in the first place highly improbable, from what we know of the beneficent adjustments of Nature, that there should be no remedy or compensation provided for so great an evil ; but, secondly, it seems that, within the last year, a very notable relaxation of the cold has actually taken place. East Greenland, as we have before mentioned, has not only been inaccessible, but even invisible, for a long period ; but last year it was observed by one of the whalers, that the ice had there suffered a most astonishing decrease—that about 2000 square leagues had disappeared, and that land was again visible. We learn too from Copenhagen, that intelligence was there received in August last, that the ice, which from time immemorial had interrupted the communication with East Greenland, had vanished. It is further probable, that the process of thawing is going on to yet a greater extent further North ; for the ice islands met with in the Atlantic are almost entirely conveyed thither by the Southern current which constantly runs in Davis's Strait ; and they were last year much more numerous than usual—many, and large ones, were even seen in 42 degrees South latitude, in the Summer and Autumn of 1816 ; and we think it by no means improbable that the extreme chillness of that season may in great measure be referred to these visitors from the North ; for the South-west winds could not but have been chilled by passing over these frozen masses. We think there is one other remark worth recording, though we would not be understood to lay any stress upon its reference to, or connexion with, the more propitious state of the weather that we now look for—it is, that at the very time we heard of the thawing of the Northern ice, and a consequent probability of the return of those regions to their former state, the Westward variation of the Magnetic Needle began to decline ; and it is already retrograded some degrees towards due North."

* From America, too, we learn that, in consequence of the coldness of the seasons, Indian corn will no longer ripen in New England ; and that the farmers have consequently taken to the cultivation of wheat, which has succeeded so well, as to render it likely to supersede maize."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

18. I. *The Poems of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, K. G. and Sir Benjamin Rudyard. The Second Edition. Reprinted from the First Edition of 1660. London. Triphook. 12mo.*

II. *Fair Virtue, the Mistress of Philarete. By George Wither, Gent. A New Edition. Reprinted from the Edition of 1622. London. Triphook. 12mo.*

REVIEWS are apt to deal most in that very kind of information of which the publick stands least in need. Books of large circulation, which may be seen in every bookseller's shop, and every circulating library, require not to be pointed out even to the most remote and secluded Readers of the Kingdom. It is otherwise with works of a small impression, and adapted only to a select and curious class of Literati. Many of these, who may not be occasional frequenters of the Metropolis, nor in correspondence with those of congenial pursuits, require the aid of some publication of general sale, to convey to them intelligence of what is going forward in these comparatively private departments.

It is not at present our intention to balance the arguments for and against popularity and general interest, as the only sound criterions of merit. But it may be observed, that it is quite clear that some things may be distasteful to the majority of readers, because it may require a greater degree of mental cultivation, or a higher refinement of feeling, to relish them, than any but a favoured few possess. The active calls of life, the cares and necessities of self-interest, the more intense pressure of present and surrounding objects, allow no leisure for the mass of mankind to give their labour or their attention to the investigation of long-past characters or occurrences; or so to discipline their intellectual faculties to abstract merit, as to enable them to derive a pleasure from the expression of thoughts and images, when they want the temporary and factitious attraction of existing circumstances.

So little can common minds range beyond the familiar forms of lan-

guage, that with them an obsolete phraseology is a proof of intellectual weakness. They smile with sarcastic scepticism at the beauty of any literary composition not of their own day. They believe our ancestors to have been, in truth, little more than drivellers; and that to attempt to find charms in the relics of their genius is nothing but whim, and prejudice, and bigotry.

WILLIAM HERBERT, EARL OF PEMBROKE, the nephew of Sir Philip Sydney, is a man whose character has been drawn in such striking and beautiful colours by Lord Clarendon, not only for moral and social qualities of the most amiable and affecting cast, but for brilliant gifts and acquirements of intellect, that he who has felt no curiosity to become acquainted with the fruits of those high capacities which the virtuous and enlightened Historian has recorded, may be suspected of a dullness and an apathy not creditable either to his head or his heart.

Hitherto there has been no opportunity to gratify that curiosity. The noble Poet died early in the reign of King Charles I.; and for thirty years his poetical blossoms survived only in the memories of his contemporaries. At the Restoration, Christiana, Countess Dowager of Devonshire, the daughter of Lord Bruce, who, it seems, had been a sort of poetical idol of Lord Pembroke, opened her common-place book, in which she had fondly preserved many of these blossoms, to John Donne, the son of the celebrated Dean of St. Paul's; and this Editor, with her consent, gave them, in a little printed volume, to the world. It is probable that the impression was very small; for scarce a copy has passed through the hands of booksellers for generations; there is a copy in the British Museum, and another in Mr. Malone's Collection.

A new Edition of this little volume, consisting only of 100 copies, is that which we are now reviewing. The Editor is Sir Egerton Brydges, of whom, and whose pursuits and views, we shall say nothing, because we have said enough of him and them before.

before. The contents of the volume will speak for themselves to those who peruse it. Delicacy of fancy, sweetness of sentiment, vigour and originality of thought, and enchanting elegance of expression, often distinguish the pieces it contains. The parts which come from the pen of Sir Benjamin Rudyard are more close, subtle, and argumentative; Lord Pembroke's are more flowery, picturesque, and poetical. The mind which amid the enfeebling luxuries of rank and wealth could cultivate powers adequate to such productions, must have been extraordinarily gifted, and disciplined with extraordinary care. We know the sort of false ambition which the distinctions of a Court and the tide of fashionable pursuits are apt to generate. He who can have flattery and subservience without the efforts of mental labour, is virtuous and elevated above ordinary example, if he do not listen to the voice of the Syren, and repose himself upon the bed of ease and luxurious enjoyment.

This Re-print is dedicated to Earl Spencer, K. G. in a poetical address, in which is a succession of allusions to the literary and historical lustre of his Lordship's ancestors; and their union in one who had the immortal Sir William Jones for his tutor.

As to the Re-print of WITHER'S FAIR VIRTUE, which is here joined in the same Review, because it is by the same Editor, in the same size and type, and of the same limited impression, some remarks may neither be out of place, nor unacceptable. The Poem itself, though it largely partakes of the usual fault of WITHER—extreme diffuseness—is a most striking proof, how little our language, as exhibited by the pens of those writers who were free from affectation, has changed since the reign of King James I.; almost every part of this long and most beautiful Poem is as little obsolete in its diction as the compositions of yesterday. It is exquisitely elegant, flowing, and musical. Its *naïveté* of touching and virtuous sentiment, the purity of feeling which it describes, and the justness and nicety with which it delineates the ideal picture, both mental and personal, of female excellence, with a copiousness and chasteness of words scarcely ever equalled, will fill a reader of

taste and sensibility with delight and astonishment.

All this praise of the despised old puritanical Poet, GEORGE WITHER, will furnish wonder to the common reader, labouring under the influence of vulgar prejudices. This luckless Bard lived in times when all the worst parts of his nature were called into play. An epoch of religious intemperance, and insurrection and rebellion, brought forth all the venom of his factious spirit. A sort of disposition to be discontented, and to complain and revile, appears to have been implanted in his disposition. Having been called home from college when almost a boy to rural cares, which were ill suited to his temper and acquirements, he broke from his father's roof, and came to the Metropolis about 1611, with a scourge in his hand to lash the vices of the age. A corrupt Court and corrupt City afforded ample subjects for his rod. Powerful individuals felt the smart of his lash; complaints were made of his licentious language; and he was imprisoned in the Marshalsea for his Satires, intituled "*Abuses stript and whipt.*" It must be confessed that in these Satires there is much coarseness, exaggeration, and virulence; and in the major part little, if any, poetical merit. To those who are studying the manners of the times, these pieces afford many curious illustrations. The outline is, perhaps, generally not incorrect; but the colours are overwrought, unskilful, and vulgar. But the Poet's other *juvenilia* are of a very dissimilar character; they are full of imagery, and romantic sentiment, and pure and visionary virtue. The Bard seems as if he had two souls, and as if the ferment of politics and the throng of crowded cities changed his very nature.

Contempt is a dreadful infliction; if it touches but a hair it spreads contagiously over the whole person. Merit cannot even wrestle with it; still less can it stop its progress. Wither, busy, factious, poor, perhaps rapacious, garrulous, boastful, and imprudent, had probably made more enemies than friends, even in the days of his prosperity.

When the Restoration took place, he became irrevocably the victim of scorn; and the better effusions of his

his youthful spirit were condemned in one undistinguished mass with the voluminous trash produced by his political venom to the shops of pastry-cooks and trunk-makers! The unsparing hand of Pope, in a subsequent generation, confirmed the stigma affixed to the name of Wither; and the decree seemed irreversible till within these thirty years, when by the exertions of the late Mr. A. Dalrymple and others, a gradual change of opinion has been spreading.

The Poem of "*Fair Virtue*" proves that such a change is due to justice and good taste. We will only add that in this Poem appeared the famous Song,

" Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die because a woman's fair?"

In our Review of "*Davison's Rhapsody*" we mentioned the present Editor as a zealous reviver of our old Poetry. The Reader does not require to be told what has been done in great collections of general notoriety. A similar zeal added to the last publication of our body of National Poetry several obsolete authors, which had not hitherto been incorporated with them. Mr. A. Chalmers, whose extent of research, and elegance of taste, has seldom been equaled, added Gascoigne, Turberville, Warner, Lord Sterling, Drummond, Sir John Beaumont, Habington, and many others, to the collections of his predecessors.

We shall soon have to notice a Bibliographer in a different department, in the uncommonly splendid "*Decameron*" of Mr. Dibdin.

19. British Monachism; or, *Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England.* By Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke, M. A. F. A. S.

(Continued from p. 45.)

HAVING concluded our remarks upon the Philosophical part of Mr. Fosbrooke's Work, we now proceed to the Archæological and Historical matter.

In the first Edition the Author was blamed for not relieving the heavier matter, in the pages preceding the Seventh Chapter of the present Edition, by amusing or instructive notes. Notwithstanding the evident pains taken by Mr. Fosbrooke to render the learned matter, properly so called, as entertaining as possible, by being luminous, and, if necessary, by opposing reliefs; yet there was much

wanting to compensate the dry details of the Concord of Rules and Institutes of Lanfranc. Exclusive of a large collection of curious passages illustrative of Monachism, by contemporary ideas, the only true method of elucidating History, the heavy matter is relieved by ample notes upon various obscure parts of Archæology. In these Mr. F. exhibits very recondite research, and has drawn amply from an Author without whose aid no person can correctly understand the Antiquities of the Middle Ages: we mean the celebrated Du Cange. In this Work exist several very curious mummeries practised on festivals; and these are faithfully exhibited. To these are added various incidental discussions, arising from the subject, all adapted to enliven and entertain. Of these some are of a very abstruse and latent description. We select the following as explanatory of two curious customs, which once obtained during the festivity of Christmas.

"Andrews and others note, that Christmas was represented by an old man, hung round with savory dainties. It escaped the recondite Mr. Douce, in his elegant illustrations of Fools and Clowns, that the *Bauble* is a *Phallus*, actually represented in Boissard (and Montfaucon, vol. I. p. 2, b. i. c. 28) in a woman's hand; and that the *Cock's head*, *Ass's head*, &c. are relics of the *Priapeia*. In the same manner this old man of Andrews is the *Priapus* of Petronius (l. 306, ed. Nodot), made by the Baker, who held in a very large bosom all kind of apples and grapes.

"*Tire-lire* is the only French for Christmas-box, or money-box cleft on the side. Conceding that the benefactions originally were for servants, to procure masses for their souls at this season of joy, Count Caylus gives a *tire-lire* of pottery, found under Mount Cælius in Rome, with another of similar proportions, and exhibiting Ceres between two figures. The other, much more finished, has a head of Hercules."—P. 77.

It is not practicable for us to include within our limits the various information given in these curious notes.

Besides numerous additions interspersed throughout the Work, we have dissertations, now first printed, upon the following subjects:

I. The Education of Monks and Nuns. Pp. 253—258.

II. A Classification of Castles.—Pp. 274, seq.

III. A

III. A long Disquisition upon Monastic Literature, founded upon contemporary ideas.

IV. A copious and minute elucidation of the Writing-room, and Ancient Illuminations.

In p. 349 is the following ridiculous anecdote. Mr. Fosbrooke says,

“Numerous titles of Manuscripts are very indecisive of their contents. This is remarkably shown by an instance supremely ridiculous. In the 13th century Richard de Furnival wrote a *Bestiary*, or Treatise of the manners of Animals; to which he sometimes annexed moral paraphrases, but mostly addresses to his Mistress. These, of course, turn chiefly upon points of love and gallantry. To distinguish this Manuscript from the *Bestiaries* of other writers, the Copyists entitled it, ‘*Bestiarium Amoris*, i. e. the *Bestiary of Love*, a surpassing incongruity of terms and meaning.”

In p. 380 we have the Costume of British Nuns from ancient French Monuments of contemporary date; and besides various plates of very rich and elegant Ecclesiastical Costumes, drawn from the originals by our late valued Correspondent, Mr. John Carter, a long Chapter of Modern Monachism, from materials furnished by Mr. Nichols. The chief of these refers to the Monastery of La Trappe; of which building, and the costumes and habits of the Monks, there is a truly interesting plate. As these Monks have now left the country, this Chapter is a very valuable record; and not the less so because the institution attracted the attention of our *much-lamented* Princess Charlotte. Her Royal Highness was making an aquatic excursion upon the coast of Dorsetshire, and accidentally, or otherwise, heard of the vicinity of this Monastery. The want of due preparation of carriages did not deter her; the boat was hoisted out, by peremptory command, and her Royal Highness landed. She proceeded to a small farm-house, and inquired of the honest rustick if he had a horse with which he could accommodate her. “None that will do for you, Madam; he only goes in a cart.” “Bring him out,” was the Royal mandate. The Princess insisted upon his being equipped in the best possible manner; and, disdaining the appearance, arrived, thus mounted, at the Abbey. When arrived, another difficulty presented itself; it was inaccessible to females.

“Do you know who I am?” was the reply; and, after a short consultation, it was discovered that a dispensing clause existed in favour of Royalty. Her Royal Highness, after gratifying her curiosity, returned in the same manner to the boat; it was evening, and the voyage to the ship tedious: at length she arrived. With such Elizabethan strength of character was this *much-lamented* Princess endowed.

To return from this digression, after a long and valuable extract from a curious MS. the work proceeds with three very long and curious dissertations. The first of these describes the various sorts of Pilgrims, and their respective manners and customs. It consists of fifteen chapters, all of them very curious and entertaining. It would be impracticable to adduce the vast variety of novel information, now first presented to the publick. The following is only one specimen of many:

“A very singular custom prevailed in some pilgrimages of Penitence. Certain penitents imposed upon themselves the penance of receiving blows with ferules, upon the palms of their hands, which they commuted by striking the ground instead. Peter Damian mentions a man who wore an iron corslet next his skin, had iron rings around his limbs, with difficulty performed his *Mettances* [penitential inclinations], and very often dashed the palms of his hands upon the pavement. In Strutt’s *Dresses* is a female Pilgrim lying on the ground apparently to perform this penance.” Pp. 463, 464.

The chapter of *Love-Pilgrims* contains some exquisite traits of chivalry, and a very curious history of courtship in the middle ages.

The *Consuetudinal* of Anchorets and Hermits exhibits minutely the distinctive habits and manners of these two Orders. In p. 491 is the following account of *Anchor-holds*:

“In Rader’s Rule of the Solitaries the cell of an Anchoret is to be of stone, 12 feet long, and as many broad, with three windows; one, opposite the choir, by which the sacrament was received; the second for admitting food; the third light, which was to be closed with horn or glass.

“Osbern, in his life of Dunstan, mentions the *Destina* (for so these *anchor-holds*, or stalls, affixed to larger buildings, were called) occupied by Dunstan, soon after he became a Monk. It was annexed to the Church of the Virgin Mary at Glas-

Glastonbury, where he had been professed. Osbern says, he scarcely knew what to call it, whether a cell, or *Destina*, or cave, since it was made by Dunstan's own hands, and more resembled a sepulchre than a human habitation. For, to bear testimony, he says, of a thing which he had himself seen, the length, as far as his estimation went, could not be more than five feet, and the breadth two feet and a half. Further, the depth was about the height of a man, supposing any one was standing in a pit, otherwise it would not reach up to the breast; and from hence it is plain, that he slept lying, and always prayed to God standing. The door formed one whole side. In the midst of the door was a small window, which gave light to the person at work within, for Dunstan was a capital goldsmith."

We shall here dismiss the prose contents of this valuable work, with the warmest recommendation of it to public regard; for this book is not only learned, but also very entertaining. The matter is such, as in this country has been utterly unknown; for who but Mr. F. has ransacked the Romish Bullaria, the Bibliothecæ Patrum, and other works of that kind? The tomes upon monastic subjects are of themselves a library, unintelligible but to an adept in the theory of Monachism, and abounding in distinctions without differences. A useful compendium, which could be read, was a literary desideratum, at least in this country; and this compendium is now most ably executed. Nor is this all: there is exhibited a strong balance of knowledge of the world with learning; and it operates as a corrective of fanatical perversions of the mind. Men who duly estimate the importance of that knowledge which leadeth unto salvation, too often become inimical to profane learning. We even now see hosts of sectaries, men of acknowledged good morals and pious sentiments, who hold all human learning in lofty contempt: like the Mahometan with the Koran, the Bible is the *only Book*; and, like another *Caliph Omaz*, they would, without remorse, burn another Alexandrian Library. But, independently of human benefit derived from knowledge, what is it, in a pious view, but a demonstration of the glory of God in the structure of the rational part of man? Ignorance can form no right conceptions of Deity. We solemnly

believe that religious impressions are essential to happiness; we think that the diffusion of them among the poor and uneducated is the best instrument of civilization; but we must be permitted to add, that from an absurd combination of knowledge with infidelity, and another opinion equally absurd, that *God* is not exhibited by *Reason*, but, on the contrary, that it is a sinful thing, a *created enemy* to Revelation, another Devil,—Science is considered as an object of justifiable abhorrence. The prospective mischief, if it were likely to become universal, is incalculable. The worship of God, as ignorance is more encouraged, must proportionally become deteriorated. As Mr. Fosbrooke justly observes, "Religion can exist in no other than a superstitious form among Barbarians." p. 18. We therefore consider this work as highly auxiliary to important interests; as placing the folly of man, in mixing itself up with Religion, in the pillory; and also erecting a kind of lighthouse against wrecks upon the dangerous coasts of superstition, ignorance, and morbid sensibility.

(To be concluded in our next.)

20. *Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand, performed in the Years 1814 and 1815, in company with the Rev. Samuel Marsden, Principal Chaplain of New South Wales. By John Liddiard Nicholas, Esq. In Two Volumes, 8vo, pp. 431, 397. Black & Son.*

THE Church Missionary Society in this Country having been induced, at the recommendation of Mr. Marsden, to establish a Mission in New Zealand; that benevolent gentleman determined to accompany the Missionaries in their hazardous undertaking; in which the Author of these volumes also volunteered his assistance.

Mr. Nicholas thus states the motives which induced him to postpone the more immediate purpose of a voyage to New South Wales, and to visit the unfrequented Island which gave occasion to this Narrative:

"Being disappointed in the character of a person at the Colony, with whom I intended to engage in some commercial transactions, I had much of my time unemployed, not choosing to make any speculations by myself, until I should have received advices from England. I was thus at liberty to indulge the ardent desire I felt from my earliest days, of learning

learning the manners and customs of different Nations, and particularly those with which Europeans in general are but little acquainted; and therefore readily yielded to the solicitations of Mr. Marsden, with whom I lived in habits of close intimacy, to accompany him on his voyage to New Zealand."

"The New Zealanders are looked upon at the Colony as barbarians of the most furious and implacable dispositions; and it was not without much earnest importunity, that Mr. Marsden obtained leave of absence from the Governor for four months, as his Excellency considered it a most dangerous enterprise for him to venture his life among them; and told him plainly, he did not think himself justified in granting him the permission, though with extreme reluctance he yielded to his request.—As for me, I was importuned by all my friends to forego the resolution I had formed, and not trust myself to the hospitality of a people so savage and inhuman, to some of whom I must eventually fall a victim; but it was in vain they attempted to dissuade me; my purpose was fixed; and while I was fully sensible of their affectionate solicitude, I could not for a moment let it interfere to oppose an expedition, which I contemplated with sensations of enthusiastic pleasure."

The Mission was kindly received by all the New Zealand Chiefs whom they visited; with some they traded for wood, which was obtained at a very cheap rate, and an advantageous cargo carried back to Port Jackson. Among the rest Korra-Korra entertained them hospitably, and in honour of his guests, instituted a sham-fight, equivalent to the tournaments of ancient European times. This bloodless battle was contested with every sign of savage fury, howlings, war-songs, shouts, and clamours.

"From this mock encounter, which was carried on, while it lasted, with impetuous activity, and was an exact representation of their real mode of fighting, we had an opportunity of estimating how formidable these savage warriors must always prove themselves in a serious conflict. Their general plan is, for each individual to single out his antagonist, with whom he engages in furious combat, and continues to fight till one or other of them falls; as neither has any idea of quitting the ground while he has a drop of blood remaining, unless as the triumphant victor. They always throw the long spear before they come to close attack, when the battle-axe and pattoo-pattoo are alone employed.

"The combatants on both sides were nearly equal in point of numbers, Duaterra having about two hundred, and Korra-Korra not quite so many; but from the nature of the fight, in which they attacked and retreated, as the business of the entertainment required, and in obedience to their own free will, it was impossible to say which party would prove superior in an actual engagement, the appearance of each being equally formidable. Duaterra's men were equipped like their adversaries, and had the same terrible peculiarities of disfigurement; while the two parties formed such an assemblage as the reader would hardly suppose could ever be found among his fellow-mortals:

————— 'So wild in their attire,
That looked not like th' inhabitants o'
th' earth,
And yet were on't.'

"Amongst those who distinguished themselves by peculiar intrepidity, and were foremost in every attack, I was a good deal surprised to see the Queen of Tippoonah, Duaterra's lady, whose courage, on this day, was eminently conspicuous. This sturdy Amazon, dressed out in the red gown and petticoat she had received from Mr. Marsden, and holding a large horse-pistol in her hand, appeared upon all occasions anxious to signalize herself; and, superior to the timidity of her sex, displayed in the conflict the most undaunted spirit, rivalling the boldest man in deeds of heroism, and selecting for her antagonist the most formidable she could find. But from the exertions of her Majesty, both in the battle and war-dance, or what may not be improperly termed the play and afterpiece, her plump frame was quite exhausted, and she stood at the conclusion of the entertainment, panting for breath, and reeking with perspiration. In this state she was pleased to notice me with a distinguished mark of flattering condescension, by holding out her lips for me to kiss—an honour I could have very well dispensed with, but which, at the same time, I could not decline, without offering a slight to a personage of such elevated consequence. Besides this dauntless Penthesilea, I observed likewise some other female warriors, who joined in the combat with much resolution, and following the example of their Queen, exposed themselves in the thickest of the fight to mimic dangers. From what I discovered, however, I found that it was not a general practice for women in this Island to take the field, and that the passion for warlike prowess was only to be found among certain ladies of a more intrepid character than the rest.

"As

“As we were walking along the beach, we were followed by a pretty-looking young woman, who complained to us, in a strain of artless simplicity, and with a piteous tone of voice, that she had neither husband nor child, and that no man would have her though she wished of all things to get married! It is thought no impropriety in this country for the lady to make the first advances, or even to grant favours before the marriage ceremony takes place; being, while single, considered exempt from all those restraints which delicacy imposes on civilized Nations; but after marriage no privilege of this kind is allowed.

“The people are, with all their barbarity, very ingenious. The children of the natives displayed before us a specimen of their ingenuity, as we rowed along the cove, in a curious imitation of our ship, the *Active*, made in wicker work. They had fitted up their little bark as nearly after the plan of the model as possible; she had a bowsprit and two masts, with ropes connected to them, while the builders, having now launched her into the water, were proving the success of their labours, and seemed quite happy at the result. This strong proof of the imitative genius of these people was the more pleasing to us, as being found in the children, who thereby gave us every reason to augur favourably of their future improvement; and the reflection was highly gratifying, that they might, as they grew up, copy, with similar industry, all those arts of civilized life, which the Missionaries were to introduce among them.”

When they had settled the Colonists, the Voyagers took an excursion from the Bay of Islands, and visited the river Thames, of Cook, and the settlements on its banks. They here encountered Mayhanger, the native Mr. Savage brought to England, and who excited so much notice in London about ten years ago, when he was presented to the King and Royal Family. Mayhanger had relapsed into as great barbarism as the rest of his countrymen, seemed quite indifferent about England, and wholly occupied in contriving what he might ask for. A cat and some large nails were the only objects of his cupidity, and with these he was gratified.

At another place they met a native of Hindostan, a deserter from the city of Edinburgh, who had reconciled himself to the habits and mode of living of the New Zealanders. He

was married, and preferred this Island to his own country.

“The Chiefs maintain considerable state. In the centre of one of their towns we were shewn the throne of Kangeroa. It was curiously shaped, and raised upon a post about six feet from the ground, with some fanciful devices of grotesque carving. There was a step to it, to assist the Chief in getting up, and it served him also for a foot-stool. On his throne, the Chief, elevated above his people, dispensed his laws and issued his commands with as much authority as the most absolute potentate in Europe. Contiguous to this seat was another, appropriated exclusively for the use of the Queen Dowager, Kangeroa's mother; and close to it a small box, to hold her Majesty's provisions.”

The following description of a whimsical exchange shews the friendly nature of the intercourse between the Europeans and the natives:

“A sturdy old man, who had all the appearance of a keen dealer, coming up to me with a large mat, offered to exchange it with me for my coat, to which I made not the least objection, seeing I should not lose much by the bargain, while it would afford me no inconsiderable degree of entertainment, by its giving an adventitious consequence to the old man among the other natives. The exchange, therefore, took place immediately, when the old man putting on the coat, and I the mat, we walked about to the supreme enjoyment of the surrounding crowd, who regarded me with an air that shewed how much their vanity was flattered by my appearing in their native attire, and stared at the countryman as if they doubted his identity, and believed that his person had suffered transformation by being arrayed in this strange habit; bursting, at the same time, into occasional transports of merriment, and laughing heartily at the appearance he made. He was certainly an admirable subject for their good humour to indulge itself upon; nor was I surprised that they should think him quite another man, from the moment he put on the coat. His manner and movements were entirely altered; his figure, which before seemed bent with age, now became suddenly erect; and his gait, which but lately was grave and circumspect, was now light and frivolous as that of the most idle loungeur in the British metropolis; and there were instantaneously so many ludicrous airs of pompous consequence about him, as I never till that moment beheld, and thought

thought it impossible for any individual to affect."

A funeral is generally one of the most curious of savage ceremonies; in New Zealand they are thus conducted:

"The New Zealanders never suffer their dead to remain longer above ground, after the vital spark is extinguished, than till they can arrange the forms of their inhumation. Being curious to observe their ceremonies upon this occasion, we immediately hastened to the place where the corpse was lying, which was about a mile from Ranghoo. —Arriving here, we found several of the natives on the beach before us, and the body of the deceased bundled up in the clothes he wore at the time he expired; the knees and feet apparently brought close to the body, as in the case of the native who had died on board; and the whole fastened tight round with a belt, and placed on a bank between two poles, which had served to convey it thither. Though the assemblage was large, the number of mourners were few; and of all who were standing beside the corpse, I could see only the widow of Tippahee, and another woman, who appeared seriously affected. These wept bitterly, and were particularly careful that we should not approach too near the body; telling us, with anxious precaution, that it was *taboo*, *taboo*, and shewing violent signs of uneasiness, lest we should advance beyond certain prescribed limits. The other natives who were in attendance, though some of them had all the hideous marks of sorrow inscribed on their faces, felt, I am persuaded, no real concern. One young man, who was probably a near relation of the deceased, had his face lacerated in a frightful manner, and was shedding tears very copiously; but on going up to this mourner, I witnessed in him a most unseemly transition, for he smiled with a degree of vivacious levity, that proved his grief to be only in the revolting semblance. I shook hands with him, and from only smiling at first, he now laughed very heartily; and his behaviour was altogether so inconsistent with the appearance he assumed, that I knew not how to account for it, unless by considering the most doleful testimonies of sorrow among some of these people as nothing more than common-place forms, prescribed by long established usage. But this opinion will by no means apply to the New Zealanders in the aggregate; for no people in existence can feel grief more acutely than they do as a body; and their mourning, though enjoined by

outward custom, is nevertheless sanctioned by the heart. — The women, excepting the two first I have mentioned, evinced, in the present instance, no regret whatever. They laughed and talked away without the least reserve, quite heedless of the occasion, being much more inclined to loquacity and mirth, than to silence or dejection. Several of them asked me for nails, and told me they had thread for sale, which they wished me to purchase."

The Missionary having purchased the land for the Settlement, it became difficult to have the deed of sale properly signed. The contrivance, *pro* signature, was an amusing one: it consisted of "a complete representation of the Amoco, or tatooing of the countenance of Gunnah" (the seller), to which he put his mark as the ratifying symbol. The deed itself is as follows:

"Know all men to whom these presents shall come, that I, Ahoo-dee O Gunnah, King of Ranghoo, in the Island of New Zealand, have, in consideration of twelve axes to me in hand now paid and delivered by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, of Panamatta, in the territory of New South Wales, given, granted, bargained, and sold, and by this present instrument do give, grant, bargain, and sell unto the Committee of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, instituted in London, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and to their heirs and successors, all that piece and parcel of land, situate in the district of Hoshee, in the Island of New Zealand, bounded on the South side by the bay of Tip-poo-na and the town of Ranghehoo, on the North side by a creek of fresh water, and on the West by a public road into the interior; together with all the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to have and to hold to the aforesaid Committee of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, instituted in London, in the kingdom of Great Britain, their heirs, successors, and assigns, for ever, cleared and freed from all taxes, charges, impositions, and contributions whatsoever, as and for their absolute and proper estate for ever.

"In testimony whereof, I have to these presents thus done and given, set my hand at Hoshee, in the Island of New Zealand, this 24th day of February, in the year of Christ, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

"Signatures to the grant,

"THOMAS KENDALL.

"J. L. NICHOLAS."

Though

Though New Zealand does not present many varieties, either of the vegetable or animal creation, yet the natural productions of the country deserve some notice. Few flowers adorn its soil; and though intersected by fine rivers, and with a climate congenial to almost all the plants of Europe, the pine-tree of various majestic kinds unknown to us, flax (*phormium tenax*), and fern of monstrous growth, appear nearly to occupy the earth, and constitute the staples of the population. The wood is sold, the flax is manufactured into their clothing, the fern-root is their staff of life, and is converted into excellent bread.

Their manner of preparing it is very simple: after leaving it in the fire for some time to be heated sufficiently, they take it out and pound it with a mallet till it becomes quite soft, and fit for chewing. Being thus prepared for use, the cooks throw it round in handfuls to the Chiefs and other persons, who chew it till all the saccharine or nutritive matter is extracted, and spitting out the fibrous part, they go on again, and continue in this manner till they have satisfied their appetites. The fern-root, when hot, has a pleasant sweetish taste, and on being steeped in water deposes a glutinous substance resembling jelly.—If experiments were made with this root among ourselves, it might at times be eminently useful in wild districts where it abounds, and where the scarcity of bread is soonest and most severely felt.

The other cultivated products of New Zealand were chiefly gourds, cabbages, turnips, Indian corn, potatoes, and coomeras or sweet potatoes. In several places wheat and peas, derived from European intercourse, were growing in a flourishing state; and peach trees also succeed to perfection. The coasts abound with fish, and the fisheries are marked out with stakes, as if each division was a separate property. Snappers, bream, parrot-fish, benecootos, excellent crayfish, and a singular fish called cokidie or spear-fish, are mentioned by Mr. Nicholas. The latter is about the size of a perch, and shaped very like it, except the head, which is rather oblong, like that of a pig; its skin is quite rough, and behind its head it is armed with a sharp bone,

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about two inches long, which it can extrude and sheath at pleasure.

No venomous reptiles could be found at New Zealand. The wild-dog, the rat, the bat, and two species of seal, fill the catalogue, with, perhaps, the guana, though it was not distinctly ascertained, and the alligator, which one of the Chiefs described as having *heard of* in the interior. Among the birds, that delightful songster, the pœ, with its pendant tuft of white feathers, of which a drawing is given in *Cook's Voyages*, and an organ bird, thought to be peculiar to this country, and unequalled in the sweetness and variety of its notes, are particularised; and besides these, a curious duck, innumerable parrots and paroquets, large pigeons called kookoopas, and a number of small birds of beautiful plumage, as well as sea-fowl, contribute to the animation of New Zealand. The insect tribes are very limited in number, and present no novelty worthy of specification.

The population is low; infinitely beneath the proportion which the soil could support. Sore eyes is a general complaint; the venereal disease, tabooing the sick, and various other causes, contribute to prevent the increase of the people. The traveller saw, however, only one deformed person, though multitudes were covered with scars and ulcers.

Mr. Nicholas strongly enforces the advantages that might accrue from the importation of the flax of New Zealand (which has been successfully cultivated in the department of La Drome, in France); and after being absent four months, narrates the return of the expedition to Port Jackson, having left a settlement in the Bay of Islands, which promises to civilise the country, and render it of importance as a place of trade, and of interest as a place where intellectual talents, moral virtues, and Christian duties, are superseding savage ignorance, barbarous crimes, and superstitious horrors.—*For a part of this article we are indebted to "The New Times."*

21. *Considerations on the Doctrines of the Evangelical Clergy; and on the probable Effects of Evangelical Preaching: a Sermon, preached at Frome, Somers-*

Somersetshire, on Monday, June 2, 1817, at the Visitation of the Rev. Charles Sandiford, Archdeacon of Wells: by the Rev. Richard Warner, Vicar of Norton-St.-Philip's, Somerset, and Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts. *With an Introduction and Notes.* 8vo, pp. 66. Longman and Co.

THIS energetic Preacher, anxious that the spirit in which this Sermon is written should not be misconceived, very candidly observes,

"It was such, I trust, as becomes a Christian; a Minister of the Gospel of Peace; and a fellow-labourer in the vineyard, with those whose religious views it takes the liberty of discussing. Its subject regards *principles*, rather than *persons*: and, while I feel myself compelled to differ from the *Evangelical Clergy* (as they are now named) *toto cælo*, both in their views of the doctrines of the New Testament, and in their ideas of the manner and matter proper for public religious instruction, I can clearly see, and cheerfully acknowledge, the many claims which they present to my respect and esteem. I respect their sincerity, and unwearied exertions in 'the way' which they conceive to be the right one: I respect their purity of life, their irreproachable morals, and their sanctity of manners: and I esteem them 'for their very WORK'S sake;' for their being so 'zealously affected' towards the poor, the sick, and the miserable; and for that devotion of their thoughts, talents, and time, to the performance of the duties of their important and responsible calling, which they almost universally display. But, as the Apostle said of the Church of Ephesus, though 'I know thy works, and thy labour, and thy patience, and how thou canst not bear with them that are evil, nevertheless I have somewhat against thee:' so, they who think with myself will still find deep matter of regret in reflecting, that all these labours are directed to the diffusion of a religious system, which does not appear to harmonize with the *tenor* of the Gospel, nor with the *principles* of the *Established Church*; or to promise the improvement of the *morals*, or the promotion of the *happiness*, of mankind; and will, consequently, consider themselves as bound, by *fair argument* and *temperate discussion*, to unveil its defects, and oppose its growth. I say, by fair argument and temperate discussion, because the character of those with whom we differ, and the sacredness of the point in question, demand thus much of us; because, no approach can be made to the *truth*, except through

the path of candour and good-will; and, more than all, because, as the immortal Hooker justly remarks, 'there will come a time, when three words uttered with charitie and meeknesse, shall receive a farre more blessed reward, than three thousand volumes written with disdainfulle sharpnesse of wit.'"

22. *A Collection of the several Points of Sessions' Law*, alphabetically arranged, contained in Burn and Williams, East and Hawkins, Addington, Const and Nolan, *Writers on Justices' Law*; designed to assist Magistrates to refer to these several Authorities; to supply the Clergy with professional Information, and to enable Vestries to transact the Business of their respective Parishes. *The Statutes continued to 57 Geo. III. 1817 inclusive.* By the Rev. S. Clapham, M.A. Vicar of Christ Church, &c. and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Hants. 8vo, pp. 486. Butterworth.

WE had not examined a great part of this compilation before we concluded that its Editor had prefixed to it an incompetent title. It is called "A Collection of the several POINTS of Sessions' Law, &c." and such it is; but the book is equally useful to private gentlemen, as to the Magistracy, the Clergy, and Vestries. The Editor has judiciously arranged and collated all the learning of Blackstone on the subjects of Descent, Inheritance, Blood, Half-blood, Privileges and Restraints of Feme Coverts, Rents, Wills, &c. &c.; but of this he has given no intimation whatever, except the following notices in his Preface:

"I considered that the Book might be rendered singularly serviceable to the Clergy, and to Country Gentlemen, who, in the words of Sir W. Blackstone, are 'of all men, next to common lawyers, indispensably obliged to apply themselves seriously to the study of our municipal Laws.' The Clergy will find under the articles Benefice, Chaplain, Degrees, &c. &c. all the information interspersed throughout Blackstone: the Merchant, the Farmer, &c. will derive no less information in their concerns."

Again, "Gentlemen, Merchants, &c. will, it is presumed, receive much information respecting Servants, Agreements, Intestate Property, Tenants, Wills, Executorships, Estates, Freehold, Copyhold, Entailed, Leases, &c. under the several heads, which cannot be found in Blackstone by general readers without patient research and laborious investigation."

We

We therefore suggest to Mr. Clapham the propriety of altering the title of his book, in order that country gentlemen and merchants, who form a very considerable and respectable part of the community, may be induced, from its title-page announcing its contents, to possess themselves of a work which embraces the several subjects wherein both the landed and moneyed interests are so nearly concerned.

We shall give a few instances, from which our readers will be enabled to judge whether the contents of the book are not worthy the attention to which we have represented it as entitled.

“ 6. Child punishable if able to distinguish. BURN, Infants. WILLIAMS, Forcible Entry III. Infants. ADDINGTON, Informations 3266, Murder 4992. BLACKSTONE, b. 1. c. 17. [464]; b. 4. c. 2. [22.] HAWKINS, c. 1. s. 8; c. 64. s. 35. LAW DICT. Infants, Riot.”

“ 24. Child in mother's womb, or posthumous, Will made before marriage, birth of amounts to revocation. It takes land by descent, though in that case presumptive heir may enter and receive profits till birth of child, which seems to be the only interest it loses by its situation. BLACK. b. 1. c. 1. [130, note 9]; b. 2. c. 11. [174, note 4.; 175, note 5.]; c. 14. [208, note 5.]; c. 23. [376, note 4]; c. 32. [502, note 6.]

“ 25. Child may bind himself to pay for necessary meat, drink, apparel, instruction, &c. but if with a penalty for payment, obligation invalid; may buy necessaries, but not borrow money to buy. BURN. Infants, II. BLACK. book 2. c. 30, note 3: vide book 4. c. 17. last note.

“ 26. Child dying intestate without wife or issue, father succeeds to whole of property; if no father, mother equal share with brothers and sisters. BLACK. b. 2. c. 14. [212, note 7.]

“ 27. Child having estate left by parents, and dying and leaving his sister his heir, parents having at any distance of time another son, he shall take the estate as heir to his brother. BLACKSTONE, book 2. c. 14. [208, note 5.]”

The Editor produces 40 points under the head of Child; the references to which, as our readers will perceive from the above quotations, could not easily be found except by a Lawyer.

Under the title *Descent*:

“ 6. Descent: Person purchasing Estate, and it descends to his son, who dies without issue, whoever succeeds to it must be of the first purchaser of the family: first purchaser is he who ac-

quired it by any method except that of descent. BLACKSTONE, b. 2. c. 14. [220.]

“ 7. Descent: Estate coming by to son from his mother, no relation of his father shall be his heir; and if estate from his father, no relation of his mother: for his father's kindred have none of his mother's blood, nor have his mother's relations a share of his father's blood. Estate descending from his father's father, the relations of his father's mother shall not be admitted, but only those of his father's father. BLACKSTONE. book 2. c. 14. [222, 3.]”

Under the head *Estate* much information is derived, interesting to those who are in possession or expectation of property. Upon the several subjects embracing the Descent and Disposition of property, upon trusting servants, purchase of goods, commons, inclosures, woods, and whatever concerns Country Gentlemen, Mr. Clapham has, as we have already stated, collected all the information contained in the Commentaries of Blackstone, besides references he has made to other Authors.

The following point is well worth the attention of people of property, and of all who have litigious neighbours, tenants, and connexions.

“ PROSECUTOR giving notice of trial, but withdrawing record without giving notice in due time, Prosecutor to pay Costs. BURN. Certiorari II. K. v. Bartram.”

This is to be met with in one author only, and under a head where few would expect to find it.

The Clergy will gain much satisfactory information under the heads *Benefices, Chaplains, Church, Degrees, Marriage*, and all others relating to the sacred order. Scarcely any thing, we believe, is omitted, contained in the writers above-mentioned, which is necessary to be known either for the security of their personal interest, or the discharge of their professional duty. On the subject of *Marriage*, a young Clergyman, by consulting this work, may learn many things with which he might otherwise be totally unacquainted.

“ 1. Marriage by Banns to be published in an audible manner, 26. G. II. c. 23. BURN; vide Marriage throughout in 21st edit.; in 22, Poor Settlements, ix. 4. ADDINGTON, Marriage 3878.

“ 2. Notice to be given to Minister in writing of names and residences seven days before first publication. s. 2. ADDINGTON, Marriage 3879.

“ 3. Mar-

" 3. Marriage: one or both parties under age, Minister exempt from censure, unless have notice of dissent of parents, or guardians, or banns publicly forbidden. s. 3. ADD. Marriage 3880. BLACK. b. 1. c. 15. [437, note 8.]

" 4. Extra Parochial-place being without Church or Chapel, banns to be published in adjoining Church—where no Church or Chapel, or none wherein divine service is celebrated every Sunday, deemed extra-parochial. s. 4. 6."

" 7. Marriage to be solemnized in the presence of two witnesses; if by licence, one or both parties under age to be expressed in register. s. 6."

" 9. Marriage, whether by banns or licence, after solemnization, no evidence to be received to prove non-residence. s. 10. ADD. Marriage 3882."

" 11. Marriage-act, bastards within, who require consent of father, guardian, or mother, if under age, when not married by banns. Vide Bastard I. 3. supra."

" 13. Marriage, one party of age, the other an infant, marriage not void but voidable at infant's election. ADD. Infants 3261. BLACK. b. 1. c. 15. [436, note 5.]

" 15. Marriage by licence, either of parties not being a widower or widow, and under the age of 21, without consent of father, or, if dead, of guardian of such of parties under age, null and void. s. 11. ADD. Marriage 3883."

On the subject of Church Livings much necessary information may be gathered.

" 5. Benefice, collation to, when Ordinary is Patron, and confers the Living; presentation and institution in this case one and the same act, so that there is no fresh presentation till another vacancy; but not full against the King till induction. Upon institution, the clerk may enter upon premises, house, and glebe, and take the tithes, but cannot grant, or let, or sue for them, till induction. WILLIAMS, Dissenters, iv. [2.] BLACK. b. 1. c. 11. [391.]

" 8. Benefice vacated, successor appointed, appointment shall have retrospect so as to entitle him to profits from the instant vacancy commenced. BLACK. b. 2. c. 16. [261.]

" 12. Benefice becoming void by death, or cession through plurality of Benefices, Patron to take notice of vacancy; but by resignation, deprivation, or Clerk refused through insufficiency, Bishop to give notice to Patron. Lapse not to accrue to Metropolitan or the King. BLACK. b. 2. c. 18. [278.]

" 15. Benefice, exchange of, one presented, instituted, and inducted, and the other presented and instituted, but dies

before induction, exchange not being completed—for entry must be made on both sides—the former shall not keep his new benefice. BLACK. b. 2. c. 20. [323.]

" 19. Benefice, presentation to, not to be recovered by the clerk, who is afterwards to have the advantage, for before institution and induction he has no right; and therefore as he can suffer no wrong is entitled to no remedy. BLACK. b. 3. c. 16. [252.]

" 4. Bishop generally called the Ordinary; but the Ordinary includes every Ecclesiastical Judge who has the regular ordinary jurisdiction independent of another. BLACK. b. 1. c. 11. [383, note 18.]

From the above extracts Gentlemen, and the whole body of the Clergy, will see the knowledge they may severally acquire by what the Editor injudiciously terms "Sessions' Law." His chief view, however, in this Publication seems to be, to "enable Justices to possess themselves at once of the information they are seeking; then to take a comprehensive view of the subject, and deliberately to weigh whatever the several authors have written upon it." He has therefore arranged alphabetically, that is, he has collected, somewhat in the form of a Dictionary, the several *points*, and also the several cases arising from them, which Justices may have occasion to consult; and from this alphabetical arrangement every point and case are instantly found, thus preventing both delay and disappointment.

In order that our Readers may the better comprehend the plan of this Work, we will lay before them what Mr. C. has said under the head *Abuse*. On the subject of Abuse, Defamation, Slander, &c. Justices are, probably, more teized than on any other.

" 1. Abuse no breach of peace: in actions for words, if damages no more than 40s. costs no more than damages: those who contend in Justice's presence may be bound to the peace, but not for mere words. BURN, Abuse I. Assault I. Justices V. Riot. I. Slander, Surety for the Peace IX. WILLIAMS, Affray I. Assault I. Surety IV. V. VII. (26) Words. ADD. Affrays 72, Assault 267, Costs 1607, Slander 5269, Words 6759. BLACK. b. 3. c. 7. [104], c. 8. [125, note 5], b. 4. c. 11. [146.] HAWK. c. 21. s. 13. c. 61. s. 3. c. 69. s. 1. c. 63. s. 2. LAW DICT. Assault, Surety, Trespass."

That the Justice may satisfy himself and the party who applies for his protection,

tection, Mr. Clapham has supplied him with no fewer than 27 references.

"2. Abuse: full costs may be given in Courts Baron in actions for words, though damages under 40s. ADD. Costs 1607.

"3. Abuse: action for within two years after injury committed, 21. Jac. 1. c. 16. BLACK. b. 3. c. 20. [307.] Vide Action, 3 infra."

It will certainly occur to every one, that all the Writers upon Justices' Law have observed the same alphabetical arrangement: but this Publication possesses an advantage to which no other pretends, that of uniting under one head all that has been said by Burn and the several authorities throughout their several works, and all collected into one focus.

We will give another instance, which shall be that of *Commitment*. A Justice upon such an occasion would turn in Burn, Williams, Addington, to *Commitments*, with which he would, perhaps, rest satisfied. Whereas, Mr. C. refers him in Burn, besides *Commitment*, to 14 different heads, all of which elucidate in several instances the points asserted. In Williams he will find, exclusive of *Commitment*, seven, and in Addington six references: to which we are to add a whole chapter, both of Blackstone and Hawkins; a reference to Nolan, and to Tomlin's Law Dictionary, under *Commitment* and *Surety*. We do not say that all these references are equally and essentially necessary; but it is very obvious that every Justice, upon a subject so important to himself, would express himself dissatisfied rather with too scanty than complain of too full information.

"1. Commitment must be legal, or escape no felony; to express the cause; if to House of Correction, and time and manner not expressed by Statute, to be kept to hard labour until the next Quarter Sessions, or until by due course of Law: two Justices may discharge, Justice who committed to be one, 17. G. II. c. 5. s. 32. BURN, Introduction II. (28-31.) Bail. III. IX. (1. 2.) Commitment III. Confession, Conviction, K. v. Simpson, Forcible Entry V. Gaols III. Surety for the Peace VI. Vagrants VII. K. v. Rhodes. Time. WILLIAMS, Commitment V. (n.) VIII. Confession, Conviction, K. v. Cooper, v. Simpson, Forcible Entry IV. Game XIV. Pallant v. Roll, (n. Bennet v. Talbois.) Vagrants IV. (n.) K. v. Rhodes. ADD. Commitments 1414, Escapes 2354, Habeas Corpus 2780, House of Correction 2151, 2, Informations 3266, Overseers 4181, Rogues 4828, 4854. BLACK.

b. 4. c. 22. throughout. HAWK. b. 2. c. 13. throughout. NOLAN, c. xxxv. (3.) LAW DICT. Commitment, Surety: Vide 16. 17. infra, and Correction House of 14, and vol. II. Poor xi. 2."

Mr. Clapham has been careful to arrange and collect the definitions of terms, and to mark their distinctions: for instance, the distinction between an *Inhabitant* and a *Sojourner*: this point seems not to be mentioned by any of the Writers to whom Mr. C. has referred, except Mr. Nolan. Now it might be necessary, in case of a marriage, of relief, &c. to ascertain with precision the distinction; through ignorance of which a Clergyman might act very erroneously, Overseers be unable to act at all, and Justices as unable to afford them information. The great usefulness of this compilation is, to bring before the reader the very subject or word he is considering, and then to lay before him the various authorities.

The Editor has further adapted his work to the use of Vestries: in directing which, it will be found singularly useful. It will enable them to transact the business of their Parishes without assistance from Justices, and thereby relieve them from much trouble and investigation.

We are persuaded that many Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace will, in consequence of this Publication, be induced to qualify, who would otherwise have felt some hesitation to act. It seems indeed to contain every thing necessary to be known upon the several subjects to which it professes to refer. Mr. Clapham may congratulate himself upon finishing a work which must have required the utmost labour and perseverance.

There are interspersed many observations and cases in the form of notes, which will be very useful in directing young Magistrates. At the end of the Poor Laws in vol. II. the Editor has proposed an alteration on the subjects of Apprentices, Public-houses, Examinations, and Removals of Paupers and Vagrants.

"Should these subjects be taken up before the great business of the revision of the Statutes is entered upon, the saving will be sensibly felt, and universally acknowledged; many poor children will be preserved from starving at home or cruelty abroad, and many heart-broken wives from sorrow and despair: the vagrant who literally lived without God in the

the world may, by good advice, and prudent persuasion, be brought to a belief and a profession of Christianity, and thus end his days in peace and comfort."

Mr. Clapham professes his conviction that the Laws respecting the subjects he has mentioned above can only by one means be rendered efficacious.

"Associate the Magistrates, and in some instances, as tipling, apprenticing poor children, and vagrancy, the Incumbents of the several parishes, with the Churchwardens, Overseers, and Constables: let them meet one Sunday, or two several Sundays in the year, previous notice being given, in one or two Churches in the division, and severally take an oath immediately after divine service, in the presence of such of the congregation as may choose to witness the solemnity, that they will, as required by certain Statutes, diligently and uniformly discharge the several duties therein enjoined—and the Acts will be put in force. Unless recourse be had to some such measure, all Laws embracing these subjects will, I am persuaded, be inefficacious."

To adopt such a measure, would be to introduce a singular, but probably a very happy innovation, into the administration of Justice. Were the Magistrates, the Incumbents of Parishes, and Parish-officers, solemnly engaged to discharge certain duties for the good of the community, abundant advantages would doubtless result from such an association.

We have spoken of this work with high approbation as to its extensive utility; but we do not mean to represent it as perfect. On the contrary, Mr. Clapham has put many of his Points together, as in *Commitment*, which we have quoted, very carelessly, sometimes scarce intelligibly; which in him is very reprehensible, because his former Publications evince a comprehensive knowledge of the English language. Notwithstanding this defect, which extorts our animadversion, and which is not at all palliated by considering the work merely as a book of reference, we are persuaded that the collection of the several Points of Sessions' Law is a work so extensively useful as the Magistracy of the Kingdom could scarcely have hoped to have seen executed.

23. *Remarks on the Life and Death of the fam'd Mr. Blood; giving an Account of his Plot in Ireland, to surprise Dublin Castle; several Transactions in his Head Quarters in the City,*

Rescue of Capt. Mason of Doncaster; Attempt on the Person of his Grace the Duke of Ormond; seizing on the Crown and Sceptre in the Tower: coming into Favour with his Prince; Concern about his Grace the Duke of Buckingham's Sickness, Death, and twice Interment. 4to, pp. 34. Smeaton.

THIS is an elegant Re-print of a scarce and curious Tract, first published in 1680, and now edited by Mr. George Smeaton, the ingenious Printer of it; who announces an intention of publishing, in the course of the ensuing Spring, "*Biographia Minima; or, Lives and Portraits of the most remarkable Dwarfs;*" a Work which is in forwardness; but "the Editor would still be highly gratified by any communications that Gentlemen may please to honour him with."

24. *The Episcopal Coins of Durham, and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the Reigns of Edward I. II. and III. appropriated to their respective Owners. By the late Benjamin Bartlet, F.A.S. A new Edition, with Notes and Illustrations, by John Trotter Brockett.* 8vo, pp. 14. Charnley, Newcastle.

A NEAT re-publication of a Tract originally printed in the "*Archæologia*," and printed in the present form at the suggestion of a few of the Editor's friends, and principally for distribution among them.

"What we have been able to learn of the Life of Mr. Bartlet, the Author, is extremely scanty. His father was an eminent apothecary at the town of Bradford, where Mr. Bartlet himself followed the same profession, before his introduction to London by the celebrated Dr. Fothergill*. After a successful practice of some years in the Metropolis, Mr. Bartlet's health began to decline; he then resigned his business to a Mr. French, who had been his partner. In 1764 he was elected a Member of the Antiquarian Society, and was their Treasurer at the time of his death.

"The present Essay is the only thing which Mr. Bartlet ever actually published, although he prepared "*Manduessedum Romanorum; or, the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Manceter,*" &c. since printed in Mr. Nichols's '*Topographical Antiquities.*' We must not, however, forget to mention that he received the public thanks of

* "This great medical character served his apprenticeship with Mr. Bartlet, sen." Dr.

Dr. Nash, for the communications he made to the History of Worcestershire; and that Mr. Gough also, in his advertisement prefixed to the History of Thetford, published in 1789, acknowledges himself to have been indebted to '*that able master, Mr. Benjamin Bartlet,*' for the arrangement of the Coins.

"Mr. Bartlet died of a confirmed dropsy on the 2d of March, 1787, in the 73d year of his age; and was interred in the Quakers' Burying Ground at Hartshill, in the county of Warwick. Mr. Bartlet had an excellent and numerous collection of Coins; his knowledge in all the different departments of Numismatology being most extensive. He had likewise a good Library, and also a great variety of antient Seals, Celts, and other Antiques; all of which, as well as his Coins, came to the hammer shortly after his decease. But, indeed, what collections are there, in the present times, which ultimately escape that fatality?"

25. *The Code of Agriculture, including Observations on Gardens, Orchards, Woods, and Plantations. By the Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Founder of the Board of Agriculture.* 8vo, pp. 588. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones.

THIS appears to be a Work in which the theory and practice of Agriculture is completely identified. This Code of Agriculture, which actually embraces all its laws, any Practical Farmer may consider as his Encyclopædia, and a complete Library, for the reasons given by the able Author of this Work, who observes in his Introduction,

"That, from the numerous improvements which have recently been made, and the great increase of knowledge which has of late years been acquired in the art of Agriculture, the difficulties attending the practice of an improved system of Husbandry have in a considerable degree been removed, and its principles so much simplified, and so well understood, that the time has at last arrived, when it is possible, with propriety, to undertake the arduous task of drawing up

'A Code of Agriculture.'

"Till the present period this could not have been attempted with any well-founded hopes of success; for so many able and well-informed individuals had never, in any former æra, directed their attention to agricultural pursuits; so much capital had never been previously employed in the cultivation of the soil;

so many practical farmers had never before published the result of their experience and observations on agricultural subjects; nor had those minute operations, on the due execution of which the success of the Farmer must in a great measure depend, been ever formerly so distinctly pointed out. Hence the superiority of the present period for such an undertaking."

After a great number of valuable materials had been amassed in consequence of the institution of the Board of Agriculture, the Author acknowledges

"That the publication of a Work like the present was in his contemplation, and that nothing could be more desirable than to reduce the substance of the whole into so moderate a compass that it would require neither much expense to purchase, nor much time to read.

"To enable any person to undertake such a task as the present, it was not alone sufficient that he had access to books, however numerous, or however valuable the information they might contain. It was necessary for him also to converse with Farmers; to discuss the various subjects connected with Agriculture with practical men; to survey their farms; to examine their various practices on the spot; to compare the systems of different countries; and, above all, to be himself a Farmer—and that on a great scale. These advantages have not been wanting on the present occasion.

"After considering deliberately how the proposed plan could best be executed, the following appeared to the Author the most simple and the most comprehensive that he could devise:

"I. To consider those *preliminary points* which a Farmer ought to ascertain before he undertakes to occupy any extent of land—as Climate, Soil, Subsoil, Elevation, Aspect, Situation, Tenure, whether in property or on lease, Rent, burdens on, and size of the Farm.

"II. To enquire into the nature of '*Those means of cultivation which are essential to ensure its success.*' These are—Capital, Regular Accounts, Arrangement of Agricultural Labour, Farm Servants, Labourers in Husbandry, Live Stock, Implements, Agricultural Buildings, command of Water, Divisions of Fields, and Farm Roads.

"III. To point out '*The various modes of improving Land,*' by cultivating Wastes, Enclosing, Draining, Manuring, Paring and Burning, Fallowing, Weeding, Irrigation, Flooding, Warping, and Embanking.

"IV.

"IV. To explain '*The various modes of occupying Land*' in Arable, Culture, Grass, Gardens and Orchards, Woods and Plantations; and

"V. To offer some general remarks on the means of improving a country, by diffusing information, by removing obstacles to improvement, and by positive encouragement."

In the body of this Work general principles alone are dwelt upon; but where particular information is necessary, it is inserted in notes, and some points requiring minute details are considered in the Appendix.

The Author, having utility, rather than any claim to originality in view,

"Has availed himself, in addition to the publications of the Board, of whatever useful information he could find in preceding writers on Agriculture, of acknowledged merit and authority, and has not hesitated to adopt their language and modes of expression, where they were distinct and perspicuous."

As an Author of several useful Works, and as the Founder of the Board of Agriculture, Sir John Sinclair has been known many years, during which his studies and pursuits have been exactly such as have invariably tended to qualify him for the execution of the present Work. His whole course, as an Agriculturist, has been marked with that degree of firmness and perseverance that seldom or never fails in attaining its object. His "*Statistical Account of Scotland*" was the grand preliminary to all the improvements he afterwards meditated. Its object was, to obtain parochial information; and it was begun and carried on under circumstances the most discouraging. In the space of less than ten years Sir John Sinclair wrote to each individual of near nine hundred Clergymen, more than thirty different letters of solicitation; when, after making with various success an infinite number of applications to persons of all ranks, after bestowing in particular a multiplicity of small favours on the Clergy of the Scottish Church, after enduring much from the selfish prejudices and literary pride of those whose papers he received and published, Sir John at last finally accomplished, at the expense of several thousand pounds, the compilation and publication of "*A Complete Statistical Account of all the Parishes*

in Scotland," comprehended in 20 volumes octavo, and containing, for almost every one of about nine hundred parishes, a different article by a different author, which being made in form of answers to the queries proposed, required much alteration before they could be thrown into a connected composition.

Sir John's primary object was to obtain an account of the present state of each parish, without overlooking its Antiquities; yet he found that the Clergy were more inclined to fill their papers with these dry details than any other information; as many of them could not conceive that the common and familiar things constantly passing before them, such as the form of a plough, &c. could possibly possess aught worthy of being solemnly recorded in print! Thus to the labour of a Hercules, it was necessary for Sir John Sinclair to add the patience of a Job. These, however, were only a part of the task undertaken by our Author, with a view to the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, his most favourite object.

In the meanwhile, as all the experience of his public life contributed to enhance his first ideas of the importance of public, and especially of rural œconomy, in the progress of his Statistical Enquiries he gained new knowledge, which essentially contributed to strengthen the previous bias of his mind. The examples of a Board of Trade, and of a Scottish Board for Improvements, Manufactures, and Fisheries, suggested to him the idea of the institution of a Board of Agriculture. Upon its institution, under the administration of Mr. Pitt, Sir John Sinclair was chosen to be its President, and Mr. Arthur Young was nominated to the office of Secretary. Sir John resolved that this Board should not be subject to that ridicule of inactivity which Mr. Burke had thrown out upon a celebrated occasion against the Board of Trade. He instantly produced plans, which merited the approbation of the members of the Board, for engaging it in the most vigorous exertions to improve the agricultural state of the British Empire. It was upon his suggestion that the Board opened its office, in order to communicate every information which Farmers might solicit by correspondence, to assist their

their practical operations; and on the other hand, from practical Farmers to receive every communication of new and peculiar facts or principles, the result of personal knowledge or experience.

The improvement and useful diversification of our principal tame animals, the introduction of new vegetables, and the perfection of the seeds and culture of such as Britain before possessed; the abbreviation and melioration of all the modes of rural labour; the reduction of all waste lands under tillage, and the making every field susceptible of perpetual fertility and cultivation; the instructing the Farmers of one district by adding to their knowledge the enlightened examples of others; the improvement of the utensils, the domestic accommodation, the promotion of the morals and the intelligence of the people by whom the labours of husbandry are to be carried on: all these entered as so many objects into the views of Sir John Sinclair for the prosecution of the Board of Agriculture. As he was the author of these plans, so the burthen of carrying them into execution, for a time at least, fell upon him alone. As a Member of Parliament, he supported them with great ardour and perseverance; and a Bill for facilitating the legal subdivision and inclosure of common fields was one of the first-fruits of his application. Thus Sir John alone, like the discoverer of a rich mine, was the first to promote a practical demonstration of the immense augmentation of the wealth of Great Britain by agricultural improvements only. What was theory in him nearly thirty years ago, has since become the experience of the whole Nation.

A number of communications upon various agricultural subjects; a first edition of Reports of the State of Husbandry in all, or almost all, the Counties of Great Britain; a second and enlarged edition of not a few of these Reports, were communicated by Sir John to the world through the press. An annual grant of a few thousand pounds from Parliament, a subscription by the Members of the Board, and what copy-money was to be obtained by the sale of the books, were among the first resources for

the expenditure of the Board of Agriculture. Possibly the prospect of realizing all his views, which began to be no longer doubtful to persons of enlarged and sagacious minds with the unusual activity of the President, were features not approved of by Mr. Pitt; and Sir John was removed from that Presidency, in which it was his delight to serve, in order to make room for Lord Somerville.

But notwithstanding these discouragements the patriotic ardour of Sir John Sinclair never abated. He was also founder of a Society for the improvement of British Wool, and a Member of the Highland Society for promoting the general improvement of the Scottish Highlands; and in patronizing the endeavours of others he was never accused of that littleness of mind which has stained the characters of too many persons anxious to secure public approbation for themselves. During the pursuit of his favourite object he was nevertheless doomed to hear it repeated, "that Agriculture is not susceptible of being reduced to science; that Farmers are incapable of learning any part of their business from books; that the Board of Agriculture could never make itself useful through the channel of the press," &c. &c. But what a triumph over all these ignorant prejudices has he lived to witness! Still to this ignorance and incredulity, so much to be regretted, there were many valuable exceptions; particularly one of his early biographers, who "had no doubt but the labours of Sir John Sinclair would be hereafter regarded as forming a great æra in the progress of the Science of Public Economy."

After procuring Agricultural Surveys of all the different Counties in Britain, it was understood as his intention "to form a comparatively short but elaborate extract, which should serve as a manual of Agricultural art and science, to be valued by every British Farmer almost as his Almanack and Bible."

The latter, we conceive, though it is to be looked upon rather as an Original Work than an Extract, he has virtually effected in "The Code of Agriculture;" and to Sir John Sinclair may be imputed with singular truth, the praise of

“ Nil actum reputans, dum quid super-
esset agendum.”

It is no flattery to Sir John Sinclair to assert, that by his example he taught some of our greatest Statesmen to appreciate their own interest and that of the Country.

In the Appendix to his “ Code of Agriculture” before us, he observes,

“ In the year 1791-2, Mr. Pitt explained, in a speech on the State of the Nation, what appeared to him the causes of the general increase of the national prosperity which had taken place at that time. That speech is very ably commented upon by Mr. Arthur Young in his ‘ Annals of Agriculture.’ Mr. Young was shocked to find in that speech the greatest, dearest, and most important interests of the kingdom, totally and contemptuously overlooked, as of no sort of consequence in the great scale of national prosperity.

‘ A Financier,’ he observes, ‘ in giving a general view of the national resources, and dwelling with pride on the public revenue, does not think that Agriculture, which even then paid twelve millions sterling *per annum* in public burdens, worthy even of being named amongst the sources of prosperity.’

“ Mr. Young also remarks, ‘ that the Agricultural interests of the kingdom perhaps never found themselves placed in so contemptible a position as in this speech of the Minister, who, wishing to make the utmost parade of every circumstance that would count in a catalogue of national advantages, totally overlooks every thing connected with land.’ Mr. Young little expected in the course of a few months to be Secretary to a Board of Agriculture, established by the concurrence of the very Minister by whom that speech had been delivered.”

As late as the year 1796 another British Statesman, distinguished for political information (Lord Auckland), delivered a speech in the House of Lords, intending to enumerate the causes to which our prosperity was to be ascribed, without one word of Agriculture.

Upon which Sir John Sinclair remarks,

“ We have hitherto been too much considered as a mere commercial nation; whereas every country possessed of an extensive and fertile territory ought to account the cultivation of its soil as the surest foundation of its prosperity, and the best entitled of all the

sources of that prosperity, to the peculiar attention of an enlightened Government. Such a Government will be ready at all times to remove every obstacle to improvement, if not to promote, by public encouragement, those unceasing exertions, by which alone the whole territory of a great country can be rendered what it ought to be — *one uninterrupted scene of industry and cultivation.*”

Next to the judicious arrangement of the various materials, perspicuity of style appears to be the principal ornament of this elaborate and comprehensive Work; to which a copious Index and a number of Plates are attached.

The Plates annexed to this Work consist of an exquisite Portrait of the Author; a plan of Farms and Farm Buildings; description of the improved Swing Plough; the Grubber, and Mill for making Pot Barley; description of the Corn Stacks with cast-iron pillars; engraving of the Cradle Churn; description of a Wheel for raising Water; table of the Scotch mode of cultivating Turnips in Drills; engravings of an improved Granary; the Binot and the improved Binot; Drill Barrow and Drill Harrow; description of the Flemish Binot; description of the Barrow for sowing Grain in Drills; description of the Drill Harrow.

26. *Reflections and Resolutions proper for the Gentlemen of Ireland, as to their Conduct for the Service of their Country, as Landlords, as Masters of Families, as Protestants, as descended from British Ancestors, as Country Gentlemen and Farmers, as Justices of the Peace, as Merchants, as Members of Parliament.* 8vo, pp. 224. Dublin, re-printed 1816.

“ THE very curious and interesting Work which is now re-printed, and intended for a wide and gratuitous circulation, is also of uncommon rarity; there is not a copy of it in the Library of Trinity College, or in any of the other Public Libraries of this City, which have been searched on purpose. The profoundly learned Vice-Provost, Doctor Barrett, never met with one; and many Gentlemen well skilled in the Literature of Ireland, who have been applied to for information on the subject, are even unacquainted with the name of the book.

“ That a Work of such exceeding merit should be so little known in these days, might at first appear singular to those

those who do not know that another work of the same Author* is equally scarce, and that all the copies of it were called in with the most sedulous activity: at this distance of time, we have not the means of ascertaining the motives which may have actuated the Writer to suppress his works, after having printed them †; but we must lament that the wise and patriotic measures, so eloquently proposed, had not been diffused amongst the Gentlemen of Ireland, and acted upon by them, with the same ardour that animated the respectable Author. If such had fortunately been the case, how would the Country and its natives have flourished, and what a contrast would the present times have afforded! It is with the sincerest and purest hopes that much positive, not ideal good, will arise from its circulation, that it is now revived; and if those into whose hands it may fall will, in their respective situations, conscientiously endeavour to attain what yet remains to be done, the expence and labour of its publication will be esteemed to have been well employed.

“Of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Madden, the reputed Author of this book, but few memorials exist at this day; and yet he was a man of whom the great Samuel Johnson said ‘*His was a name IRELAND ought to honour.*’ After very extensive and long-continued inquiries, the only authentic information respecting him that could be found, was in that valuable repertory, Nichols’s *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. II. pages 31 and 169; and in Grosley’s *Tour in England*, 3 vols. 12mo, *Dubl.* 1772, vol. II. p. 260. He is also mentioned in the new edition of the *Biographia Dramatica*, by Jones, London 1812, vol. I. page

478, and in Lempriere’s *Universal Biography*. Not one of these Writers mention the Work now re-printed—a proof of its excessive rarity!”

Of this useful volume, and of its excellent Author, we shall speak further in our next. The benevolent Republisher, Mr. Thomas Pleasants, is already introduced to our Readers in p. 113; and in our Poetry, p. 161.

27. *Answer of the Protestants to His Excellency the Catholic Board, on occasion of the Protocol, transmitted to them on Thursday, Dec. 4, 1817; and of an Article in No. LVII. of the Edinburgh Review.* 8vo, pp. 47. Scott, Dublin.

THIS pamphlet is by the Author of “Yorick’s Letters,” (vol. LXXXVII. ii. 52); and has excited considerable interest in Dublin. It is an answer to a very able and Jesuitical address of the Roman Catholics; and its view is to unite ALL the Protestants against the Jesuits; and, though ironical, it is sarcastically argumentative.—The Address came out about two months ago in all the Dublin Newspapers, the Government ones not excepted, and was immediately censured, by “Yorick,” in “The Correspondent” (the chief Government Paper); and the Edinburgh Reviewers having since joined the standard of the “Addressers,” they are also answered in the pamphlet now re-printed with corrections and additions.

28. *A Sermon to the Distressed Seamen on board the Abundance and Plover Store Ships, and at the London Workhouse, Bishopsgate-street, preached on Sunday,*

* “The title of this very rare book is ‘*Memoirs of the Twentieth Century: being original Letters of State, under George the Sixth, relating to the most important events in Great Britain and Europe, as to the Church and State, Arts and Sciences, Trade, Taxes, and Treaties, Peace and War; and the character of the greatest persons of those times, from the middle of the Eighteenth, to the end of the Twentieth Century, and of the World. Received and revealed in the year 1728; and now published, for the instruction of all eminent Statesmen, Churchmen, Patriots, Politicians, Projectors, Papists, and Protestants,*’ in six vols. 8vo. London, 1733. There was something very mysterious in the History of these Memoirs, which were addressed in an ironical dedication to Frederick Prince of Wales, and only one volume of the work appeared. One thousand copies were printed, but in less than a fortnight 900 copies were delivered up to Dr. Madden, and in all probability destroyed. The late Mr. Tutet had a copy of it, and never heard of another, although he made many inquiries after it. A second is in the curious library of Mr. Bindley, of the Stamp-office, London; and a third was sold in Dublin, at the sale of the library of Dr. Kearney, Bishop of Ossory, in June 1815, to Mr. Triphook of London, for 8*l.* 2*s.* It is believed that the present ‘*Reflections,*’ are equally scarce, and much more valuable and interesting to Irishmen.”

† “A well-informed Writer, in a Review of this book, in *The Dublin Weekly Gazette*, Sept. 28, 1816, shrewdly suggests the reason—That, in 1738, Sir Robert Walpole was in the zenith of his power; and every one knows that Minister’s antipathy to free political discussion; and to this country [Ireland] thriving at the expence of England.”

Jan. 18, 1818, *after Morning and Evening Service.* By James Rudge, *M. A. F. R. S. of Limehouse.* 12mo, pp. 28.

A PERSPICUOUS and appropriate Discourse, from Psalm cvii. 23, 24.

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters.

"These see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep."

In one of his notes, the good and indefatigable Preacher says,

"On board the Abundance store-ship, there were about 200 sailors, upwards of 100 on board the Plover, and in the London Workhouse about the same number. The whole of these poor men conducted themselves during service with the utmost propriety; and a brave and distinguished officer of the British Navy, who accompanied me on this interesting occasion, together with three or four gentlemen of the Committee besides, assured me, that in his life, most of which had been passed at sea, he never witnessed more decorum, and a greater appearance of devotion! For my own part, I was never more gratified by any thing than by the conduct of these brave fellows; and if any serious impressions were wrought, and any good effects produced, I shall consider myself abundantly remunerated, and ascribe the whole praise to that ALMIGHTY BEING, to whom all praise, and glory, and adoration, are due! I repeated my visit, on Sunday, Feb. 1, and read prayers and preached to the men on board the Sapphire, Nautilus, Dasher, Plover, and Abundance, receiving ships; and nothing could exceed the attention and gratitude with which I was heard! Many hundred copies of this sermon had been distributed on board the different vessels in the preceding week, and I was assured by the commanding officers, that each man was very thankful for his copy, and was often seen reading it, either to himself, or to a few around him. Many of them pressed around me, and gave me their blessing, both on entering and on leaving the ships; and such a sincere and unpurchased homage of the heart I received, I hope, with a proper spirit of gratitude, as I am sure I returned it, with many a secret prayer to Heaven for their present and everlasting good!"

29. *Anselmo, a Tale; with the Departure of Bertha; and other Poems.* 8vo. pp. 42. Longman and Co.

THE Hero of the Poem is introduced meditating on his own sorrows, as he returned at midnight to his lonely habitation from a ramble on the sea-shore on the coast of Spain.

—————"Oft the Ocean dark
Of grief had tost, and nearly whelm'd
his bark.
Deep in his bosom had the scathing war
Of jarring passions set the searing scar;
He left his mother earth—so Rumour
said, [his head;
Ere twice ten years had circled round
Prey to the Gamester's fascinating crew,
To them as wisest, best of friends he flew.
Perchance no pitying hand was nigh, in
time [crime;
To check his footsteps in the way of
He ran his course, till mad with certain
loss, [to cross:
Desperate, he dared the worst his fate
In maddening mood he reach'd the fatal
Hall [lost—his all!
Of Vice—and, frantic, staked—and
'Twas then he left with sickening soul
the earth [tion—birth;
That gave him—now that irksome por-
He reached Iberia's shore, and long had
stood [blood;
Beneath her banners in the field of
But now withdrawn from off that stage
of strife, [life;
That scene of never-ceasing trouble—
With one, the faithful sharer of his lot,
He sought a plain, but peaceful home—
a cot."

During his accustomed walks, a neighbouring Lord, who had in vain endeavoured to seduce Anselmo's wife, effected his purpose by brutal force. The wife, unable to survive the cruel outrage, takes poison. Anselmo, assisted by some neighbouring peasants, kills the Ravisher, and afterwards dies weeping over the grave which contained his wife's remains.

Such is the story, not inelegantly related, by a Bard, who is evidently an admirer of the Byron school.

The smaller Poems are also deserving of commendation.

30. *Case respecting the Maintenance of the London Clergy further considered; by John Moore, LL. B. Rector of St. Michael's Bassishaw, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's, London.* 8vo, pp. 32. Nichols and Co.

IN olden times the Great Seals were not unfrequently committed to the custody of an eminent Churchman. Had the Author of this well-digested "Case" lived in those days, the ability which he has here shewn as an Ecclesiastical Lawyer would fairly have qualified him as a candidate for that high and important office. He has honestly and forcibly stated the pretensions of his brethren; and has demonstratively proved his various assertions.—Q. E. D.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Feb. 2.—The subjects for the Prizes given by the Representatives in Parliament for this University, for the present year are—for the Senior Bachelors: *Antiquæ Musicæ species et natura*.—Middle Bachelors: *Inter Græcos et Romanos Historiæ Scriptores comparatione facta, cujusnam stylus imitatione maxime dignus esse videtur?*

The subjects for Sir William Browne's gold medals for the present year are—for the Greek Ode: *In Obitum Illustrissimæ Principissæ Carolettæ Augustæ, Georgii. Walliæ Principis Filiæ*.—For the Latin Ode: *In Memoriam Ricardi Vice-comitis Fitzwilliam, Musei Fitzwilliam Fundatoris munifici*.—For the Epigrams: *Magna Civitas, Magna Solitudo*.

Porson Prize: The passage fixed upon is Shakspeare, Henry VIII. Act 3, sc. 2. beginning with—

“Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear,”

and ending with—

—————“He would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.”

which is to be translated into Iambic Acatalectic Trimeters, according to the laws laid down by the Professor in his Preface to the Hecuba of Euripides.

Cambridge, Feb. 6.—Dr. Smith's Prizes to the two best proficient in Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy, amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. J. G. S. LEFEVRE, of Trinity College, and Mr. J. HIND, of St. John's, the first and second Wranglers.

Nearly ready for Publication:

Poems, Latin, Greek, and English: to which is added, an Historical Enquiry and Essay upon the Administration of Government in England during the King's Minority. By NICHOLAS HARDINGE, Esq. M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, &c. Collected by his Son, GEORGE HARDINGE, Esq. M. A. F. R. S. and F. S. A. In one volume 8vo.

A Second Part of Mr. CHAFIN's Anecdotes of Cranbourn Chace.

Numbers III. and IV. of the Improved Edition of STEPHENS's GREEK THESAURUS. The vacancies yet open have been occasioned by the decease of Subscribers. The price, to such as were not on the original list, has been already raised; and the Editors, according to the advertisement to No. III. mean, it should seem, shortly to raise it again.

An Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall, in the County of Stafford, and of the most remarkable places in the immediate Neighbourhood. By Sir THOMAS CLIFFORD,

Bart. and ARTHUR CLIFFORD, Esq. Embellished with five Engravings, of which three are from original paintings: 1. Of the famous Judge Littleton; 2. Of Viscount Stafford, who was beheaded in 1682; 3. Of Walter first Lord Alston. In 4to.—Also,

Collectanea Cliffordiana: In three parts, 1. Anecdotes of Illustrious Personages of the name of Clifford; 2. Historical and Genealogical Notices respecting the Origin and Antiquity of the Clifford Family; 3. Clifford. By ARTHUR CLIFFORD, Esq.—These two Works have been printed at Paris; and besides their intrinsic merit, afford a favourable specimen of the present state of Printing and Engraving in France. 8vo.

The Rev. GEORGE YOUNG's History of Whitby, and Streonshalh Abbey; with a Statistical Survey of the Vicinity to the distance of Twenty-five Miles.

A new History and Description of York, in two 8vo volumes; comprising the valuable part of Drake's Eboracum, and much entirely new matter, from authentic documents. By W. HARGROVE.

The Introduction to “The Beauties of England and Wales.” With an Appendix of Additions and Corrections; and a List of the principal Books relating to Topography and Antiquities. By JAMES NORRIS BREWER.

The First Part of a Series of Engravings of the most remarkable Remains of Antiquity or Curiosity in Southampton; forming a complete illustration of Sir H. C. Englefield's “Walk.”

An Aquatinta Engraving of a Design for a Cenotaph to the memory of the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe Cobourg; with a View of Claremont in the distance.—Size, 20 inches by 15.

Observations on Greenland, the adjacent Seas, and the North-West Passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated by numerous Drawings; 4to. By Mr. BERNARD O'REILLY, who in the Summer of 1817 undertook a voyage to Davis's Straits as Surgeon on board a whaler, for the express purpose of scientific pursuits.

Narrative of a Voyage to Senegal in 1816, undertaken by order of the French Government; comprising an account of the Shipwreck of the Medusa Frigate, the sufferings of the Crew, and the various occurrences on board the Raft, in the Desert of Zaara, at St. Louis, and at the Camp of Daccard, &c. &c. By I. B. H. SAVIGNY and A. CORREARD.

A Volume of Sermons, by the Rev. JOHN MARRIOTT, M. A. of Exeter.

Introductory Lecture to a Course on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of

of the Ear, as delivered at the Royal Dispensary. By Mr. CURTIS.

A Collection of the Poems of ARTHUR BROOKE, esq. of Canterbury.

A descriptive Poem, by Mr. S. P. THOMPSON, of Liverpool, intituled, "Birkenhead Priory," a beautiful Ruin on the opposite shore.

Harvest, a Poem, in two parts, illustrated by an Engraving; to which will be added a few other Poetical Pieces. By CHARLOTTE CAROLINE RICHARDSON.

Antonia, a Tale, with other Poems; chiefly written in Malta during the interesting period of the Plague.

The First Volume of a complete Translation of Ovid's Epistles. By EDWARD D. BAYNES, Esq.

Preparing for Publication.

A Selection from the Writings, in Prose and Verse, of the late Mr. Justice HARDINGE; many of them never before printed.

A Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast: with numerous Engravings. 8vo.

La Scava; or, some Account of an Excavation of a Roman Town on the Hill of Chatele in Champagne, discovered in 1772; with the addition of a Journey to the Simplon, by Lausanne, and to Mont Blanc, through Geneva. By the Rev. STEPHEN WESTON.

Notitia Architectonica Italiana; or, concise Notices of the Buildings and Architects of Italy, arranged for reference of the Traveller and Architect. By JOSEPH GWILT, Architect, F. S. A. and Author of a Treatise on the Equilibrium of Arches.—The same gentleman has for a considerable time past been engaged on a Translation of Vitruvius, which will shortly appear.

A Work on Pompeii, in Eight Parts, from original Drawings taken on the spot in 1817 by GEORGE TOWNLEY, esq. accompanied with Plans and Elevations, and a Map of the Campagna Felici.

A new Picture of Rome; or, an interesting Itinerary, containing a general description of the Monuments and most distinguished Works in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, both Ancient and Modern, of that celebrated City and its Environs. By MARIEN VASI, Roman Antiquary of the Etruscan Academy of Cortona, &c. With Views of Buildings, and a large Plan of Rome.

The Scripture Testimony of the Messiah. By Dr. J. P. SMITH.

A Volume of Sermons, by Dr. D. DEWAR, of Aberdeen.

A Translation from the Greek of Jamblichus' Life of Pythagoras, or Pythagoric Life; accompanied with a Translation of the Pythagoric Ethical fragments in the Doric dialect, preserved by Stobæus; and also of many Pythagoric sen-

tences, which have escaped the notice of modern Editors. By Mr. T. TAYLOR.

The First Volume of the "Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay."

A Life of the late illustrious Patriot and Philanthropist, GRANVILLE SHARPE. By Mr. PRINCE HOARE.

An Essay on the Origin and Operation of the Dry Rot; in which the source of the disease is investigated, with a view to establish the modes of prevention and cure on rational principles. With Suggestions on the Cultivation of Forest Trees; and Abstracts of the Forest Laws. By Mr. ROBERT M'WILLIAM.

The Suffolk Garland; a Collection of Poems, Songs, Tales, Ballads, &c. relative to that County.

A Poem descriptive of Southill, near Bedford, the seat of the late Mr. WHITBREAD. By Mr. ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

Cawood Castle, and other Poems. By Mr. PERCY. With Engravings by Finden, from sketches by the Author.

Poems and Tales in Verse, by Mrs. ÆNEAS LAMONT, of Liverpool.

"The Question—Who is Anna?" A Novel. By Miss CROKER.

It appears from the Report of the Russian Bible Society, dated the 18th of June last, that the Committee of the Society had entered into engagements to circulate 40,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures in 17 different languages, making a total of 196,000 copies. The Committee completed in the course of 1816, an edition of 10,000 Slavonian Bibles, 10,000 ditto New Testaments, 5,000 Finlandic, 5,000 French, 5,000 of the New Testament in Samoyede. They were occupied at the date of the Report, with the printing of the following editions, to be completed in the present year:—20,000 Slavonian Bibles; 5,000 ditto New Testaments; 5,000 Armenian Bibles; 3,000 ditto New Testaments; 2,000 Tartar ditto; 3,000 Greek Bibles; 5,000 ditto New Testaments; 2,000 Georgian, ditto; 5,000 Moldavian Bibles; 2,000 ditto separate copies of the Gospel of St. Luke; 2,000 ditto Psalms; 5,000 ditto New Testaments; 5,000 Bibles for German Catholics; 5,000 New Testaments in Latin; 5,000 Estonian Bibles; 2,000 Calmuc Gospel of St. Matthew.—The number of copies of the Bible and Testament distributed in 1816, was 19,431. Arrangements were making for an edition of the Holy Scriptures in stereotype characters, in five different languages. Translations were also making of the Bible into the Russian vulgar tongue, the Tartar and the Carlesian languages; and arrangements were likewise making to obtain translations into the Turkish-Armenian, and Burat-Mongul languages.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Voyage of Discovery.—Government, with a laudable desire to promote the interests of Science, is equipping four vessels for the purpose of exploring the Greenland Seas, which, according to the reports of persons employed in the fishery, were never known to be so free from ice as in the last season. Two of these vessels, under the command of Capt. BUCHAN, late of the Pike sloop of war, just returned from Newfoundland, will endeavour to penetrate to the North Pole; while the other two, under Capt. Ross, will proceed up Davis's Straits, the extent or termination of which is still utterly unknown. The ships are to be ready for sea by the beginning of March.

A brilliant Meteor was observed at Ipswich on the 8th Dec. at three minutes before one o'clock in the morning, about midway between the Bull's Horns: a fiery body was perceived resembling a red-hot ball of iron, four or five inches in diameter, which having passed three or four degrees in a direction between the principal stars of Capella and Canis Minor, burst into a spherial body of white light, nearly as large as the full moon, of so great lustre as scarcely to be borne by the eyes, throwing out a tail about three degrees in length, of a beautiful rose colour, tinged round the edges with blue. It thus proceeded in its course, without apparent diminution, towards the principal star in the head of Hydra (very near the ecliptic), a little beyond which it suddenly disappeared, (it is believed) with an explosion; a rumbling noise being distinctly heard, like that of cannon discharged at a distance, about ten or twelve seconds afterwards. Its duration, as nearly as it could be estimated, was about five seconds, during which it traversed a space of nearly sixty degrees.

The Fine Arts.—An Academy of Art is to be immediately built at *Plymouth*; the money has been subscribed, the ground purchased, and Mr. Foulstone, the Architect, has presented a Design to the Committee: the exterior of the building will be a pure Greek temple. This is the first example in the kingdom of a building exclusively to be built for Students in Art: may its example be followed!

The following easy, simple, and infallible *Method of forcing every Fruit-tree to blossom and to bear Fruit*, has been translated from the German of the

Rev. GEORGE CHARLES LEWIS HEMPEL

(Secretary to the Pomological Society of Altenburgh in Saxony), by George Henry Noehden, LL. D. F. L. S. &c.—

“In my early years I saw my father, who was fond of Pomology, and skilled in that science, cutting a ring on several branches of trees, which already were in blossom, for the purpose of producing, by that means, larger fruit than usual. This was not his own invention, but, as far as I recollect, derived from a French journal. Thirty years ago, when I was a boy, I practised this operation, in imitation of him, and thereby obtained larger pears and plums. In repeating this operation of *ringing* the branches, which I did merely for the purpose of getting larger fruit, I observed that the branches so operated upon always bore the next year. By this reiterated appearance I was led to the idea, that perhaps this mode of ringing the bark might be a means of compelling every unproductive branch to yield fruit. With this view I cut rings upon a considerable number of branches, which as yet showed no blossom; and found, by repeating the experiment, the truth of my supposition indisputably confirmed by experience. The application of this experiment, whereby upon every bough or branch fruit may artificially be produced, is very simple and easy. With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch which you mean to force to bear, and not far from the place where it is connected with the stem, or, if it be a small branch or shoot, near to where it is joined to the larger bough: the cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it, and to penetrate to the wood. A *quarter of an inch* from this cut you make a second cut, like the first, round the branch, so that, by both encircling the branch, you have marked a ring upon the branch, a quarter of an inch broad, between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts you take clean away with a knife, down to the wood, removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood; so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth. But this bark-ring, which is to compel the tree to bear, must be made at the right time, that is, when in all nature the buds are strongly swelling or are breaking out into blossom. In the same year a callus is formed at the edges of the ring, on both sides,

sides, and the connexion of the bark, that had been interrupted, is restored again without any detriment to the tree or the branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon again grows over. By this simple though artificial means of forcing every fruit-tree, with certainty, to bear, you obtain the following important advantages: 1. You may compel every young tree of which you do not know the sort to show its fruit, and decide sooner whether, being of a good quality, it may remain in its first state, or requires to be grafted. 2. You may thereby, with certainty, get fruit of every good sort of which you wish to see the produce in the next year. 3. This method may probably serve to increase considerably the quantity of fruit in the country.—The branches so operated upon are hung full of fruit, while the others, that are not ringed, often have nothing, or very little, on them. This effect is easy to be explained from the theory of the motion of the sap. For, when the sap moves slowly in a tree, it produces fruit-buds, which is the case in old trees; when it moves vigorously, the tree forms wood, or runs into shoots, as happens with young trees. Though I arrived at this discovery myself in consequence of trying the same process with a different view, namely, to increase only the size of the fruit, but not to force barren branches, that were only furnished with leaf-buds, to bear, this latter application being before quite unknown to me; I will, on that account, by no means give myself out for the first inventor of this operation; but I was ignorant of the effects to be produced by this method, and only discovered them by repeated experiments of my own, which I made for the promotion of Pomology. Frequent experience of the completest success has confirmed the truth of my observations. Nor do I think that this method is generally known; at least, to all those to whom I showed the experiment, the effect produced appeared new and surprising.”

Effect of Hot Water on Flowers.—By the following process the lovers of flowers will be enabled to prolong, for a day, the enjoyment of their short-lived beauty. Most flowers begin to droop and fade after being kept during 24 hours in water: a few may be revived by substituting fresh water; but all (the most fugacious, such as the poppy, and perhaps one or two others, excepted) may be completely restored by the use of *hot* water. For this purpose, place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover about one third of the length of the stem; by the time the water has become

cold, the flowers will have become erect and fresh; then cut off the coddled end of the stems, and put them into cold water.

Moveable Axle.—Mr. ACKERMANN has taken out a Patent for a most useful and ingenious invention, *viz.* a Moveable Axle applicable to all Four-wheeled Carriages. Its advantages over the stiff axle are numerous:—A carriage with the Moveable Axle will turn in a much more limited space:—It permits a carriage to be built shorter, and of course diminishes the draught.—It affords complete security against upsetting, and is, in like manner, a safeguard against accidents in turning, the wheels never changing their position, but only their direction.—With the Moveable Axle the fore-wheels can be made much higher, while the body may be hung lower. A high fore-wheel adds much to the beauty of a carriage, while it also greatly reduces the draught, and surmounts obstructions with much greater facility.—It is by no means so liable to break as the stiff axle; and the breaking of the perch-bolt is rendered next to impossible.—A carriage with the Patent Moveable Axle requires but six pieces of timber, including the pole, instead of twenty. This gives the carriage an airy appearance, and reduces the rattling noise.

Lithography.—The art of Lithography continues to make most rapid progress in France, from the rival exertions of Count LASTEYRIE and M. ENGLEMANN: their spirited emulation has done for it what a monopoly would not have accomplished in a century. Under Count Lasteyrie's care, it rivals copper in almost every line of engraving; and possesses, besides, advantages peculiar to itself. A series of Lithographic prints, by Count Lasteyrie, is now publishing at Paris; the second number of which, containing six plates, has just appeared; the sixth plate is written music, or, as the Lithographers denote it, *autographed music*. The method by which this plate is executed displays one of the most important advantages of Lithography: a person writes a letter, composes music, or makes a drawing on paper in the ordinary way, excepting that he uses a peculiar ink; this is transferred to the stone by simply passing it through the press, and the stone, without further preparation, is ready to print off thousands of proofs, all equally perfect. It is this quality of Lithography that has secured its admission into all the French public offices; by its means 60,000 or 70,000 proclamations, in the autograph of the Minister, may be taken off and dispatched before the plate even could be engraved.

SELECT POETRY.

Mr. URBAN,

Dublin, Feb. 7.

THE following Lines were written by a young Lady of sixteen, after having been present at a conversation, the subject of which was the great, and philanthropic charities of Mr. THOMAS PLEASANTS (see p. 113). Your giving them an early insertion will oblige many of your Readers.

TO bless mankind, alleviate their woes,
Kind Heaven one bright excelling spirit
chose ;

Enwrapt that spirit in a mortal frame,
To shine on earth, yet shine avoiding fame ;
Bade the kind gift on ERIN's shores descend,
[friend.

And named it PLEASANTS, human nature's
He feels the power divine which plac'd
him there, [care.

And makes his fellow-men his constant
What though we raise the monumental
stone,

To Heroes dead, for deeds of valour done !
What though we celebrate th' inspired
Bard,

And deem his honours a deserv'd reward !
Oh can such honours, PLEASANTS, e'er excel
Those thou receivest, and deserv'st so
well ?

Can sculptur'd marble such bright joy impart

As the sweet blessings of a grateful heart ?
Can public plaudits such delights bestow,
As praises breath'd by one releas'd from
woe ?

Yet he has rais'd his own * Memorial here,
Sacred to Mercy, and to Pity dear ;
For Pity's self had stood delighted by,
And view'd its rising walls with humid eye ;
And as she gaz'd, had fondly, proudly
own'd,

Her counter-part in PLEASANTS she had
found.

No longer now resounds the anguish'd moan,
Nor struggling Virtue dies forgot, alone.
Now honest Labour lifts his drooping head,
No longer forc'd to beg for daily bread.
Nor starving Industry in rags is seen ;
But joys with grateful heart, and alter'd
mien ;

And feels the wealth bestow'd by gracious
Heaven,

To aid the human race was kindly given
To him, who seeks with eager eye the poor,
And scatters blessings from his liberal
store ;

And now, and ever, shall he sweetly prove,
The blest rewards of patriotic love !

P. M.

* The Stove Tent House, erected at
the sole expence of Mr. PLEASANTS.

GENT. MAG. February, 1818.

Mr. URBAN,

Northamptonshire.

I AM but a mental wanderer over the
interesting Field of Waterloo ; and in
one of those excursions to which we have
often been invited by the prolusions of the
actual Tourist, the following Inscription
to the memory of its fallen Heroes was
composed.

R. E.

ODE,

Written in the year 1817.

By the Rev. R. EXTON.

SWEET, when the strife of time is past,
The weary Pilgrim's rest ;
When o'er his form the fresh sod cast
Lies lightly on his breast :
No orphan there may urge his cry,
No childless parent strain the eye,
No country pour its mingled sigh ;
Yet hallow'd is his grave.

Far sweeter—when the glorious toil
That nerv'd the Warrior's might,
With crested Victory's cheering smile
Hath bless'd his eager sight ;
And Fate's aspiring * shaft hath sped,
And weeping comrades o'er his bed
(High Valour's meed !) their tribute shed—
The slumbers of the brave !

Around the turf where these repose
Shall sweets perennial bloom ;
Their earliest, latest charm disclose,
To deck each verdant tomb :
Here shall stern Honour bend to weep,
Affection here her vigils keep,
And grateful Freedom guard their sleep
From fell Ambition's rage ;
Here meek-eyed Peace shall love to dwell,
And bless the hoary swain
Who points the spot where Heroes fell,
To fix her gentle reign :
And Poësy shall weave for them
Her amaranthine diadem,
While History yields her brightest gem
To grace their deathless page !

CREATION.

(Concluded from p. 66.)

“ WHY veilest thou, with blindness of
thy words,
Thy earthly wisdom ? Where wast thou, O
Man,
When World's foundation, strength confirm'd, I plac'd ?
And Ocean with a zone of deeps I bound ?
And with attractive sympathy of Moon
Struck the returning Tides ? At thy command,
O Man, their starry power do Pleiads shed ?
Know'st thou the womb of Winter, pregnant source

* Death loves a shining mark.—YOUNG.

Of

Of gather'd chill? know'st thou the starry
waste,
O'er which is driv'n the ebon wheel of
Night? *

At thy command, does monarch eagle urge
His pilgrimage? bird of the storm sublime,
That rules the waste, or wilderness afar
Of cragg'd eminence, from which he kens
His treasur'd carnage for the unfledg'd
youth;

The prey sure destin'd for his distant
grasp?

Nature has form'd his destiny for blood,
Allied to slaughter! And terrific chill
Canst thou to gen'rous Cavalry affix?
Whilst the steed lifts in majesty erect
His warrior neck: whilst strikes his rap-
tur'd ear

The cry, and the steel'd thunder of the
fight!

How fierce his strength, and lightning of
his eye!

Lo! whilst the battle sounds along the
vale,

His hoof indignant grasps the subject
plain!"

So spake th' Omnific; the sure day will
come,

When Nature in decay of things shall fall!
And Light, the beauteous garment of the
world,

Shall vanish like the nothingness of dream.
Thy sleepless mercy, Father, shall not fail
In mortal slumber! but remember us;
The image of thyself, remember Man.
Another Light from Nature's chasm shall
blaze

With radiant gem, unborrow'd of the Sun!
In other worlds, illumin'd man renew †
Thy beams, O Spirit: but the plaintive
lyre

(Plaintive in vain to earthly tuneful woe)
May weep mortality: the dust can not
Annihilate our sorrow for the dead,
Kindred regret! Mem'ry survives, and robs
Fell Death his hellish murd'rous wealth,
and still

Enriching cheers with recollective tear
Surviving nature: as the dying eye
Sets in the deep nocturnal of the tomb,
'Twould look and live—What power Di-
vine has fix'd

This passion in our breast? the rainbow
gleam

Of tears! the rosy grace of blush, that
paints

Beauty in shame confess'd, o'er virgin
charm

God hath not breath'd in vain! nor penal
paug ‡!

* The imagery of Nature is introduced
here, after the manner of the descriptive
speech in Job, chap. xxxviii, xxxix, and xl.

† Πνευματικαὶ ἀρεταὶ καταργαζὼν φθῶν
ἀνθρώπων.—NONN.

‡ Conscience.

Lone expiation of mysterious crime,
The inward frenzy of rewarded § guilt!
But comes, and cheers the destiny of Man,
(Dark lot of short-liv'd day!) fraternal
Love ||;

Which, like the softness of the morning
dew,

Whose pearly splendour lingers with de-
light

O'er Sion's heights, and Hermon's silver'd
plains,

Enriching, and enrich'd, adorns and saves.
R. TREVELYAN, A. M.

*On seeing the Marble Statue of the Right
Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL, executed by
F. CHANTREY, Esq. and placed on a Pe-
destal within the Chancel of All Saints
Church, Northampton; the following ex-
tempore Lines were written by GILBERT
FLESHER, Esq.*

SPENCER! alive thy splendid talents
shone [stone;

Pure as thy semblance on this sculptur'd
Embolden'd by the laws, Decision lent

Nerve to each thought, performance
crown'd intent.

C ompton his honour'd seat to thee re-
sign'd; [combin'd,

Encircling friends, in Britain's cause
Renew'd in thee the Guardian of

mankind ¶.

P erceval! with that rare and powerful art
Endow'd, alike to gain and hold the heart;

R elinquishing the paths of legal fame;
C onceding all things to thy Country's
claim;

E ngland, by thee with matchless glory
crown'd, [pion's wound:

Veil'd her proud forehead at her Cham-
A grateful people—couldst thou more re-
ceive? —

L end their warm hearts to make thy
marble live.

LINES

On the Interment of a lovely Infant.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

HERE the beauteous slumberer bear,
Soft, ye Zephyrs, smooth the air;
Earth, thy fragrant breast unfold,
Lightly lay the hallow'd mould.

Twine, ye Woodbines, round his tomb;
Roses, Lilies, lend your bloom;
Yet no flow'rets e'er can shew
Half the charms that fade below.

Feet unhallow'd, shun this shade:

Here an angel-form is laid.

Cherubs here their vigils keep,

Ever watch, and ever weep.

§ Rewarded, "ἀξί' ἀποίνα:"—HOMER.

|| Ver. 1 and 3, in Psalm cxxxiii. in Bibl.
Edit.

¶ William Pitt.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 27.

The customary Address to the Prince Regent was moved by the Earl of *Aylesford*, and was seconded by the Lord *Selsey*. Both of these Noblemen, after dilating on the general grief evinced by the Nation on the loss of the Princess Charlotte, congratulated the House on the information that the prospects of the Country were brightening: our commerce, foreign and domestic, was rapidly improving; our revenue was increasing; and public credit stood again on the most satisfactory and unshaken basis.

Earl *Stanhope* would condemn a factious opposition to those Ministers who had steered the vessel of state in safety through a storm unparalleled in difficulty and danger. Under the present Administration the principles of anarchy and insubordination, so dangerous to society, had been more effectually opposed than ever. Adverting to the military occupation of France, his Lordship stigmatised the French as "the most unprincipled people on the globe—a people who had pursued the career of slaves and robbers, and were now the most abject of the human race." He knew from conversation with the Duke of Otranto, better known by the name of Fouché, that it was his opinion, the instant Buonaparte was set loose, the Bourbons would cease to reign, and the fall of that family would ensure a war against the rest of Europe; and the renewal of such a contest as that we had lately been engaged in must be attended with inevitable destruction to this country.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* would not propose any amendment, though he could concur with only that part of the Address which related to the death of the Princess Charlotte. He insisted that no evidence of any thing like an organized conspiracy had been discovered, which called for the suspension of the Constitution.

The Earl of *Liverpool* shortly replied; when the Address was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, the Speech from the Throne being then taken into consideration, the customary Address was proposed by Mr. *Wodehouse*, and seconded by Mr. *Windham* *Quin*.

Lord *Althorpe* agreed with every part of the Address, excepting that which ascribed the present tranquillity of the Country to the measures of Government; yet on that subject he should not now enter. Delicate as was the topick, he could not, however,

refrain from alluding to the late three successive trials. Mr. Hone's able defence of himself convinced him, as it had convinced three Juries, that he had been guilty of no legal offence. But why was the prosecution continued after a Jury had pronounced a verdict of acquittal?—(*Hear, hear!*)—A Jury was the only competent tribunal to say what was or was not a Libel. The Judge had given his own opinion, in opposition to the Jury, the only competent authority.—(*Hear, hear.*)—The opinion of the Judge was not desired at all on such a question. The evil of prosecutions of this sort was great indeed; but it was not to be compared with the evil of destroying the confidence of the Country in the Trial by Jury.—(*Hear, hear, hear.*)

The *Attorney General* said, that all three Parodies were Libels upon sacred subjects of the Church-service. The object of the prosecution was not punishment, but the prevention of the circulation of the writings prosecuted. It was his deliberate opinion, that he was bound to proceed, unless he were convinced, by the verdict of Not guilty in the one trial, that the defendant was not guilty of the other two Libels.

Sir *Samuel Romilly* condemned the suspension of the Habeas Corpus; and contended, from the proceedings on the trials at Derby, and from the release of many of the Manchester prisoners as far back as September, that the conspiracies so much talked of by Ministers had no existence prior to the passing of the Suspension Bill; but were first hatched about the beginning of June, at the instigation of Government emissaries. The prosecution against Hone was a part of that system on which Ministers came into and remained in office. But the religious cry had not, on this occasion, turned to their advantage. He strongly censured the Parodies; but observed that the Attorney-General had absurdly begun only to prosecute for them months after they had been voluntarily suppressed, and by his repeated prosecutions had contrived to produce a convenient little volume of such compositions to be handed down to posterity.

The *Solicitor General* contended for the accuracy of the statements on which Parliament had suspended the Habeas Corpus Act; and vindicated the proceedings with regard to Hone.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that Papers would on Monday be laid before the House, which would fully justify the measures adopted by the Administration.

After

After a few words from the *Lord Advocate of Scotland*, Lord *A. Hamilton*, and from Messrs. *Bennet* and *Brougham*, the Address was carried unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 28.

Viscount *Sidmouth* presented a Bill for repealing the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, which was read the first time. His Lordship then moved to suspend the standing orders (forbidding the passing a Bill through more than one stage in the same day) with reference to this Bill. Ordered. On the second reading of the Bill, the preamble was read, which, after reciting the titles of the two Acts, one suspending the Habeas Corpus till the 1st of July last, and the other continuing the suspension till the 1st of March next, stated that the continuance of the powers thus granted was no longer necessary.

Lord *Holland* said, that neither in the Trials that had taken place in the Metropolis, at Derby, or in Scotland, had any necessity been proved to exist for the suspension of the Act. There was no proof, in any of the cases that had occurred, of any insurrection, that did not appear to have been fomented by the agents or the spies of Government. After alluding to the trials of Mr. Hone for blasphemous Parodies, and giving it as his Lordship's opinion that, had those Parodies been directed against the Opposition or Reformers, no prosecution would have been instituted; the Noble Lord concluded with declaring, that he felt it to be his duty to deliver his opinion in condemnation of the measures which had been resorted to, without any adequate reason, and upon asserted information, which he was satisfied could not stand the test of real inquiry.

Viscount *Sidmouth* declared, that he was unconscious of any harsh or cruel exercise of the powers entrusted to Ministers under this Act. The responsibility of its execution rested, of course, chiefly with himself; and he could say that he had anxiously endeavoured to do his duty—that he had acted, to the best of his judgment, leniently, but firmly—that he had in view only to prevent the threatened danger, and had not been the means of depriving individuals of liberty any further than as the necessity of the case required. The improvement in the condition of the lower classes, he was happy to say, rendered the further continuance of the Act unnecessary; and although there was no precedent upon the Records of Parliament for repealing an Act of this description, all of them having been suffered to expire, yet he was of opinion that, the necessity having ceased, the Act ought not to be allowed to continue any longer; and therefore, although the period till its expiration was very short, he had determined to move its

repeal. There were still persons at work, in the Metropolis, and elsewhere, endeavouring to excite disaffection; but there was nothing in their attempts that could not be put down by the vigour of the Law, the vigilance of the Government, and the loyalty and activity of the Magistracy. The Noble Lord had alluded to the prosecutions of Mr. Hone. With regard to these, he rejected with indignation all imputation of base motives (for hypocrisy he considered to be a base motive); and placed the prosecutions upon the general feelings against Parodies of that description.

The Bill was then read a second time, the Commitment negatived, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed. The engrossed Bill was brought into the House almost immediately. It was then read the third time, and passed; and ordered to be sent to the Commons.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh*, after an introductory speech, moved Addresses of condolence to the Queen and to Prince Leopold, on the loss which the Royal Family and the Country had sustained in the death of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales.

On the question being put for an Address to the Queen, Mr. *Calcraft* said, he should, though with pain, give his negative to the motion, and should at the same time best discharge his duty by not assigning reasons for his conduct.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* also expressed a similar determination, and was followed by other Gentlemen. No numerical division took place on the subject; but it is remarkable that Mr. Speaker, when the cries of Aye and No had been repeated from all parts of the House, adopted that form of words which is expressive of doubt, and usually leads to a division; “and the Ayes, I think,” said he (casting a glance over the House, and speaking hesitatingly)—“the Ayes, I think, have it.”

The motion was then declared to be carried in the affirmative; and Mr. *Disbrowe* was appointed to carry it to the Queen.

Jan. 29.

A Bill to repeal the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus was brought from the other House, and read the first time.

On the second reading, some conversation took place. Lord *Folkestone* said, that, as far as he could form a judgment, the persons confined on mere suspicion, and discharged recently on recognizances, had been unjustly treated. He could not see the right so to bind them by recognizances.

That right was strenuously maintained by the *Attorney* and *Solicitor-Generals*, Lord *Castlereagh*, and Mr. *B. Bathurst*.

The

The Bill was afterwards read the third time, and passed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in answer to Mr. Grenfell, said, that the Bank had made ample preparations for resuming its payments in cash at the period fixed by Parliament: but the loans now in progress in foreign countries might, by possibility, make it a question for the consideration of Parliament, whether the restriction ought to be further continued, whilst the immediate effects of such arrangements should be in operation.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 31.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Bill for the repeal of the Act of last Session, entitled, An Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Feb. 2.

Viscount *Sidmouth* presented certain Papers relative to the past and present state of the Country. His Lordship would not then move for the appointment of a Secret Committee to examine, owing to the absence of Lord Holland and the Marquis of Lansdowne, who were prevented from attending by the death of the Earl of Upper Ossory.

Feb. 3.

Lord *Sidmouth* moved the appointment of a Committee; which was opposed by the Earl of Carnarvon and the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the ground that it would be a mere mockery to confine the inquiry to the Papers furnished by Ministers themselves; that information of a very different character was requisite; and that the Committee should not only be appointed in a manner different from what it had been heretofore, but that it should have latitude of inquiry, and a power of examining witnesses, or calling for evidence, far beyond the mere reference of Papers furnished by themselves. The Secret Committees of last Session, their Lordships observed, had made their report upon *ex-parte* evidence—and upon *ex-parte* evidence Ministers might get what Report they pleased.

The Papers were then referred to a Committee of Secrecy—to consist of seven Lords, to be chosen by ballot.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion of Lord *Castlereagh*, the Finance Committee of last Session was revived.

On the motion of Mr. Grenfell, who urged the impolicy of continuing the restriction on cash payments, various returns respecting the affairs of the Bank were ordered.

Mr. *Vansittart* said, that as to the restriction, he had alluded to it on a former night as a measure merely probable. If, however, it should so turn out that re-

course to this measure should be found necessary, he should then take the opportunity of giving his opinion more in detail.

Lord *Castlereagh* presented several Papers, purporting to be communications from the Prince Regent respecting the internal state of the Country; these Papers he proposed should be referred to a Committee, to be appointed on Thursday the 5th instant.

Mr. *Vansittart*, in answer to a question from Mr. *Brougham*, stated, that all the papers connected with the Property Tax had been destroyed.

Mr. *W. Smith* moved for an account of the sums received at the Crown-office from Mr. Hone for copies of the informations filed against him, together with the authority on which they were demanded, and the uses to which they were applied. In considering the recent prosecutions instituted against Mr. Hone, he could not help admiring the intrepidity, sagacity, and skill, with which he had conducted his own defence. He had since had an opportunity of conversing with him in private; and he must declare, that he discovered nothing that could tend to give him an unfavourable impression of his character, nothing unbecoming the manners of a gentleman. As for the Parodies published by Mr. Hone, his opinion perfectly coincided with that of the publick in general, that they were highly censurable; and it was not the least honourable part of Mr. Hone's conduct, that, immediately on finding that such was the public impression respecting them, he used every means to prevent the circulation. But those Parodies, however censurable, were not a fit subject to be animadverted on in a Court of Justice. It appeared to him that the free operation of public opinion was the only adequate and proper check to their popularity.

The *Attorney General* opposed the motion, as Mr. Hone had paid no fees but such as had been paid in similar cases since the year 1693. He would not object, if a proper ground was laid for it, to a motion for a general return of the fees.

After some remarks by Sir *F. Burdett*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Bathurst*, and Lord *Folkestone*, Mr. *Smith* withdrew his motion, to renew it in a different shape.

Feb. 4.

Lord *Folkestone* made some observations on recent alterations in the mode of proceeding in the House, as to the manner of publishing the Votes. The change was in some respects convenient; but he saw objections as to the not printing of Petitions, unless the printing of them was ordered by vote. The printing of those Petitions certainly tended to delay the pub-

publication of the Votes; yet it was possible that it might be injurious to the people, and therefore he regretted its tendency in that way. The printing of the Votes of the House was the only regular way in which their proceedings were made public to the Country at large. He should do no more than mention the circumstance, hoping that the House would never be inattentive to Petitioners.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply; in which, on the motion of Sir G. Warrender, 20,000 seamen were voted for the present year; 611,000*l.* for pay; 520,000*l.* for victuals, &c.; and a sum for wear and tear.

On the motion of Mr. Vansittart, an issue of Exchequer Bills to the amount of 25,000,000*l.* was voted; to pay off outstanding bills. Mr. V. observed, that it had been said that, on the 5th of January 1818, they would be at 60 millions; but he was happy to say they were three millions and a half less than that: they amounted only to 56 millions and a half, and a small sum more. On the other hand, it was to be considered that the funded debt had decreased, 19 millions.

Mr. S. Bourne moved for the revival of the Committee on the Poor Laws, with the addition of two new Members, to replace the deceased Mr. Hall and Mr. Rose.

Mr. Curwen condemned the existing system of Poor Laws, as tending to break down the spirit of the people, by making them look to the Poor-rates as a relief and refuge.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that great good had already been done by the Committee; and much benefit might result from further discussion and inquiry, by ascertaining principles, and suggesting improvements, which would be acted upon in the several parishes, although no legislative act should pass on the subject. The Committee was re-appointed.

Sir F. Burdett presented Petitions from Bath and other places, for Parliamentary Reform.

Lord Binning brought in a Bill to establish Lunatic Asylums in Scotland; and Mr. W. Wynn, a Bill to regulate Election Polls.

Mr. W. Smith made his promised motion, for an account of all fees taken by the Clerks of the Crown-office for office copies of informations on *ex officio* prosecutions for Libel, from the persons under prosecution, or their agents, from the 1st January 1816, to the 1st January 1817; specifying the rate at which the charge was made, the total sum in each particular case, and to whose use it was applied. Motion agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5.

The following Peers were appointed Members of the Secret Committee:—The Lord Chancellor, Earl of Harrowby, Duke of Montrose, Earl of Liverpool, Marquis Camden, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Powis, Viscount Sidmouth, Lords Grenville and Redesdale.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

A new Comet was discovered at Marseilles, on the night of the 26th of Dec. last, by M. Pons, in the constellation of the Swan. It presents no extraordinary aspect in its appearances, and is expected to arrive at its nearest point of proximity to the sun on the 3d of March.

The Duchess of Angoulême was the most prominent and interesting personage at the expiatory service of Louis XVI. at St. Denis, on the 21st ult. Her Royal Highness was deeply affected by the melancholy remembrances which it excited; and, on the reading of her royal father's will, she was bathed in tears.

The Speech of Lord Stanhope, in the House of Lords, on the opening of the present Session, (see p. 163) has produced a great noise at Paris. A prodigious number of translated copies of it are in circulation.

We are sorry to announce an attempt made at Paris, on Wednesday the 11th instant, upon the life of the Duke of Wellington. His Grace's carriage was entering the gate of his hotel in the Rue des Champs Elysées, when some wretch, who

seems to have slipped from behind one of the sentry-boxes standing at each side of the gateway, fired a pistol at the Duke, though with so bad an aim that the bullet did not even strike the carriage. The sentries gave the alarm, and the guard turned out; when the villain was pursued by the soldiers, and by servants of the Duke's household; but running off at full speed, he was favoured by the darkness, and got clear away. His Grace heard the report of the shot, which he supposed to arise from the accidental discharge of a musket of one of the sentinels. It is stated, that the Duke had that day given a diplomatic dinner; after which he went to an assembly at the house of Lady Crawford, in the Rue d'Anjou; whence it is conjectured the assassin must have watched his return home, and accompanied his Grace's carriage through the streets; the coachman having observed a man running with all his might, as if to reach the gate of the hotel before the carriage should arrive there. The French Government had assigned to the Duke a guard of honour, consisting of 24 men, and commanded by a subaltern officer.

cer. The Legion of the Isère had furnished the guard on that day. Two sentries are posted at the front of the hotel towards the street, and two others at night towards the side of the Champs Elysées. In spite of these precautions, the assassin had the boldness to steal behind the sentry-box, as was before mentioned, and thence to fire so close to the entrance, while the carriage was passing rapidly through the gateway, that the ball flew across the court-yard, and struck the wall of the hotel. This atrocious enterprise produced a deep feeling of indignation at Paris. The moment the King heard of it, he sent the Duc de Richelieu and the Comte de Cazes to visit the Duke of Wellington at his residence, and to express to his Grace his Majesty's horror at so base an attack upon his person. His Grace received the visits of all the King's Ministers, and of a crowd of other distinguished persons, who came to congratulate him on his escape. A guard of gendarmerie is now placed at his Grace's hotel, and the Members of the Diplomatic Body, and the most distinguished persons of the city, have paid him visits of congratulation. The Duke has not been induced by this attempt to alter his habits in the slightest degree. He rode out the Friday afterwards, accompanied only by one of his Aides-du-Camp.—It is reported at Paris, that Lord Kinnaird wrote to Sir George Murray, from Brussels, engaging that officer to urge the Duke not to expose himself, as strange reports were in circulation from that town. Lord Kinnaird is stated to have expressly declared, that one of the *voluntary* Proscripts now at Brussels (whose name was not on any list) waited on him, and proposed to reveal a plot which menaced the life of the Duke, and to cause the apprehension of an assassin who had never ceased tracking him for the last three months, on condition that his Grace would pledge his word to effect the recal of three exiles, the intimate friends of the spokesman.

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordonance, directing, with a view to the exercise of the Royal clemency in cases deserving it, that the Procureurs General, &c. should render an account, every three months, of the conduct of the Convicts in the different prisons; distinguishing those who had become particularly remarkable for their good conduct and industry, and who should be considered eligible to participate in the Royal clemency.

The trial of Mathurin Bruneau, the pretended Dauphin, at Rouen, occupies a large portion of the Paris Papers. The conduct of the prisoner is represented as gross and insolent in the extreme. His observations in the Court are couched in ungrammatical language, and abound with the most vulgar terms. On the second

day he challenged the President to a trial of his military skill, and called him a *beast*. The trial, however, has at length terminated. Judgment was pronounced upon him on the 20th inst. It finds him guilty of vagabondage, imposture, swindling, and outrageous conduct to the Judges before whom he has been tried; the punishment for which offences is, that he shall pay a fine of three thousand francs to the Government, with three-fourths of the expenses of the proceedings—be imprisoned seven years (two of them expressly on account of his disrespect to the Judges); and on the expiration of his present sentence, he is ultimately placed at the disposal of Government. Finally, as it appeared that the rude pretender was a deserter, the Court ordained, that information of this fact should be sent to the proper authorities, in order that he may be dealt with according to law. On hearing this sentence Bruneau merely said—"I am not less what I am."—Thus this frantic impostor, having met with support from the friends of anarchy, and depending too much on the credulity of the publick, has drawn upon himself the punishment due to his imbecile and extravagant pretensions. Branzon, one of his deluded followers, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and to pay a quarter of the expenses; thus making up the whole of the expenses between them.—The process against this impostor appears to have put into the head of a madman the idea of attempting to play the same game. On the 18th, a well-dressed person, of very good mien, and tall stature, apparently about 30 years of age, went into the Thuilleries, and, following the servants who were carrying in the King's dinner, had nearly got into the dining-hall before he was stopped. He called himself Charles of Navarre, and insisted on speaking to the King. They brought him before the Duke of Belluno, the general on duty, who sent him to the Prefecture of Police. He was there recognized to be a Sieur Dufresne, nephew of an old exchange broker of that name. He has been mad several years, and has been now sent to Charenton, the Bedlam of Paris.

A singular circumstance has occurred with regard to the Law Projet regarding the Press. After being discussed for some days in the Chamber of Peers, and after agreeing, on the last day of the discussion, to the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies, to the effect that the deposit of a work should not be considered a publication so as to subject the author to a prosecution, by a majority of 86 to 74, and also introducing an amendment of their own, the projet was, on the ultimate scrutiny, rejected by a majority of 102 to

59. This strange result is suspected to have been brought about by the Ministers themselves, in consequence of their opposition to the amendment of the Deputies proving ineffectual.

The debate on the law for recruiting the army has closed in the Chamber of Deputies; and the entire law has been carried, on a division, by a majority of 147 to 92. The debate had occupied 21 sittings; and 144 members took an active part in it, either in delivering their speeches, or having their opinions printed and published. The Deputies appear to have been quite exhausted by the protracted discussion of this measure; for they willingly acceded to a proposition made by their President, that it would be expedient to enjoy a repose of some days, and adjourned for a week. The objects of this law are known to be, the formation and maintenance of 150,000 infantry of the line, besides royal guards, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, consisting of 90,000 men more, making the French military of all arms amount to 240,000; a number not immoderate, considering the population, the garrisons, and the neighbours of France. It is, however, openly represented as a renewal of the Conscription, with a few modifications, which change the appearance, but not the nature, of the arbitrary law.—M. Bonald, one of the speakers, in supporting this opinion, insisted, that compulsory service was little better than the Slave Trade, and contrary to the genius of Frenchmen; and that soldiers would never be wanting to defend the Country, if they had reason to love the Government. He then addressed himself to those who argued that national armies must be formed for the support of public liberties; and asked whether the armies of Cæsar and Pompey—of Fairfax and Cromwell—of Buonaparte—were not national armies? And yet did not these very men exterminate all liberty? “Ah! (he exclaimed) ye men of little memory, on whom the lessons of History and the inferences of reason are equally lost: what! are you not afraid that out of the ranks of this very army, of which we are now disputing, some enterprising, audacious spirit may start forth, and, putting his sword in the place of the President’s bell, terminate all our harangues with one word, and inscribe on the door of this assembly—*This Chamber to let?*”

In one of the Departments of France, the fear of the law of Conscription has induced crowds of young persons to hasten to be united in marriage, in order to escape its operation. It seems, however, that this will not now avail them.

An account has been published by the chief of Marshal Marmont’s staff, relative to that officer’s military administration in

his late command at Lyons. It is a tale of spies encouraged—of seditions, which those spies had instigated—of ignorance, which they had basely seduced—and of indiscretion, which, through their means, had been barbarously punished.

The Count de Caze has been raised to the Peerage, “as a reward,” says the Royal ordinance, “for the good and loyal services which he has rendered, and continues to render, the King’s person and the State.” The measure, though not decisive in the eyes of all men as to the political merits of this Minister, indicates pretty strongly the sentiments of the King with regard to him.

French Justice.—Sir W. Drummond, residing aux Aiglades, lent a cabriolet, that he hired by the day, to M. Oliveir, a French gentleman, to return in the evening to Marseilles. This carriage ran over an old woman, and broke her leg; and although there was no person in the cabriolet but M. Oliveir and the servant of the person who let the carriage, Sir W. Drummond has been condemned, by the Tribunal Civil de Premier Instance, to pay 20,000 francs damages.

NETHERLANDS.

Two citizens of Amsterdam have been convicted at Stutgard of seducing persons to emigrate to America, and taking their money, without possessing the means of conveying them thither. They were sentenced to five years’ imprisonment, and a fine of 1,400 florins each.

The Dutch Ministers have submitted to the States General a Bill for repressing the licentiousness of the press, with regard to states in amity with the Netherlands, and the Ministers of such States at the Court of the King of the Netherlands. According to this notable project, all writings *tending* to excite the subjects of Foreign Powers to disaffection, disobedience, or rebellion against their *lawful* Sovereigns, or to bring into contempt the Foreign Ministers, are to be punished; for the first offence, with from three to five years’ imprisonment, and a fine of from 300 to 500 florins; and for the second offence, with the same period of imprisonment, and a fine of 500 florins certain, with other penal consequences. It is obvious, that the real object of such a measure is, to prevent all discussion of the affairs of Foreign Powers.

The Dutch Minister of Customs has proposed to the States General to increase the import and transit duties in that country, on certain articles; which increase, it is worthy of notice, appears to be confined to the manufactures of this country *only*.

SPAIN.

A Treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and Spain, by which Spain, for

for a sum of money, consents to the abolition of the Slave Trade. It was signed at Madrid by Sir Henry Wellesley, and M. Pizarro, the Spanish Minister of State, on the 23d September; and ratified in London on the 22d of October, and at Madrid on the 21st of November last. The Spaniards are prohibited from going to the North of the Line to purchase negroes from the date of the last ratification; and they are prohibited from going to the South of the Line for the same purpose, from and after the 30th May, 1820, when the Slave Trade is to become altogether extinct. The penalties are, confiscation of property, and transportation to the Philippine Islands. Foreigners importing negroes or slaves into the Spanish Colonies are subject to the same penalties. But the most important part of the treaty to Englishmen is the money arrangement. This is the subject of the 3d and 4th articles:

Article III.—His Britannic Majesty engages to pay in London, on the 20th of February, 1818, the sum of four hundred thousand pounds sterling, to such person as his Catholic Majesty should appoint to receive the same.

Article IV.—The said sum of four hundred thousand pounds sterling is to be considered as a full compensation for all losses sustained by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty engaged in this traffic, on account of vessels captured previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; as also for the losses which are a necessary consequence of the abolition of the said traffic.

An article from Madrid states, that the infant daughter of their Majesties of Spain died at midnight on the 9th inst.

ITALY.

M. Blacas, who has been so long at Rome negotiating on religious matters on behalf of France, has, it is said, quarrelled with the Pope's Minister, and is therefore expected to return to Paris.

SWEDEN.

Hamburgh papers of the 14th inst. announce the death of the King of Sweden, in the 70th year of his age. He is succeeded by his adopted son, the Crown Prince, the *ci-devant* French General Bernadotte. Gustavus Adolphus IV. the Ex-King of Sweden, who abdicated the throne in 1809, has been travelling on the Continent, under the title of Count Gottorp; but has recently become a citizen of Basle, and renounced all the privileges, distinctions, and prerogatives, which he had previously enjoyed.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria, according to an account from Vienna, is to resume his old dignity of Emperor of Germany.

An article from Vienna states, that the Imperial patent for creating the son of the

Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, Duke of Modlin, with the title of Highness, and rank immediately after the Archdukes, will speedily be published. It is thought, also, it will be accompanied by the publication of the treaty with Spain, respecting the succession to the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, and the final arrangements relative to the state of Lucca.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Minister at Frankfort has, it appears, made a declaration to the Germanic Diet, stating that the King of Prussia is resolved to fulfil his promise of giving a Constitution to his people; but his Majesty waits to see the state of affairs at the end of another year.

The Prussian Government has made a new regulation, according to which no traveller will be admitted into Prussia by means of passports delivered or signed by Consuls established in foreign countries; and he cannot pass the frontiers unless he be provided with a passport delivered or signed by the Legation of his Prussian Majesty residing in the country from which he comes.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander, in his anxiety to instruct his subjects, has established a Ministry for the special superintendence of that object, under the title of "The Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction."

The Imperial Ukase of the Emperor Alexander has abolished throughout his dominions a barbarous mode of punishment hitherto inflicted upon particular criminals; viz. tearing out or cutting the nostrils.

It is stated from Warsaw, that the Polish troops, hitherto maintained by the Russian treasury, are henceforth to be paid by Poland herself: it is conjectured, that an expence of about forty millions of florins will thus be incurred by the latter kingdom.

ASIA.

Private letters from Bombay communicate the arrangement made with the Peishwah. He cedes to the British Government territories yielding a clear revenue of thirty-four lacks of rupees—25 of them fall to the Bombay Presidency, by our occupation of the country from Panwell, or Panwelly, 27 miles east of Bombay, to Demaun, on the coast north of Bombay—a line of territory about 80 miles. We are to occupy besides, the Bassein and Jambosein, and its dependencies, and also have the Peishwah's share of tribute from Kattywar. The remaining nine lacks of rupees go to the Presidency of Madras. These are provided for by cessions in the Carnatic and the forts of Darwar and Kishelgur. The important fort of Ahmednuggur is also ceded to us with land around it to 2000 yards. Certain pasture-lands are

are also given us for our troops in the Decan. On our parts, we are to augment our subsidiary force to 12,000 men. The Peishwah is also required to maintain 8000 irregular horse and foot, to be officered by Europeans.

AFRICA.

According to the latest accounts from Egypt (say the German papers), the activity of the Pacha is felt throughout that country in every branch of its government. He is said to avow his intentions of shaking off the Turkish yoke, for which end he has collected a numerous army; some say, 80 or 100,000 men, officered in a great degree by Europeans, principally (as the information comes through France), we are desired to believe, by Frenchmen, under whose command is placed the whole of the Pacha's artillery. He aims at great things in naval affairs, by the purchase of two or three frigates; and in commerce and finance, by means of a rigid monopoly of all the produce of Egypt, which he forces from his unhappy subjects at a low price, and sells again for double what it cost him.—Osman Aga, an agent of the Pacha of Egypt in Switzerland, has inserted in the Zurich Gazette a contradiction of the statements made in the German papers respecting the Pacha. He asserts, that the Pacha has no intention of assuming the rights of sovereignty, or of attempting to render himself independent of the Porte.

*“Genoa, Jan. 15.—*The Vice Consul of Sardinia, at Algiers, has arrived here, who relates the following facts:—A Sardinian brig had been captured and carried into Algiers, under the pretence that her papers were not regular. The Vice Consul protested against the capture, and proceeded to the palace of the Dey with his colleagues, the other Consuls. The Dey received them sword in hand, surrounded by his guard. The English Consul presented himself at the same time to complain of acts of violence which had been committed upon his son and his two nieces. They had been stopped in the street; the young man had been thrown into a dungeon, and the two ladies had been conveyed to the seraglio of the Dey, where Turkish dresses had been given to them. The Dey, in a fury, ordered his Captain of the Guards to bring in the young Englishman, whose head was cut off in the presence of his father. The bleeding head was exposed at the gate of the palace, and the English Consul withdrew trembling. The Sardinian Vice-Consul received no other answer to his representation, than an order immediately to quit Algiers, and they took from him his daughter by force.”

Later Paris papers state, that an official account had been received, by the Sardinian Ambassador at Vienna, of the reported outrages by the Dey of Algiers.

The following account, most probably received from that quarter, has since appeared in The Austrian Observer of the 8th instant, the authenticity of which it warrants:—

“A Sardinian brig having been carried into the port of Algiers on the 14th November, the Consul of that nation repaired before the Minister of Marine, in order to appeal against the capture. He was well enough received; but, at the moment when he was about to obtain justice, the Spanish Consul came also to complain about three ships of his nation. Both affairs were then taken before the Divan; the Dey decided that the vessels should be restored, but that the cargoes should be confiscated. All the European Consuls assembled. It was resolved that they should repair in a body to the Dey, and that the Sardinian Consul should address him in Turkish. He spoke to him accordingly in a most energetic manner; but, scarcely had he finished, when the Dey burst out into a violent fury, exclaiming, that he had no need of the sea to support his subjects; that the land was sufficient for them; that if the European Consuls were not content, they were at liberty to embark; that, in short, he was a good Mussulman, and no Christian. During this time, the Captain of the Guards had orders to arrest the nephew and two nieces of the English Vice Consul. They forced them, with the poniard at their throats, to abjure the Christian religion. The place where the Dey gave audience to the Consuls resembled a den of thieves. He was seated on the ground, and surrounded with Janissaries, armed cap-a-pee. The Sardinian Vice Consul, in the midst of sabres raised over his head, protested against the violation of the rights of nations, declaring repeatedly, that he was ready to die for the honour of his Sovereign. His noble demeanour impressed the barbarians with respect. The Dey gave him orders to depart immediately. On the 26th of November, a young girl of five years of age, a subject of the King of Sardinia, and god-daughter of the Sardinian Vice Consul, was seized by the orders of the Dey, and imprisoned with the two English women.”

AMERICA.

American papers confirm the reports brought by previous arrivals, of the Americans having taken possession of Amelia Island, without any resistance. A Spanish prize, with a cargo of slaves, arrived after the surrender of the Island, and was seized by the Americans.

The Baltimore paper states, that the Spanish Authorities at Havana had seized on the United States' vessels in that harbour, as a retaliation on the United States for taking possession of Amelia Island; and that Don Onis had complained very strongly against it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Jan. 29. A new school was opened at *Melton Mowbray* (the dimensions 78 feet in length, by 30 feet 6 inches) for the education of children on the Madras system. The children (180 boys and 210 girls) went from the Church to the room in the order of their classes, accompanied by the Master and Matron, the Vicar, and the Churchwardens, preceded by the Melton Mowbray Harmonic Society. The solemnity began with the Collects daily used, and one introduced upon this occasion; a hymn was sung, accompanied by the band; and a short specimen was given of the mode of instruction. Cakes and wine were distributed to the children, by the ladies and gentlemen of the town. A vote of thanks was given to the Rev. Dr. Ford, for his zeal and attention to the children assembled in the Church for the four months previous; and also to Mr. John Brereton, schoolmaster. A respectable number of gentlemen dined at the Swan Inn, and the day passed with unanimity, and hearty good wishes for the prosperity of the school.

Feb. 5. The examination of the Crown Room and Chest at *Edinburgh*, supposed to contain the Regalia of Scotland, took place; and was attended with complete success. Nothing was found in the room but a large oblong oaken chest, secured by two strong locks, for which no keys had been found. The Commissioners, according to the tenor of their warrant from the Prince Regent, directed the chest to be forced open, which was effected with some difficulty. It was found to contain the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State of Scotland, answering in the most minute particulars to their description in the Instrument of Deposition, 26 March, 1707, which is printed in Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. II. and more correctly in Mr. Thomson's late publication from the Records of the Jewel Office. There was also a silver rod of office, of which the peculiar use is not yet ascertained. The workmanship of the Crown and Sceptre is highly elegant, and in good taste. The Sword, a present from Pope Julius to James IV. is of a pattern corresponding to the excellence of the arts in Italy at that classical period.

Feb. 6. A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at *Coningby*, in Lincolnshire, which lasted some seconds. A noise like the subterraneous firing of cannon, was heard at the time; and the windows of the houses in the town were much shaken.

Completion of the greatest Pedestrian Performance ever recorded.—The 600 miles in ten days, at which task Mr. Wentworth, an Oxfordshire yeoman, failed on the 29th

January, after having performed 456 miles in eight days, was completed on Wednesday night (Feb. 11), at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Howard, at *Knaresford*, who walked over a two-miles' piece of ground, Wentworth having engaged to touch on sixteen counties. This match is beyond the compass of the powers of any horse, and nothing like it has ever before been recorded of man.—The pedestrian finished his work well on the first six days, and he had done 390 miles (30 more than his ground). On Sunday he began to flag with swollen legs, but he did 56 miles. He was 18 hours doing 57 miles on Monday, and bathing had relieved him in some measure. On Tuesday he was 19 hours performing 52 miles, and he was not expected to be able to go on the last day from excessive fatigue. He had 45 miles to win the match, and he started at it at two in the morning, proceeding at first under three miles an hour. At four o'clock, P. M. he went to bed, having done 31 miles.—He had 14 miles to do in eight hours, and he rose again at seven o'clock, and won the match soon after eleven, distressed in a manner not easily to be described. The match was for 200 guineas.

Feb. 14. The cotton factory at *Colnbridge*, near Huddersfield, occupied by Mr. T. Atkinson, caught fire about five o'clock this morning, and raged with such rapidity and violence, that it destroyed the whole, with the machinery and stock in the same, in half an hour. But what is most tragical to relate, there were about twenty-six persons at work, and only nine escaped. Seventeen girls, the eldest about 19 years of age, fell victims to the devouring flames. A boy, about 10 years of age, who was the unfortunate instrument of this most calamitous event, says, that he was sent into the card-room (which is on the ground-floor, but not worked-in in the night), with a lighted candle to fetch some rovings, and, in taking them, some loose cotton lying near, caught fire. He says he ran up stairs to inform those at work, that the factory was on fire, and then ran to the top of the mill, under the idea of greater safety; but, finding such intense heat and smoke, he again descended, and when he came to the stairs, under which the fire was, he laid himself down, and rolled to the bottom, and appears to be the last person who escaped. The two overlookers succeeded in getting all the children to the top of the stairs (which were only a few yards from the door), and some of them were dragged down when the stairs were on fire: the remainder, it is supposed, were so terrified, that they ran back into the mill, and were suffocated,

The

The bargain for the estate of *Strathfeldsay* has at length been completed, and it is now the Duke of Wellington's. There was an obstacle to the negotiation about a month since. Upon a survey of the timber, it was found to be worth £170,000, a sum much exceeding the Duke's expectation, and also beyond the capital which it was agreeable to him to employ in the purchase of wood. Government removed this obstacle, by agreeing to take about £120,000 worth of timber for the dock-yards. The four thousand acres, of which the estate consists, are nearly adjoining, or in the vicinity, of the late Tylney Long, esq. now the property of the Duke's nephew, W. P. L. P. Wellesley, esq. They are also in the neighbourhood of the large property of Lord Langford, a relative of the Duchess. An estate of about 1200 acres, which lies within three or four miles of it, was offered for sale, not long since, and may ultimately be added to the Duke's possessions in that quarter. Another circumstance, which gives an appropriate value to this territory, is its nearness to the military college at Sandhurst, the pupils of which will thus have always in their view the splendid rewards of one, who has rendered eminent services.

A Society is about to be formed at *Ross*, under the designation of the *Kyrlean* and *Philanthropic*, the object of which is to celebrate the birth-day of Mr. John Kyrle (already immortalized by Pope, as the "Man of Ross,") and to raise a fund for the improvement of the walks, and those public buildings which he erected, and, in imitation of that amiable philanthropist, to relieve honest merit in distress. The Members are to be elected by ballot, but not confined to distance.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"*Windsor Castle, Feb. 7.* His Majesty has continued through the last month in a very tranquil and comfortable state.—His Majesty's bodily health is good; but his disorder is undiminished."

Saturday, Jan. 24.

This morning Abraham Thornton was again brought up to the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, on the appeal for the supposed wilful murder of Mary Ashford (see our last Volume, p. 464). He delivered in a long replication, in which he stated the evidence on his trial at Warwick, inferring his innocence therefrom; and concluded by praying, that he may be permitted to wage battle with the appellant, William Ashford; who next craved time to answer this replication; when Thursday the 29th, was fixed for that purpose, on which day Mr. Clarke, on behalf of the appellant, put in an answer to the replication, stating the insufficiency of the replication to justify the demand of wager

of battle, and desired judgment of the Court against that demand, Mr. Reader, for the prisoner, joined issue on this demurrer.—Friday, the 6th of February, was appointed for the argument, which occupied the attention of the Court on that and the following day, when the case was adjourned till the commencement of next term.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

A question of considerable importance was decided by his Honour the Vice Chancellor. The case was a bill filed by Mr. Samuel Batchellor, of Bath, as Administrator of his brother, the Rev. John Batchellor, deceased, late Vicar of Bitton, co. Gloucester, against Mr. Thomas Smallcombe, of Bitton. The principal object of the suit was the recovery from the Defendant of Agistment Tithe for several years, for the pasturage of cattle upon lands of considerable extent, which and been previously in the same years mown for hay, and such hay duly tithed. The Defendant pleaded in bar to setting out any account of such agistment, upon the ground that no tithe is by law due for the agistment of cattle upon lands so circumstanced. The Defendant's Counsel having been heard in support of the plea, and Sir Samuel Romilly and the other Counsel for the Plaintiff, in support of the claim made by the Bill, the Vice Chancellor decided in favour of the plea of exemption. He took a concise but very luminous view of the law on the subject, as laid down by the earliest writers, and in the reported cases; and stated, that they formed an uninterrupted stream of authority, from which we learned, that by rule of the common law agistment tithe was not, in such circumstances, payable. His Honour dwelt at considerable length on four different cases, which have been understood to militate against the exemption claimed, and shewed clearly that those cases had been misapprehended; concluding his judgment by observing he was bound to declare, that the exemption from tithe on which the Defendant had insisted was a rule of the common law, and that if it ought to be remedied, application must be made to the Legislature, Courts of Justice being bound to administer the law as they find it.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

D. Milne, esq. an insurance-broker, was at Lloyd's, this day, transacting his business in perfect health and spirits; at five o'clock he went to the Albion Tavern, and dined with a party of friends. Not coming home at night, messengers were dispatched early the next morning in all directions, to ascertain the cause of his absence. We lament to say, that his body was found in the river at Dock-head, but the cause of the melancholy catastrophe has not been ascertained. The deceased has left a widow and 12 children.

Friday,

Friday, Feb. 6.

A Meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of raising a fund to assist in the building of additional Churches and Chapels in London, its vicinity, and throughout the kingdom generally. The assembly was composed of a numerous body of the higher classes of society, but particularly the most distinguished members of Church and State. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. Among those who took an active part in the proceedings of the day, we observed the Bishops of London, Peterborough, Gloucester, Chester, and Landaff; the Duke of Northumberland, Lords Sidmouth and Shaftesbury, Messrs. Long, Wilberforce, Grant, &c. &c. Nearly the whole Bench of Bishops, and at least 25 Lay Peers were present.—A number of resolutions, for the purpose of carrying the meeting into effect, were then passed.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

The Attorney-General exhibited articles of the peace, in behalf of Lord Sidmouth, against Arthur Thistlewood, lately tried with others in the King's Bench on charges of high treason, for sending a challenge to the Noble Lord, on 2d of February, to fight a duel with him. The Noble Lord was in Court, and the articles were ordered to be filed. On Monday Thistlewood was apprehended, and brought into Court on Tuesday morning. After objecting to the bail required (two sureties in 300*l.* each), he was told that the Grand Jury had found an indictment, and was asked what he would plead to it. He replied "Guilty," and was ordered to be brought up for judgment on the last day of Term.—On the 12th of February the Attorney-General prayed judgment. Thistlewood expressed a desire to withdraw his plea of Guilty, which he had made inadvertently. This was allowed, and he was informed his trial would take place at the Sittings after next term, and that he must be remanded till he could find sufficient bail to the articles of the peace.

Sunday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Bird, aged 84, and his housekeeper Mrs. Mary Symmonds, were discovered murdered, in his house at Greenwich. He had lived a great many years in the town of Greenwich, where he carried on the business of a tallow-chandler, by which he acquired sufficient property to retire from business, and live upon his income, arising from houses, and money in the funds; his wife died about two years ago, and since that time no person has resided with him but his housekeeper. He was a most constant attendant at Greenwich Church, and was always in his place as soon as the service began, accompanied by his housekeeper. This morning, it was noticed by the beadle of the parish and others, that

they were not in their seats in the church as usual. At the conclusion of the service the beadle remarked the circumstance to some neighbours, and they having noticed that the shutters of Mr. Bird's house had not been opened at the usual time, nor had they been opened at that time (noon), the beadle and others went to Mr. Bird's house, knocked at the door and called, but received no answer; they, therefore, had no doubt but something dreadful had happened, and immediately determined on forcing an entrance by the garden at the back of the house. On their entrance into the passage a most shocking spectacle presented itself, in the body of the housekeeper lying near the street-door on her face in a shocking state, her head drove in, and cut open. The horrid act was apparently perpetrated by a large blunt instrument. On proceeding from this scene of horror, another equally horrible presented itself in a parlour adjoining the passage. It was the body of Mr. Bird, who was lying on his back, with his arms stretched, and his head in a more shocking state than that of his housekeeper's, as her wounds were more concealed from view. His forehead was drove in about an inch deep, and the wound as large as a crown-piece. The wounds of Mr. Bird were inflicted also by a large blunt instrument. A candle was found in the passage, close to the housekeeper, and it is supposed the murders were committed late on Saturday, or at least before ten o'clock, as that was the hour Mr. Bird constantly went to bed. There is no doubt but the object of attack was plunder. The keys of the drawers and boxes had been procured, and it is supposed they were taken from the pockets of the deceased; as they were stained with blood.—Every exertion has been made to discover the inhuman perpetrator of this dreadful crime, but hitherto without effect.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

This evening a most atrocious murder was perpetrated on a young woman, named Mary Minting, residing with her father, in Union-street, Middlesex Hospital, by W. Haitch, who had been a labourer in the employment of a fruiterer in Covent-garden Market. It appears, that on the 10th of November last he married her, having another wife; which being found out by the deceased and her friends, he was forbid the house. A letter from him was found in the pocket of the deceased, requiring pecuniary aid, in order to enable him to quit the country: a postscript was attached, wishing to meet her on Sunday evening; and finding that she did not attend the appointment, he went to her father's, and spoke to a lodger, who gained him an interview with the deceased, and they were left talking in the passage in the dark, when he took the opportunity of

perpetrating

perpetrating the horrid deed unobserved, and escaped. The head of the young woman was nearly severed from her body. The murderer, who had for some months past attended Divine Service at the New Jerusalem Chapel in Lisle-street, was there apprehended on the following morning, as he was coming out of the chapel. After examination at Bow-street, he was committed, on the clearest evidence, to the Old Bailey, for trial. The trial was to have taken place on Friday the 20th. About half past eight in the morning, having been called down, with several others, preparatory to their being brought into Court, he took the opportunity of retiring for a minute or two, when he was discovered on his knees with his throat cut, the main artery completely divided, and the razor lying close by on the floor. An inquest was held on the body, whose verdict declared, "That the deceased laid violent hands upon himself, and that at the time of so doing he was perfectly sane and of sound mind." His remains were accordingly thrown into a pit dug out near the centre of the cross-road at the Old Bailey, about eight o'clock on Monday morning.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 28. *The Turret Clock*; a Melo-Drama, in two Acts.

Feb. 5. *The Bride of Abydos*; a Grand Tragic Play, in three Acts, adapted to the Stage by Mr. Dimond.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 4. *The Illustrious Traveller*; or, *The Forges of Kanzel*; a Melo Drama.

Feb. 5. *Fazio*; a Tragedy, by Mr. Milman.

SPRING CIRCUITS. 1818.

NORFOLK—Lord Ellenborough and Mr. Justice Dallas: Aylesbury, Feb. 28. Bedford, March 4. Huntingdon, March 7. Cambridge, March 10. Thetford, March 14. Bury St. Edmund's, March 20.

MIDLAND—Lord Chief Justice and Baron Garrow: Northampton, Feb. 28. Oakham, March 6. Lincoln and City, March 7. Nottingham and Town, March 13. Derby, March 18. Leicester and Borough, March 23. Coventry and Warwick, March 28.

NORTHERN—Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Bayley: York and City, March 7. Lancaster, March 21.

HOME—Baron Graham and Baron Wood: Hertford, March 5. Chelmsford, March

9. Horsham, March 16. Maidstone, March 23. Kingston, March 30.

OXFORD—Mr. Justice Park and Mr. Justice Burrough: Reading, March 2. Oxford, March 4. Worcester and City, March 7. Stafford, March 12. Shrewsbury, March 18. Hereford, March 24. Monmouth, March 30. Gloucester and City, April 1.

WESTERN—Mr. Justice Abbott and Mr. Justice Holroyd: Winchester, March 2. New Sarum, March 7. Dorchester, March 12. Exeter and City, March 16. Launceston, March 24. Taunton, March 28.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1818.

Bedf.—J. Pedley, esq. of Eaton Bray.
Berks.—R. Palmer, esq. of Holme Park.
Bucks.—Geo. Hassell, esq. of Cholesbury.
Cambridge and Huntingdon—Postponed.
Cheshire.—H. H. Aston, esq. of Aston.
Cumb.—M. Hartley, esq. of Rose Hill.
Derbysh.—John Chas. Girardot, esq. of Allestree.
Devon.—Sir W. T. Pole, bart. of Shute.
Dorset.—J. Disney, esq. of Corscombe.
Essex.—J. T. Daubuz, esq. of Layton.
Glouc.—D. Ricardo, esq. of Gatcomb Park.
Heref.—J. Williams, esq. of Wilcroft.
Herts.—George Palmer, esq. of Much Hadham.
Kent.—W. H. Baldock, esq. of Petham.
Lancash.—J. Fedden, esq. of Wetton-house.
Leic.—Sir G. Robinson, bart. of Stretton.
Linc.—J. C. L. Calcraft, esq. of Ancaster.
Monm.—N. Wells, esq. of Piercefield.
Norf.—E. Lombe, esq. of Great Melton.
Northampton—J. Booth, esq. of Glendon.
Northumb.—R. Launcelot Allgood, esq. of Nunwick.
Notts.—H. Walker, esq. of Blyth.
Oxon.—P. L. Powys, esq. of Hardwicke.
Rutland.—R. Peach, esq. of Lyddington.
Salop.—T. Botfield, esq. of Hopton Court.
Somerset.—John Evered, esq. of Hill.
Stafford.—E. T. Nicolls, esq. of Swithamley Park.
Southampton.—R. Goodlad, esq. of Hill-place.
Suffolk.—C. Berners, esq. of Woolverstone.
Surrey.—H. Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle.
Sussex.—J. King, esq. of Loxwood.
Warwickshire.—R. Vyner, esq. of Eathorpe.
Wilts.—Alex. Powell, esq. of Hurdcott-house.
Worcester.—S. Wall, esq. of Hallow Park.
York.—John Yorke, esq. of Richmond.
By the Prince of Wales's Council.
Cornwall.—Francis Hearle Rodd, esq. of Trebartha-hall.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Brighton, Jan. 24. Rt. Hon. F. J. Robinson, and, in his absence, Rt. Hon. T. Wallace, President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations.

Whitehall, Feb. 5. Rt. Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, *vice* Rose, deceased.

Carlton House, Feb. 12. Vice-adm. Sir W. Domett, and Major-gen. Sir John Oswald, Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Whitehall, Feb. 13. Thomas Philip Weddell, Lord Grantham, Lieutenant of the County of Bedford, *vice* Earl of Upper Ossory, deceased.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

F. G. Hampton, esq. Receiver-General of the Droits of the Admiralty, *vice* Sir C. De Crespigny, deceased.

Sir James Mackintosh, M. P. Professor of Law in the East India College, Herts, *vice* Christian, resigned.

William Tooke, esq. Vice-President of the Society of Arts, &c. *vice* Duke of Northumberland, deceased.

Rev. J. G. Bussell, Head Master of Henley-upon-Thames Grammar School.

Rev. R. H. Cumyns, Master of Portsmouth Grammar School, *vice* Bussell.

Rev. T. A. Dale, second Master of Louth Grammar School, *vice* Stopford, deceased.

Dr. Thomas Thomson, to the new Professorship of Chemistry; and Dr. Robert Graham, to the new Professorship of Botany, in Glasgow University.

Thomas Bridson, esq. Registrar of Ferns.

John Radcliffe, esq. LL.D. Vicar-general of Tuam, *vice* Burton.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. Edward Knox, Dean of Down, *vice* Annesley.

Hon. George Gore, Dean of Killala, *vice* Burton.

Rev. Mr. Lawes, Abinger R. Surrey.

Rev. G. W. Green, Tytherington V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. H. Mirehouse, M. A. Easton, alias St. George's V. Somerset.

Hon. and Rev. E. Boscawen, Wootton R. Surrey.

Rev. Joseph Algar, M. A. Orchardleigh R.

Rev. Robert M. Austin, Rowston alias Rolston R. Wilts.

Rev. Francis Swainton, Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. Samuel Picart, Hartlebury R. co. Worcester.

Rev. G. H. Langdon, Burleston R. Dorset.

Rev. John Walpole, M. A. Attercliffe Perpetual Curacy, co. York.

Rev. Brooke Boothby, M. A. Prebendary of Durham; and Rev. John Thomas Becher, M. A. Prebendary of South Muskhams, both in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Notts.

Rev. William Jackson, St. George's New Free Church, Manchester.

Rev. Martin Sandys Wall, M. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince Regent, and Chaplain to the Embassy at Vienna.

Rev. W. J. Kerrich, Pauler's Pury R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Charles Carr, M. A. Burnby R. co. York.

Rev. Henry Pearce, B. A. a Vicar Choral of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Charles Mann, B. A. West Dereham Perpetual Curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. William Easton, Hurstborn Prior V. Hants.

Rev. John Wickens, Manstone R. Dorset.

Rev. George Walker, M. A. Papworth Everard R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Thomas Brownrigge, Boston Perpetual Curacy, near Wetherby.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. T. Fawcett, Greens Norton R. cum Whittlebury C. co. Northampton, with Aynho R.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 3. The wife of Thomas Bates Rous, esq. a son and heir.—*5.* The wife of Rev. William Dent, of Crosby Hall, a dau.—*10.* At Naples, the wife of Thomas Clifton, esq. a son and heir.—*12.* Viscountess Hereford, a son.—At Broome House, Fulham, the wife of Hon. J. W. King, R. N. a son.—*13.* The wife of Rev. Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, a son.—*14.* In Upper Grosvenor-street, r. h. Lady St. John, a dau.—*16.* At Lambton Hall, Lady Louisa Lambton, a son and heir.—*18.* At Battle Abbey, the lady of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. a son.—*24.* In Upper Brook-street, Lady Caroline Wrottesley,

a dau.—In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of Hon. H. Grey Bennet, a dau.—*25.* At Montpellier, Devon, the wife of Richard King, esq. a son and heir.—*26.* At Plymouth, the wife of Rear-adm. Lindsay, a dau.—*28.* At Dublin, the wife of R. S. Carew, esq. M. P. a son and heir.—*29.* At Brighton, the wife of William Bedford, esq. a dau.—At Springfield, co. Warwick, the wife of Maj. Dundas, of Carron hall, co. Stirling, a dau.—*30.* The wife of John Maberly, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Lately.—The lady of Sir L. V. Palk, a son and heir.—The wife of J. H. Tremayne, esq. M. P. a son.—At Ringmer, Sussex, the wife

wife of Lieut.-col. Downman, C. B. a son.—At Prees Hall, Salop, the lady of Col. Sir R. C. Hill, a son.—At Haddo House, Scotland, the Countess of Aberdeen, a son.

Feb. 1. At Fulham, Viscountess Ranclagh, a son.—4. In Piccadilly, the lady of Hon. Drummond Burrell, a son and heir.—In York Place, Portman-square, Mrs. John Maude, of twin sons.—At Bath, the lady

of Sir A. Hood, bart. a dau.—6. At Priors, Essex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Hamilton, a dau.—The lady of the late Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, bart. a posthumous son.—At Edinburgh, the wife of Major-gen. John Hope, a son.—10. At Arthington, co. York, the wife of Col. Davy, a son.—16. The wife of Thomas Hart, esq. of Uttoxeter, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1817, *July* ... James Eckford, esq. of the East India Company's military service, to Diana, third dau. of the late George Wrighton, esq. of Newington house, Oxon.

1818, *Jan.* 3. Charles Hughes May, esq. son of the late John May, esq. of Thornbury Hall, co. Stafford, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Dale Bower, esq. of Whitecotes, co. Derby.

6. T. Hastings, esq. of Lougham, to Anna, only dau. of late Rev. B. Crofts.

7. Rev. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorpe, third son of the late Col. Sibthorpe, of Canwick Hall, co. Lincoln, to Mary Esther, eldest daughter of Henry Ellison, esq. of Beverley.

8. Benjamin Baugh, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Nelmes, sister of the late Richard Nelmes, esq. of Bradley House, co. Glouc.

Rev. William Hildyard, M.A. of Beverley, to Mary, dau. of Rev. William Hett, prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.

10. Capt. Richard Ward, 52d reg. to Harriet, dau. of Rev. G. Warner, late of Newtown, co. Cork, and granddaughter of Sir R. Faulkner, bart.

At Paris, at the British Ambassador's, Maj. F. Fuller, 59th reg. to Emilia, second dau. of Lieut.-gen. F. Fuller.

13. Rev. C. Hill, of Prestwood House, co. Stafford, to Anne, fifth dau. of Rev. Reginald Pyndar, of Areley House, co. Worcester.

14. Christopher Alderson, esq. of Five Elms House, Homerton, to Mrs. White, widow of Lieut.-col. White, late commanding the 86th regiment.

15. At Jersey, Lieut. Cartwright, R. N. to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Mann, esq. of Cork, and niece to the late Bishop of Cork and Ross.

Henry T. Parker, esq. of Castle Rook, Tipperary, to Caroline Edward, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-gen. Burgoyne.

17. Maj. Keane, 7th Hussars, to Anne, third dau. ; and John Grove, M. D. of Salisbury, to Jean Helen, fourth dau. of Sir William Fraser, bart. Bedford-square.

20. Rev. John Storer, rector of Hawksworth, Notts, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Whitmore, esq. M. P. Apley Park, Shropshire.

22. Rev. Septimus Stanley Meggison, B. A. to Martha, only dau. of J. Robinson, esq. of Wendon Hall, Essex.

24. Baron Etienne de Pully, of Chateau de Neuville, near Pontaise, to Miss Elizabeth Norton, of Sloane-street.

28. At Limerick, H. D. Massy, esq. son of the late Rev. C. Massy, of Summer hill, co. Clare, to Mary Johnston, daughter of John Westropp, esq. of Attyflin.

29. Mr. S. Watts, jun. of Grove House, Yeovil, to Miss Baghott, only daughter and heiress of the late William Baghott, esq. of Abergavenny.

31. Col. Sir A. Bryce, Royal Engineers, C. B. to Emily, daughter of the late John Parker, esq. of Muswell Hill.

A. Miller, esq. youngest son of Rev. W. Miller, of Hasfield, co. Gloucester, to Sarah Louisa, widow of the late Judge Ward, of Nevis.

Thomas Camplin, esq. of Bristol, to Catherine, daughter of the late C. Porter, esq. of Ackhurst Hall, co. Lancaster.

Lately. Rev. G. Porcher, eldest son of J. Du Pré Porcher, esq. M. P. to Frances Amelia, daughter of J. Chamier, esq. of Grosvenor Place.

At Bath, Rear-adm. M'Namara, to Hon. Mrs. Carlton, widow of Hon. Lieutenant-colonel George Carlton.

Rev. H. F. Lyle, to Anne, daughter of Rev. Dr. Maxwell, of Bath.

At St. Mary's, Lincoln, Evelyn-Richard Sutton Falkner, M. A. of Southwell, Notts, to Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. Magnus Jackson, B. D.

Rev. Thomas Atkinson, of Hartshead, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late S. Walker, esq. of Lascelles Hall, near Huddersfield.

W. P. Yorke, esq. of Dyffrynaled, co. Denbigh, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir W. B. Hughes, of Plascock.

R. Sadlier, jun. esq. of Sadlier's Wells, Tipperary, to Frances, dau. of Hon. Eyre Massey, esq. of Alta Villa, Queen's County.

Feb. 2. Captain Charles Jones, 15th Hussars, to Charlotte Matilda, only dau. of the late Alexander Annesley, esq. of Hyde Hall, Herts.

4. Charles Willson Arnold, esq. of Martins, Chigwell, Essex, to Miss Basire, of Chigwell Row.

9. By special license, Right Hon. Lord Clive, eldest son of Earl Powis, to Lady Lucy Graham, third daughter of the Duke of Montrose.

O B I T U A R Y.

THOMAS COGAN, M. D.

Died, *Feb. 2.* At the house of his brother, Higham-hill, Walthamstow, having within a few days completed his 82d year, Thomas Cogan, M. D.

This amiable and distinguished man was born at Rowell, in Northamptonshire, in 1736; and was for two or three years at school at Kibworth, Leicestershire, under the late Dr. Aikin, of whom he always spoke in terms of the highest respect.

His first profession was that of a Dissenting Minister. He preached in Holland in the years 1759 and 1760; and at Southampton in 1762 and 1763.

When he was a preacher in Holland he became acquainted with Miss Green, daughter of a merchant in Amsterdam, whom he shortly after married. He afterwards changed his profession for that of Physic; and studied at Leyden, where he took the degree of M. D. He then returned to England, and devoted himself chiefly to the obstetric branch of his profession.

In 1773, Dr. Cogan first directed the attention of his Countrymen to the possibility of recovering persons apparently drowned, by translating the Memoirs of the Society established at Amsterdam for that benevolent purpose; and in the following year, in conjunction with the late truly benevolent Dr. Hawes, by each bringing forward fifteen friends, they jointly founded the Humane Society.

For the first six years Dr. Cogan prepared the Annual Reports of the Humane Society; till, on the return of Dr. Cogan to Holland, in 1780, that duty devolved on Dr. Hawes. Both these Philanthropists had the satisfaction of living to see the opposition, and even ridicule, which Resuscitation at first encountered, entirely die away; and to witness their favourite Institution firmly established, and productive of similar Societies in all parts of the world. The Royal Humane Society will be a standing monument of what may be accomplished by individual persevering exertions in the cause of humanity, and transmit the names of HAWES and COGAN to posterity as benefactors to the human race.

Dr. Cogan was acquiring a rapid fortune in his profession; but, having no children, being moderate in his desires, and possessed of a competency, in 1780 he resigned his connexion to Dr. John Sims, who is at present so eminent in the same line.

On resigning his profession, Dr. Cogan again took up his residence in Holland; and visited Germany, where he wrote his very entertaining Tour. He subsequently devoted his time chiefly to the study of Moral Philosophy, on which subject his

works are justly considered to be equal to any in the language.

His Religious writings tend to shew the justice, goodness, and paternal affection of the Deity, and the consequent impossibility of Eternal Torments.

Dr. Cogan resided some few years since at or near Bath, where, in 1805, he formed a Bath Humane Society.

We know not whether we ought to say, that it is with sorrow we record the death of this distinguished Natural and Moral Philosopher, and most amiable man, at his very advanced age; for, although we never heard that any action of his long life was otherwise than most "becoming," there was in his "leaving of it" much to convert our unavailing regret for an event, which, by the course of Nature, could not have been long deferred, into admiration, and even satisfaction, at his victory which, in his parting hour, he decidedly achieved. He had, the last day of the old year, in a very thick fog, walked from his lodgings in Covent-garden, to visit a friend in St. Mary-axe, which brought on a cough more than usually troublesome; indisposition ensued; and on Saturday, Jan. 24, he was induced to go to his brother's, the Rev. E. Cogan, at Walthamstow. On Sunday, Feb. 1, finding that his end was approaching, he dictated to one of his nephews, who wrote them, farewell letters to three of his most intimate friends: this, said he, is the great trial.—After this he continued to converse, with his accustomed remarkable cheerfulness and vivacity, with his relatives, and smiled in his usual manner when he uttered any thing playful. He said to his brother, and to his nephew who assists him in his school, "You now deplore my condition, but it will soon be your fate also. I am only anticipating you a little while. Suppose your boys were to undergo an examination to-morrow morning, what would it signify that one should go to bed at six this evening, another at seven, another at eight, and another at ten: they would all meet together at the same hour to-morrow."—He conversed with his brother, particularly on the subject of religion, some hours after this, and when not speaking of any thing serious, exhibited the same cheerful cast of mind which accompanied him through life. At length his strength failed, and he expired without a groan.

On the death of Dr. Cogan being announced to a Meeting of the Royal Humane Society, it was unanimously resolved, "That this Court receive information of the decease of Dr. Cogan with feel-

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ings of the deepest regret for his loss; of the most unfeigned respect for his memory; of admiration of his talents, so meritoriously and usefully devoted for the good of his fellow-creatures; and of gratitude for the numerous and important services rendered by him to the Society."

Dr. Cogan's chief Publications are, 1. "Memoirs of the Society instituted at Amsterdam, in favour of Drowned Persons, for the years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771; translated from the original, 1773," 8vo. 2. "The Rhine; or a Journey from Utrecht to Francfort, &c. 1794," in two volumes 8vo, with Plates. 3. "The Works of Professor Camper, on the Connexion between Anatomy, and the Arts of Drawing, Painting, &c. Translated from the Dutch, 1794;" in one volume 4to. with Plates. 4. "A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions: second edition, corrected, 1802," 8vo. 5. "An Ethical Treatise on the Passions, founded on the Principles investigated in a Philosophical Treatise; 1807—10." 2 vols. 8vo. 6. "Theological Disquisitions; or, an Enquiry into those Principles of Religion, which are most influential in directing and regulating the Passions and Affections of the Mind. First Disquisition, on Natural Religion. Second Disquisition, on the Jewish Dispensation, respecting Religion and Morals, 1812," 8vo. 7. "A Theological Disquisition, on the characteristic Excellencies of Christianity; or, an Enquiry into the superior Assistance it affords, and Motives it contains, for the Practice of Virtue, Cultivation of the best Affections of the Heart, and preparing the Moral Offspring of God for permanent Felicity, 1813," 8vo. The last five articles form one complete work, under the following title: 8. "A Treatise on the Passions and Affections of the Mind, Philosophical, Ethical, and Theological; in a Series of Disquisitions: in which are traced, the moral History of Man, in his Pursuits, Powers, and Motives of Action, and the Means of obtaining Permanent Well-being and Happiness, 1813," 5 vols. 8vo. 9. "Letters to William Wilberforce, esq. M. P. on the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity. By a Layman," 8vo. 10. "Ethical Questions; or, Speculations on the principal subjects in Moral Philosophy, 1817," 8vo.

Dr. Lettsom, in the Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society for 1814 (with which was given a portrait of Dr. Cogan), thus notices the literary labours of his learned friend:

"These volumes have acquired distinguished public approbation; but here it is not requisite, at this time, to offer additional eulogy. Reflecting, however, upon the advanced period of life in which some of these have been composed, contemplation is gratified by the splendid display of mental vigour in maturity of age; in the

acumen of the Philosopher, so happily combined with the solidity of the Sage; affording at the same time a pleasing instance of the influence of benevolence, maintaining mental activity; of philanthropy, which, by communicating placidity of mind, prolongs its energies. 'Quietè et purè atque eleganter actæ ætatis placida ac lenis recordatio*.' Hence results that suavity of manners, so interesting in society; those varied and infinite resources of lively conversation, which diffuse rational pleasure, and convey useful instruction. True it is, that familiarity may be exercised without degradation, and elevation of sentiment without cold reserve, or the repulsiveness of ostentation; as the expression of superiority of knowledge may be chastened by suavity of manner; and this is the happy medium, so characteristic of the surviving Founder of the Royal Humane Society."

Rev. HENRY WILLIAM COULTHURST, D. D.

Dec. 18, 1817. Died at the house of his friend John Smyth, esq. M. P. at Heath, near Wakefield, the Rev. Henry William Coulthurst, D. D. vicar of Halifax, in the 65th year of his age.

He was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he commenced A. B. in January 1775, being the second Wrangler of his year; A. M. in 1778; and afterwards elected fellow of Sidney Sussex College, where he continued an active and useful public tutor till the year 1790, when he was presented by the Crown to the vicarage of Halifax, on the demise of Dr. Henry Wood.

He commenced D. D. in 1791, soon after which he qualified as a Magistrate for the West Riding of the County of York.

This Parish, over which Dr. Coulthurst presided with unabated zeal and vigilance more than 27 years, is one of the most extensive and important Cures in the kingdom, having under it fourteen subordinate Chapels, all, excepting the new Church in the Town, which was erected by Dr. Coulthurst himself, in the patronage of the Vicar.

He was a man of very acute understanding, peculiarly turned to philosophical pursuits, of a temper mild and conciliating, active and invincibly patient as a Magistrate, and indefatigable as a Parish Priest; making an annual tour through that extensive district, and preaching in turn at each of the Chapels.

He had a deep and awful sense of Religion, which penetrated his whole character, yet mingled with so much sweetness of temper, with wit so sparkling and inoffensive, and with a *naïveté* so delightful,

* Placid and soothing is the remembrance of a life passed with quiet innocence and elegance.

CICERO.

that

that in the University, as well as in the Country, his society was universally courted. His death appears to have been as easy as it was sudden. On retiring to rest the night before, he directed his servant to call him at seven in the morning. He then expressed his determination not to rise till eight—at eight he again dismissed the servant for ten minutes; and on the man's return was found either quite dead, or just expiring.

A subscription has been entered into, amounting to several hundred pounds, for the purpose of erecting a Monument to a Pastor so sincerely beloved and lamented*.

*Memoir of the late THOMAS WYON, Jun. Esq.
Chief Engraver of His Majesty's Mint.*

[Read before the Cork Scientific Society.]

The study of Coins and Medals being a favourite pursuit of several of the Members and Visitors of the Cork Scientific Society, the attention of the Society at their meetings has been frequently called to these subjects by others, as well as myself, in the course of which we have had many occasions to dwell on the splendid and expanding abilities of Mr. Wyon, of His Majesty's Mint. It was our proud and firm hope, that, if life and health were vouchsafed to this distinguished Artist, we should see the Numismatic Art raised from the degradation to which, during the last century, it had been gradually sinking through want of encouragement and patronage, to a height far beyond what it had ever risen to in England; and we flattered ourselves that there was a rational expectation, that the Hamerini of Italy, and even Hedlinger of Sweden, might be excelled by an Englishman: for in what branch of the Arts have Englishmen ever been deficient, when a fair prospect of remuneration has warranted them to devote their abilities to it?

The want of Patronage has alone in our opinion depressed the Medallic art in these countries. Cromwell and Anne were its patrons; and their patronage produced a Simon and a Croker, whose works have immortalized their memories. It is needless, we trust, to say that in every thing in which the welfare and the honour of the Empire is concerned, our wishes must always continue the same; but to him, through whose laborious exertions, taste, and abilities, we had hoped to see the Numismatic reputation purchased for England, we are no longer permitted to look up with either hope or expectation. "A Disposer whose power we are little able

to resist, and whose wisdom it behoves us not at all to dispute, has ordained it otherwise, and (whatever our querulous weakness might suggest) far better*." To that disposition his friends bow, in sad, but submissive resignation: and as among those who enjoyed Mr. Wyon's friendship, few were favoured with more of it than the individual who now addresses the Society, he feels himself enabled to comply with their wishes, in submitting to them a brief memoir of his professional labours; and, as it exhibits the gratifying spectacle of worth rising to eminence through its own exertions, while he has a melancholy pleasure in paying this last tribute of regard to his departed friend, he trusts that it may not be without its use, in exciting honourable emulation and confidence among those who, in the shade of private life, laudably aspire at distinction through merit, but who are deterred by the difficulties with which their progress appears to be impeded and prevented.

Mr. T. Wyon was born at Birmingham in the year 1792, and was eldest son of Thomas Wyon, esq. Chief Engraver of His Majesty's seals; but I believe he received his education in London, his family having removed from Birmingham while he was a child. He appears at an early age to have attracted the notice of the late N. Marchant, esq. the celebrated Engraver of Gems, who took great pleasure in guiding and watching over the progress of his studies; and to Mr. Marchant's profound knowledge and enthusiastic admiration of the Antique, his young friend was probably indebted in some measure for the correct and classical taste which was subsequently evidenced in his works. It is not in my power to state the progress of Mr. Wyon's studies. From his father, to whom he was bound apprentice, he of course received his first lessons of engraving on steel; and as a student at the Royal Academy, Somerset House, he obtained two honorary silver medals; one for the best model from the Antique, and one for a model from Life. And in 1809, at the age of 16, he commenced his career as an Artist, by engraving a medal, given by a Society of Young Ladies, to Lieut. Pearce, R. N. for saving a seaman's life.

In 1810, Mr. Wyon's next essay was as a candidate for the Premium annually offered by the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Sciences at the Adelphi for medal engraving: he engraved an ideal head of Isis, the patroness of the Arts, which the Society rewarded by adjudging for it their gold medal, Class 127, and at the same time purchased the Die, and appropriated it as a Prize Medal. This head possesses much dignity; the expression of the countenance is rather

* It will give many of the Doctor's friends pleasure to hear that there will very soon be published a Portrait of him, to be engraved by Mr. Fry, from a portrait painted only a few days before his death by Mr. Edward Westoby.

stern, which is a fault frequently to be noticed in Mr. Wyon's female heads, and for which I was always at a loss to account, as his manners and disposition were remarkably placid.

Desirous now to make himself more generally known, he engraved a medal of (then) Viscount Wellington, from a bust by J. Nollekins, esq. R. A. reverse a figure of Victory, designed by himself. As he published the medal, I judge this brought him acquainted with Mr. Young, who noticed his rising abilities to Mr. Miles, which the latter communicated to H. Atkinson, esq. one of the Moneyers of His Majesty's Mint. Mr. Atkinson, who was always on the watch for ability, immediately visited him, and, being satisfied with what he had engraved, gave him an order to engrave Dies for two Copper Coins ordered by the East India Company, of the size of a half-penny and farthing. On the obverse they have the arms of the East India Company, which are supported by Lions, and on the reverse a wreath enclosing an inscription in Arabic. These he executed entirely to Mr. Atkinson's satisfaction; but an objection was raised to their being used, as Mr. Wyon did not belong to the Mint, and dies for the coinage were engraved by L. Pingo, esq. the Chief Engraver. Compared with Mr. Pingo's, Mr. Wyon's are inferior in neatness, but for characteristic expression and effect they are infinitely superior; and I presume that through Mr. Atkinson's kindness they subsequently led to his appointment of Probationer Engraver of the Mint.

This appointment, however, did not take place till June 1811; previous to which he engraved the Peterborough local eighteen-penny token, which * is executed in a style very different from what these pieces usually are. It presents a very correct view of the Cathedral, and is one of the best tokens I have met with.

The lamented indisposition of our venerable Sovereign having raised the Prince of Wales to the Regency, Mr. Wyon designed and engraved the Reverse of a medal on the occasion, the Obverse of which was engraved by his father; but the Reverse, though used, was completely spoilt in hardening. He was, however, more fortunate in his next effort (designed also by himself), Peace checking the fury of War. With this he was again a candidate for the Premium at the Society of Arts, and again obtained their Gold Medal, Class 128. I doubt if any of Mr. Wyon's works are

more generally and more justly admired than this. The bold advancing attitude of Mars, is most happily contrasted by the quiescent and graceful figure of Peace, who arrests his progress by interposing her olive-branch. An opportunity was also offered of displaying his deep knowledge of anatomy; and the engraving evidences equal spirit and attention to correct drawing. At my suggestion, in 1814, he engraved a Reverse to this, and published it as a Peace Medal, to commemorate the Treaty of Paris.

This was followed by the Nottinghamshire Rifleman, who is represented kneeling on one knee, taking aim. A single figure thus occupied allows little scope to the artist, but all that could be done has been. The modern costume, military especially, is very unfavourable to a display of the human form, but in this instance it is well preserved. The Reverse, a target, rifle, bugle, and hat, are thrown together with a happy negligence that has a very pleasing effect. An honorary medal for T. Skinner, drilling a gun in the battery of Fort de Bath, is excessively bold in the effect, with good perspective.

Mr. Wyon's first official labour is the Eighteen-penny Bank of England Token, copied from Mr. Pingo's Three Shilling Bank Token: his model, in my estimation, was a very bad one, but he has excelled it in sharpness and effect.

In 1812 he had to copy Marchant's Three Shilling Bank Token; his countenance is inferior to his model, but he has improved the hair and the laurel.

Destruction of a flotilla in the Aix Roads, represents a ship at the moment of blowing-up, a subject which I do not remember to have seen before represented on an English medal, and is ably executed.

Obverse of His Majesty, a Premium Medal, on the foundation of the Naval College, is carefully copied from a model by P. Rouw, esq.

The reverse of the Cambridge Prize medal having become inapplicable by the Duke of Gloucester's election as Chancellor, Mr. Wyon had orders for a new one. The dies having † twice broke in hardening, he had to engrave the subject three times. It is executed in the fine style of the antique, and has extorted the admiration of collectors of Greek medals,

* It is very probable that many of these early works were orders to his father, to whom, as I have mentioned, he was apprentice; but I have Mr. T. Wyon's, jun. authority for stating them to have been executed by himself.

† One of these Dies was only cracked across the surface, and left the figures uninjured, which, though a disfigurement, does not prevent its striking medals; and as the Chancellors are necessarily confined to the University, Collectors solicited Mr. Wyon to strike some in Bronze from the broken die; and their expectations, I trust, will yet, not be disappointed.
who

who seldom allow themselves to praise any thing modern. The subject is Apollo crowning a youth with laurel. It is beautifully drawn, with great softness of execution; and the air of modesty and expression of sensibility in the attitude of the student is peculiarly happy.

In 1813 he engraved a Seal for the Newcastle Antiquarian Society: a figure of History, sitting on a Capital of the Ionic order, and near an antique altar, recording the transactions of the Society. The figure of History is considered to be one of Mr. Wyon's most successful efforts. The altar is copied from an original in the hall of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and its dilapidated state is very correctly represented.

A Seal for the Chester Canal Company: the head of the Duke of Bridgewater. It possesses uncommon merit in the life and animation expressed in it. The marks of age in the countenance are very delicately and faithfully expressed, and the effect of the whole almost cheats one into the belief that it is speaking.

Irish Ten-penny Bank Token. This coin has been much admired. It is admirably reduced from Marchant, and the shamrock on the reverse is very appropriately introduced.

The Jersey Three Shilling and Eighteen-penny Tokens have the Jersey arms, with a wreath of oak on the reverse.

The One-Stiver, and Half-Stiver, for Essequibo and Demerary (copper coins, the size of a Penny and Halfpenny), have his Majesty's bust from Marchant. Reverse, the Crown over the value of the coin, enclosed by branches of oak.

The Five Thaler, a gold coin for Haver, the arms without a portrait.

The die of the Isis, which the Society at the Adelphi had purchased of Mr. Wyon, having broke, they directed another to be engraved, which is generally called his second head of Isis. It is, in my opinion, exquisitely beautiful, and evidences the rapid pace with which he was advancing to the height of his profession.

The Manchester Pitt Medal. Obverse, a head of Mr. Pitt, from J. Nollekins, esq. Reverse, Mr. Pitt arousing the Genius of Britain to resist the fiends of Anarchy, who have overthrown Religion and Royalty, with the Virtues awaiting the result, forming three groups, making altogether 13 figures. This has always struck me as one of Mr. Wyon's grandest efforts. I am not acquainted with any medal in the English series to rival it; and in the Napoleon series there is not one that comes near it. Notwithstanding the number of figures in the Allegory, the most perfect perspicuity is preserved: the groups are completely separated, and the characteristic expression of the different persons

composing them are given with admirable truth and spirit. The resemblance to Mr. Pitt is surprisingly preserved; and the principal Fiend, who is kneeling on Religion, is in very high relief, in a most difficult attitude for the engraver. Its foot is a *chef d'œuvre* of workmanship.

Upper Canada preserved. A Beaver quietly pursuing its usual avocations, undismayed by the appearance of the American Eagle; the British Lion in the distance.

True Blue Club. Religion and Justice in bold relief, and finely finished, upholding the Crown on a ground shaded (heraldically) blue; the countenance of Religion is finely characteristic.

1814. Medal for the Indian Chiefs in Canada. Obverse, the King's bust, with the royal robes and collar of the Garter. Reverse, the arms. Mr. Wyon had designed and engraved another Reverse, Britannia seated, presenting an Indian of a fine athletic figure, in proper costume, with a medal. This was beautifully engraved in very bold relief, but unfortunately broke in hardening, and there was not time to re-engrave it.

A similar medal, but smaller.

The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg being expected to visit the Mint, Mr. Wyon, at a very short notice, engraved a medal of her brother, the Emperor Alexander, and complimentary of her visit to England. The Obverse has the Emperor's bust (for which, by great exertions, he had fortunately obtained a correct model) and titles, Alexander Russiarum Imperator. Reverse, Britannia sitting on a globe, her right hand with the olive branch, resting on her knee, and her left grasping the trident, and the St. George's shield standing by the Globe. Inscription, Ob Advent. M. D. Catherinæ Hosp. Gratissimæ Gaudens Britannia, 1814. This medal is of the size and relief of the Three Shilling Bank Token, it being necessary to strike it at one blow as a coin. The Britannia is extremely dignified. The Duchess of Oldenburg having arrived at the Mint at the time expected, when she came to the Press or Coining-room, no mention of the medal was made; but a gold blanc being put in and stamped, was handed to her by Lord Bathurst from the die, she immediately recognized the likeness to her brother, and, when Mr. Wyon was presented to her, expressed her satisfaction with his medal in the most flattering terms, and the next day sent him a diamond ring, as a further testimony of her approbation. I saw this splendid present when I was in England. It is an amethyst, surrounded by 123 brilliants, and valued at 100 guineas. The reverse of this medal soon broke, and Mr. Wyon engraved another with only an inscription to commemorate the

the Emperor's visit to the Mint, June 16, 1814.

The Corporation of Cork having determined to celebrate the Anniversary of the Centenary of the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of these Realms, by three days public rejoicing, I suggested to Sir David Perrier, who then filled the Civic chair, that it would be advisable to have a medal struck, to record the event, and to wear on the occasion. Sir David immediately acceded to the plan, and authorized me to direct Mr. Wyon to engrave one with his Majesty's bust, from Marchant's, with suitable inscriptions. I wished for, and had designed a Figure reverse, but this was overruled by the higher powers. It has therefore only his Majesty's bust, with the neck bare. The workmanship I consider very masterly, particularly the mild quiescent expression about the eye. It was presented on the 1st Aug. at Carleton-house to the Prince Regent, and at Dublin-castle to the Lord Lieutenant, by the directions, and in the name of Sir David Perrier, and gave great satisfaction. I recommended Mr. Wyon to engrave a Figure reverse for this head, to commemorate the English Centenary, which he did by simplifying and improving my design for the Cork medal. He has placed Britannia on a rock in the sea, her right hand grasps the trident, and in her left she holds Victory on a globe; the lion on one side of her, and the royal shield and crown on the other; Britannia has a commanding appearance, and the rock and trident are very elaborately finished.

Reverse of a medal of the Prince Regent, published by Messrs. Rundle and Co.: Britannia raising Europe, herself crowned by victory. This noble subject is engraved in the flat style of the antique bas reliefs, with a decided outline. It is very fine throughout, but the right arm of Europe is peculiarly beautiful.

Minimi medal of the Duke of Wellington, weighing 7 grains, quite a little gem. Reverse, a sword and shield.

1815. Liverpool Pitt Club. Obverse, the bust of Mr. Pitt, admirably reduced from Mr. Nollekins. I think this the finest head that has been engraved of Mr. Pitt. Reverse, Britannia protecting Europe, and Commerce, with Tyranny overthrown at her feet, and Victory and Peace descending to crown and bless Britannia, two most beautiful figures, whose appearance is perfectly aerial. Some person of Birmingham has since published this head with an inscription on the reverse: and the Figure reverse, with a most miserable head of the Prince Regent, indented apparently by a button-mould manufacturer.

Head of the Prince Regent. I believe this is unpublished.

The same head, still more reduced, I apprehend for a brooch for Messrs. Rundle and Co.

Messrs. Rundle and Co's Jubilee Medal on the Peace of 1814. Obverse, the bust of the Prince Regent, from a drawing taken for the purpose by Sir Thomas Lawrence, exquisitely engraved with great spirit and animation, the hair and laurel particularly admirable. Reverse, Britannia seated between Peace and Victory, and crowning herself with a wreath of flowers, and producing a very rich, bold, and masterly effect.

Minimi medal of the Prince Regent, weight 7 grs.

A Twenty Franc of Louis XVIIIth, coined at our Mint for that Sovereign while at Ghent, in which Mr. Wyon has produced an almost fac-simile of that coined at Paris. It may be distinguished from the French by the Mint marks of a fleur de lis, and the letter R. on the reverse, and not having the engraver's name under the King's bust, as is usual in the French and most other Mints, except the English, and as I think, with great propriety: for as there is always more than one engraver in the Mint, if the artists' names were on the coins they severally executed, the publick would be enabled to judge of their respective merits, and a spirit of emulation would be excited to obtain the approbation of the publick.

The Right Hon. W. Wellesley Pole having been made Master, great alterations took place at the Mint; and, if I may judge by those respecting the engravers, I should presume they were great improvements. Mr. Pingo and Mr. Marchant, the Chief and Second Engravers, were superannuated; Mr. Wyon was made Chief Engraver; the number of Engravers limited to two, and the salaries rendered certain, instead of depending on fees. This appointment of Mr. Wyon's took place in October 1815, when he was only in the 23d year of his age, a singular instance of eminence for so young an artist.

Two Stiver, One Stiver, and Half Stiver, Copper coins for Ceylon. Obverse, the bust of the King. Reverse, an Elephant, and the value of the coin; they are of the size of our Penny, Half, and Farthing.

1816. Honorary medal for the Heroes of Waterloo. Obverse, the bust of the Prince Regent, from Sir Thomas Lawrence, admirably engraved, and with an uncommon softness, particularly in the hair. Reverse, a Victory, the wings of which are very highly finished, seated, with a palm-branch in one hand, and an olive in the other.

A larger medal on the same subject, I believe unpublished. It has a fine martial head of the Prince Regent, in similar costume to Rundle and Co's Jubilee. The Victory

Victory is also a great improvement on the preceding. This medal, I understand, was considered as being too large to be worn; but it is much to be wished that it had been, or might yet be struck, and given or sold to the publick in record of the national triumph at Waterloo. The honorary medal, by the deaths of those to whom they were given, are to be procured with great facility, but they are generally very much damaged, and unfit for the cabinet. In France and Italy medals are struck and sold at the Mint, by which means a school of able artists is formed. As Sterne says, in the person of Mr. Shandy, "was I King of England," if I did nothing more for the encouragement of medal-engraving, I would at least offer a design every year, to record some national event, which any artist in the three kingdoms should be at liberty to engrave; and whoever engraved it best, his dies should be bought, with a restriction that the successful competitor would be incapacitated from engraving for the next year, to give encouragement to those who might not be quite his equals.

During the remainder of this year, I should imagine, Mr. Wyon was engaged with the New Coinage, for which he engraved the Sixpence, Shilling, and Half-crown of 1816, and the Maundy Money, or Penny, Two pence, Three-pence, and Four-pence, of 1817. As specimens of able workmanship, the Half-crown more especially, I think they do Mr. Wyon very great credit. My friend to the right of the President (T. C. C.) will, I am aware, object, that the busts bear no resemblance to his Majesty, and I grant that I think so with him, but I am firmly persuaded that it was no fault of Mr. Wyon's; he does not notice the subject in his letters, as on Mint affairs he was always extremely reserved; but I remember, in answer to my letter respecting the Cork Centenary medal, in which I requested that his Majesty's portrait might be taken from Marchant's, he stated that he was glad we had made that selection, as it was the head he should always engrave from when he had a choice of his own.

For the opening of the Waterloo Bridge, the 18th June, 1817, Mr. Wyon engraved a small medal of the Prince Regent. Reverse, the Standard of the United Kingdom. It has the same relief as a coin, and ranking it in that class, I think it is his most successful effort.

Battle of Algiers. This was the last medal on which Mr. Wyon was engaged, having just finished the obverse at the period of his lamented decease. It is a most splendid performance, and his sun may truly be said to have set in meridian splendour. From an impression in wax sent me, it has the Prince Regent's bust,

in antique armour, most spiritedly and elaborately executed. I trust that his Father, whose superior abilities are well known to be peculiarly distinguished in Buildings, Shipping, &c. will execute the reverse, which was to be a view of the action.

Such, as far as my means of information extend, was the progress of Mr. Wyon's labours, to which, no doubt, considerable additions must be made to render it complete. To his family and friends, his health had been for years an object of great solicitude and apprehension; but in the course of this summer it had visibly and alarmingly declined; and having removed to the neighbourhood of Hastings for change of air, he there closed his short but valuable life, on the 22d of September 1817, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

The private life of Mr. Wyon was as amiable as his public was splendid: his habits were strictly religious and domestic; and as a son and a brother, he was all that a parent or relative could wish for: his manners were uncommonly mild and unassuming; though it would not have been wonderful if abilities, which at so early an age placed him at the undisputed head of his profession in this country, had rendered him otherwise: he was also perfectly free from that envy and jealousy, which, while it exists among all classes of society, is perhaps more visible among artists. No person could be more ready at all times to point out merit wherever it existed, and no one more severely criticised, or had so humble an opinion of his own labours as himself.

Since the adoption of the present mode of coining with the press in England, there have been four Chief Engravers worthy our notice. Simon, Roettier, Croker, and Wyon. Simon's great excellence is in his Coins, which are deservedly considered as the boast of England; for they defy all competition, either at home or on the Continent, from his time to the present. Simon appears to have deeply studied Nature, and in his works he endeavours to give a characteristic representation of the living person—and not a highly finished but stiff and lifeless model, which is, in my opinion, the great error of modern artists in general. The readiest mode of appreciating Simon's excellences is by comparing his works with those of other artists; and the superiority speaks for itself. Nor, while he was thus successful in the higher departments of his art, did he neglect those which, though mechanical, are yet essential to complete the excellences of a coinage. The inscriptions on the edges of his Crowns and Half Crowns of Oliver Cromwell, I am sorry for the honour of the English Mint to be obliged to say, remain to this day with-

out the remotest approach at competition ; and the double line of inscription on his Petition Crown of Charles II. continues a Unique, of which there has not been an attempt at rivalry.

If we consider the low state of mechanics in Simon's time, compared with the present, we must admit that his own abilities must have been very superior, when, with his scanty means, he has left works, which in 160 years have not even been equalled. It was the misfortune of the English mint, to be deprived of the talents of this great artist, to make room for a minion of Charles II. who came over in his train, Roettier, a man undoubtedly of abilities, but no more to be compared with Simon, than a Jerusalem Artichoke is to our national staff of life, the Potatoe. Roettier's excellence appears to me to consist chiefly in the busts on his medals ; the figures on his reverses that I have seen are poor, and his coinage is inferior to that of Queen Anne's by Croker, which takes precedence next to Simon's in the cabinets of collectors ; and as, from the present rarity of Simon's, the latter are seldom seen but in the possession of collectors and connoisseurs, Croker's with the Nation at large are in the highest estimation ; and, in family hoards, the first place is usually occupied by "the pretty money of Queen Anne;" and this general estimation must have arisen chiefly from intrinsic excellence ; something I willingly grant to the traditional veneration of "the good Queen." Croker also executed many fine medals, particularly a series on the victories of Anne: the portraits in general possess high excellence ; but when there are figures on his reverses, he is not much more successful than Roettier. It was reserved for Wyon to triumph in this most difficult trial of an artist's abilities. The requisites which appear necessary to ensure success are, not only a liberal and classical education, which will thoroughly imbue the artist with a knowledge of the subjects he has to represent, but also a taste to exhibit them to most advantage. Thus prepared, we yet require professional ability to identify what he has happily arranged in his imagination. That Mr. Wyon came to his profession with these advantages natural and acquired, the composition of his prize subject, Peace checking the fury of War, is a full and sufficient testimony. Had he never engraved another medal, his professional ability would have ranked as considerable ; but, when from this we follow him to the Manchester Pitt reverse, the improvement in execution is absolutely astonishing, and fully warrants the conclusion, that, had health and life been granted, he would have equalled, probably surpassed, any engraver with whose works we

are acquainted. We must remember that Mr. Wyon was but in his 25th year (an age at which we scarcely expect an artist to have more than entered on his profession) when he died. In our common calculations we always allow for increasing excellence till forty. Indeed instances of progressive improvement are common at much more advanced periods of life, of which the venerable President of the English Royal Academy is an illustrious example. Mr. Wyon's mind and leisure were devoted to the honour of his profession. It was his delight as well as his employment. In whatever he might be engaged, his study was, not how he could get rid, but how he could make the most of it ; and his anxiety to be correct in his works can be appreciated only by those who were in familiar intercourse or correspondence with him : an evidence of this is supplied by one of the specimens of his works now before us, which he sent in return for some leaves of shamrock, supplied at his request from the garden of a young lady (S. L.) at Blackrock, as he wished rather to engrave from a plant itself, than a drawing. I could relate many similar instances ; but one, as effectually as a thousand, indicates "the ruling passion." Coins, I should more properly say *Modern Coins*—with their stupid wearisome monotony of coats of arms, unlike the godlike taste and freedom of the antients ! and yet this age calls itself enlightened ! and admires, or pretends to admire, the classical taste of Greece, and is enraptured with the Elgin marbles ! Would that we could see a little Grecian taste in the coinage ! A dawn does indeed seem to be opening ; may it brighten to clear noon-day ! But at present we are at a sad long distance from any thing that can be deemed classical in our coinage. In what are commonly called the barbarous ages, the coins present variety, and sometimes elegance ; but from Charles II. what does the English collection afford us ? Silver and Gold with the dull uniformity of armorial bearings, and Copper with a Britannia ; alike insignificant and unmeaning in Peace and War. Glance at the coinage of the pettiest state in Greece, and we blush at the contrast. I do not mean by these remarks to say that I would banish the Royal Arms from the Coinage. As connected with the history of the Empire, it is highly proper that they should appear ; and, when executed with ability, and disposed with elegance, they are capable of forming a very pleasing reverse. But they should be confined to the larger Coins, Pence, Crowns, and Five Pounds, where the field of the Coin allows a sufficient space for all the charges to be distinctly defined, which it is utterly impossible to do when on a small scale, where

where certain forms which are supposed to indicate Lions and Horses, are equally applicable to any other quadrupeds; and in engraving heraldic animals, it is much to be wished that artists would endeavour to represent them a little according to Nature in outline and relief, whereas in general they give us merely legs and heads, and as flat as though they had suffered the fate of poor Marsyas, and their skins only were nailed on the shield. Redlinger's medal on the marriage of Christian VI. of Denmark, 1732, is a fine specimen of the style which should be followed for these subjects. No one will mistake his Eagles or Lions, which have the living characteristics of true Birds and Beasts.—To return, however, from this digression, Modern Coins, in which Genius is the slave of Mechanism, afford so little scope for the exertion of an artist's abilities, compared with Medals, that it is in these latter that we must look for the highest evidences of Mr. Wyon's great abilities; and as I have briefly noticed all with which I am acquainted, I must now refer you from my inadequate commentary to the originals themselves. My list, I have no doubt, is extremely imperfect; for, until he was made Chief Engraver, he engraved a great number of Seals, &c. of which I have no memorandum or information, and the rapidity of his execution was seldom equalled. From the time he became Probationer Engraver, all the business of the Mint appears to have been executed by him, at least the only coin I have seen which is not his work is the Guinea of the year 1813.

Besides the works which Mr. Wyon had completed, he had many others in contemplation. The principal of these was a Series of 20 Medals to record the most memorable Naval achievements of this reign. I had selected the subjects, and in his last communication he mentioned that he had designed several. This was his favourite plan; and in the execution it was his intention to avoid all allegory, with the exception of one head of Britannia, and to confine himself strictly to a representation of actual occurrences. The battle of Trafalgar would have occupied two medals; besides which, he intended to have engraved a medallion on the same event, to match one which he had begun for the victory of Waterloo.—Another work was a medallion of Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the English Royal Society; and his extreme anxiety that this should be an absolute specimen of workmanship, and not being able to please himself in the design of the reverse, occasioned his delaying it till he should have leisure to complete it to his wishes. For this me-

dallion he had modelled a portrait, for which Sir Joseph honoured him by sitting, and which I have heard highly spoken of for its faithful resemblance. The patronage which Sir Joseph has always afforded to the Arts and Sciences are too well known for me to dwell on; and Mr. Wyon, among others, was honoured with his kind notice and encouragement, for which he was most desirous to make that return which his professional pursuits best enabled him.—A medal of Mr. Miles, as a counterpart to that of Snelling, for which he had partly modelled the head from memory.—One of the Mint, I believe he had begun; but I am doubtful as to a piece which was to have been in rivalry of Simon's Petition Crown, with an inscription on the edge of equal length. The obverse, his Majesty's portrait, cloathed, from a correct portrait. Reverse, the Arms surrounded by the Garter and Collar, as Mr. Wyon subsequently placed them on the Half Crown. It was proposed by some of the London collectors, and the subscription to this trial of the state of the Arts was immediately filled up. Fifty pieces only were to have been struck, at 5 Guineas each, in silver, and the dies destroyed. It is much to be regretted that he did not execute it. Left to his own leisure, and in direct rivalry with the great Father of the English School, we were authorized to expect a performance equally honourable to himself and to his Country.

I have now, to the best of my ability, laid before the Society the information I possess, and the opinion I entertain of an Artist, whose works while they exist (and of all records of Art the numismatic are the most durable) will do honour to England, and be always anxiously sought by those who possess taste and discernment. Nor can I express the lingering unwillingness with which I bring these few pages to a conclusion. While I have been occupied at my leisure intervals in arranging scattered materials, and balancing respective merits, I seemed still to hold communion with my friend, and not quite to have lost him: but with the closing lines, his sepulchre also appears to close, and hide him from my view. To those who have felt what it is to be bereft of those who are dear to us—and the effort which the mind makes to persuade itself that the separation has not, cannot have taken place—I need not describe the delusions to which it willingly surrenders itself when oppressed with sorrow: and to those who have not, it is as needless, as useless, to attempt it.

J. HUMPHREYS, *P. Sec.*

Cork, November 9, 1817.

GENT. MAG. February, 1818.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1817. **A**T Broughton, near Preston, Dec. 25. aged 101, Mrs. Susan Mayor.

Dec. 26. At Great Barr, near Birmingham, after an apparently slight indisposition of a few hours, in his 84th year, Isaac Dixon, gent. In the early part of his life he stood in the first rank as a penman and arithmetician, in which he was excelled by none. He was well informed in sacred history, and that of his native country, possessing strong natural talents, a most retentive memory, a mind replete with vivacity, and stored with pleasing and interesting anecdote; and in worldly pursuits most assiduous and persevering. His conduct towards his pupils was attentive, most exemplary, and worthy of imitation, ever bearing in mind those beautiful proverbial precepts of Holy Writ, which were often rehearsed with such forcible propriety, for their improvement and advantage. The warmest testimony to his merits will never be wanting while he has a pupil left to survive him. He raised himself, by his own deserts and perseverance, from an humble situation, to affluence and independence, having left his family in the full enjoyment of the comforts and conveniences of life. He was born at West Bromwich, co. Stafford, May 4, 1734, O. S. and went as a waggoner's boy to live with (the husband of his mother's sister) Mr. Waltho of Albrighton Hall, near Donnington, co. Salop, farmer. From over-much pedestrian exercise, he became afflicted with a tenderness in the feet, and, through improper advice, was induced to do an act which brought on a swelling of the right knee, and total stiffness which ever afterwards attended him. Owing to this circumstance, he was prevented from pursuing that line of life his friends had intended for him. He continued a short time in Mr. Waltho's family, and began the rudiments of penmanship, in which he afterwards so eminently excelled. Mr. Waltho was prevailed upon to place him under the tuition of old Mr. Addison Bromhall, of Albrighton, for the short space of 18 months, where he obtained every information that school could afford. He returned to his father's house, and sometime afterwards engaged himself as a tutor in the seminary of the Rev. Mr. Howells, a Dissenting Minister at West Bromwich, and removed with that Divine to Winson Green. After conducting himself with respectability and propriety in that situation, and with great satisfaction to his superior and the pupils for 12 years, he in 1770 took the house and premises at Great Barr, called Snails Green, under Mr. Turner, with the advice and importunity of his friend, — Parrot, M. D. the brother-in-law of that gentleman. In Sept. 1771, he married a lady of fortune, and of a very

antient family, near Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, by whom he had seven children: of these one son and three daughters still survive. He superintended this great commercial seminary with diligence, punctuality, and strictness, till Midsummer 1788, when, from repeated attacks of the gout, his constitution became impaired, and he was no longer able to withstand the confinement of the school, which he then resigned in favour of his worthy and able successor, the late Mr. John Mayne. In the latter part of his life he suffered much from the stone and gravel, which must eventually have destroyed him, had he not been removed by an incidental disease in the mean time.

Dec. 27. At Brafferton, Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, vicar of Brafferton, and one of the magistrates of the North Riding.

Dec. 31. Louisa Mary, fifth daughter of Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth, esq. of Hathersage Hall, near Sheffield.

1818, Jan. 1. At Doncaster, aged 60, Mr. Leadbetter, civil engineer to the Rochdale Canal; he was eminently qualified for the duties of his office, by his attainments in the higher branches of the mathematics, and a practical knowledge of masonry; and the experience of 31 years had furnished him with such a local knowledge of the canal as will render his loss irreparable.

Jan. 5. In his 10th year, Edward-Taylor, second son of Robert Webber, esq. of Spanish-place, Manchester-square.

Jan. 21. At St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's, Alicia Carolina, second daughter of the late Sir Charles Sheffield, bart. and widow of Chichester Fortescue Garstin, formerly captain lieutenant of the reduced 89th regt. and afterwards major of the Hampshire militia, who died March 5, 1815.

Jan. 22. Anne, wife of Charles Lukin, esq. of Leigh-street, Brunswick-square.

Jan. 23. At Norbiton, Kingston, aged 29, Jane, wife of Rev. Jas. Toll Hutchins.

At Fordham, co. Cambridge, aged 48, Mrs. Gedge, widow of the late Mr. William Gedge, surgeon, of Mildenhall, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Archer, formerly of Barton Mills.

At Bristol, John Pinney, esq. merchant, of that city and of Somerton Erle, co. Somerset.

At Fern Tower, Miss Esther Caroline Baird, second daughter of the late Major-gen. Jos. Baird, and niece to Gen. Sir David B. bart. G.C.B. and of Lord Riversdale.

Jan. 24. At Durrington, Wilts, in his 77th year, Jonathan Moore, esq.

At Rathmines, of the typhus fever, John Fox, esq.

Jan. 25. At Lee, Kent, aged 37, Mr. John Maxwell Thornhill, late of the East India Company's service.

At Dublin, aged 74, Mrs. Ursula Ahmuty,

ty, relict of the late Col. Ahmuty, of Crusetown, co. Meath.

Jan. 26. In Colebrook-row, Islington, aged 74, Thomas Jackson, esq.

At Bury St. Edmunds, of a typhus fever, aged 26, Mr. Joshua Smith, eldest son of John Smith, esq. an eminent surgeon of that town. Devoted, not less by inclination than by the choice of his friends, to the medical profession, he had added to extensive and well-digested reading, the knowledge and practical skill acquired by a sedulous attendance and regular course of study in the best schools of surgery and pharmacy. In the few years during which he had taken a part in his father's extensive practice, he gave ample proof, that the advantages which he had enjoyed had been turned to good account. His skill, and delicacy, and humanity, were the certain earnest of that eminence to which he would have attained, had it pleased the All-wise Disposer of events to lengthen the period of his useful and active life. More especially towards the poorer class, who now deplore his loss with unfeigned regret, he displayed in his professional character that patient kindness and liberal consideration, which ought ever to mark the intercourse that subsists between the parochial poor and their medical attendants. It was in the persevering discharge of this duty that he contracted the infection, which in a few days terminated fatally. To his family and personal friends his loss is irreparable. But they will find some consolation in that general sympathy, which at once attests the individual worth of him who has excited it, and shows how highly the medical profession is exalted in the public esteem, when to the necessary qualifications of judgment, patience, and skill, are added the conciliating deportment of a gentleman, and the active benevolence of a Christian.

Jan. 27. At Bentley Priory, Stanmore, in his 64th year, John James Hamilton, the Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn; K. G. &c. So anxious was his Lordship to prevent the anxieties of his friends, that he forbade his domestics ever alluding to his illness in the slightest way; and, to prevent the parade of physicians attending him at his country seat, he constantly came to town to meet them three times a week; but appearances becoming still more alarming, Dr. Pemberton and other members of the Faculty were summoned to attend their patient at the Priory. His Lordship is said to have suffered much previous to his demise.—The funeral of this distinguished Nobleman, who was a Peer of England, Ireland, and Scotland, distinctly, took place at Stanmore Feb. 5. The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Clonmore, Sir Charles, Sir Edward, and Sir John Hamilton, followed as chief mourners, at-

tended by the Bishop of London, Dr. Pemberton, Rev. Edward Bower, Sir George Hill, and Major Humphreys. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. A. F. Chauvel, in the most solemn and impressive manner. An immense concourse of persons of the neighbourhood paid their respectful attendance on the occasion; among whom were considerable numbers of the labouring class, who for many years had owed their chief support to the benevolence of the Marquis.—Lord Hamilton, the only son of the late Marquis, died some years ago, leaving an infant son, now in his 8th year, who, of course, succeeds to the estates and honours of his grandfather. Lady Hamilton is now the second wife of the Earl of Aberdeen, and has also presented a son and heir to that noble family.

Jan. 29. At Maidstone, in his 69th year, Thomas Day, esq. M. D. It is very difficult to give the character of a man in whom was centered every thing that is good and excellent; because such a character to those who did not know the man would be construed as flattery, or at least as the eulogium of those to whom he happened to be particularly known. But the writer of this has only to appeal for the truth of what he asserts to the whole of the County and its neighbouring parts, and indeed to a much more extended distance. As a Christian, and a devoted adherent to the Established Church, no one was more zealous. In point of benevolence, charity, candour, and universal philanthropy, he scarcely had his equal. As a friend, he was most faithful, ardent, and sincere; cheerful in his disposition, and in his habits most temperate. As a Physician, his patience was never exhausted, in developing the cause, however hidden it might be, of the complaint of his patient. His judgment was as acute as it was sound; and so happily centered in him were the physician and the friend, that he rarely visited the bed of sickness without administering comfort and benefit to the patient, and never left it without impressing upon those about it their admiration of his skill, his tenderness, benevolence, and friendship. To the poor, his advice and attention were always cheerfully and gratuitously given; and to others who employed him, the remuneration which he most wished, and which he most satisfactorily felt, was that of relieving the complaint and attenuating the sufferings of his patient.—As a husband and a father, let appeal be made to those respective and disconsolate relations who now survive to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 83, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, bart. (so created Oct. 5, 1805), D. C. L. for nearly half a century Receiver-general of Droits of Admi-

Admiralty. He was also Director of the South Sea House, &c. He married, in 1764, the daughter and heiress of Joseph Clerke, esq. by whom he had issue William-Champion, who succeeds to the title.

After a short illness, in her 77th year, Mrs. Frances Clarke, wife of Mr. William Clarke, law-bookseller, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn. During a long and active life she had often been afflicted with severe bilious attacks, which she bore with exemplary piety, fortitude, and resignation. She was a tender wife, a kind mother, and a firm friend: her loss is sincerely lamented by all her acquaintance. Such was her activity, though the mother of 16 children, that she in the last year of her life rode many times on horseback.

Feb. 2. At Levton, Essex, to the inexpressible regret of her family and friends, Sarah, wife of Joseph Cotton, esq. deputy-master of the Trinity House, and whose loss will be deeply deplored by all who knew her.

Feb. 3. At Hedingham Castle, Essex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Majendie, widow of the late Rev. Dr. John James Majendie, Canon of Windsor.

Feb. 7. Aged 75, Mr. George Cuit, of Richmond, in Yorkshire, who was justly designated when living "as an ingenious artist," and very worthy man. A more particular account shall be given in our next.

Feb. 8. At the Vicarage House, at Anwick, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. R. D. R. Spooner, vicar of that parish.

Feb. 13. At his house on Dulwich Common, in his 86th year, Percival North, esq. of whose excellent character we shall in our next insert an authentic memorial.

At the house of Miss Cottin, in Wimpole-street (where he was in attendance upon the wife of Rev. George Thackeray, D.D. Provost of King's College, Cambridge), suddenly, aged 57, Sir Richard Croft, bart. M.D.—At the Coroner's Inquest held in the evening, Dr. Thackeray deposed that he, Dr. Thackeray, was on a visit at his sister-in-law's; and that Sir Richard being in attendance on Mrs. Thackeray, and appearing much fatigued about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, was prevailed upon, after many intreaties, to retire to rest. He appeared anxious to get up at any time they might call him to attend Mrs. Thackeray; she having exhibited symptoms of approaching delivery. About two in the morning he, Dr. Thackeray, was awoken by a noise, which he thought was like the falling of a chair, but took no further notice: and in about an hour afterwards he was awoken by the servant-maid, who told him that his wife was in labour. He went down stairs immediately, to knock at the door of the room deceased slept in, and found it a-jar; he went into the room,

and found the deceased lying on the bed on his back, with a pistol in each hand; the muzzles of both at either side of his head; they had been discharged; he was quite dead; thinks he died the instant he shot himself. He could have no intention of destroying himself when he went to bed, as he did not close the door of the apartment. Witness observed to the deceased before he went to bed, that he, witness, was in great agitation. Sir Richard answered; "What is your agitation compared to mine?" and witness imagined at the time that he was suppressing his emotions. The deceased bled at the nose several times during his attendance. — Mr. George Hollings, surgeon, had observed a considerable alteration in the deceased's state of mind, and his manners, for some time past; and believed him to be in a state of derangement, caused by the unfortunate event at Claremont. — Dr. Latham and Dr. Bailey had also observed a considerable agitation of late in the deceased, and believed he committed the rash act in a state of insanity. The verdict returned was: "Died by his own act, being at the time he committed it in a state of mental derangement." — It may appear rather singular to our Readers, that Sir Richard should have been placed in a room in which there were loaded pistols; but upon inquiry, it appears that several robberies have been recently committed in that neighbourhood, and Dr. Thackeray had provided himself with the pistols, in order to be armed against any depredators that might attempt the house. — "If any circumstances could justify a public Journalist in passing over in silence an event like the lamented death of Sir Richard Croft, they would be found in every thing connected with that unhappy gentleman's fate. An excess of delicate feeling, a susceptibility to painful regret, an extreme anxiousness in respect to the proper discharge of professional duty—when such sentiments as these grow too painful for the wounded spirit to bear, and rise into momentary madness, it is difficult to conceive a case more strongly appealing to our sympathy and sorrow. The great leading cause of Sir Richard's melancholy state of mind is obvious. Under this experienced Professor's hands it had pleased Providence that the Hope of the Nation should be suddenly extinguished. Vulgar calumny was of course awakened on the occasion; and the arrows which it threw, pierced into a spirit peculiarly sensitive of honour.—We now feel all the delicacy and all the genuine goodness of heart which prompted the letters of the Prince Regent and Prince Leopold to Sir Richard Croft. If any thing could have consoled him, and strengthened his mind against the unfeeling attacks of his adversaries, it would have

have been these proofs of Royal kindness and condescension. Most probably these causes, together with the attention of friends, and the reflections of conscious integrity, would have eventually restored peace to Sir Richard's bosom; but to his mental trials was unfortunately added bodily fatigue; and after some nights' want of rest, and in the midst of another painful trial of his feelings, for the state of a patient whose life was in his hands, he seems, between sleeping and waking, to have been visited with a momentary frenzy, the sad effect of which cannot be recorded without a tear." (*New Times*).—It gives us the most unfeigned regret to have occasion, in closing this account, to notice the death of Mrs. Mary-Anne Thackeray, who, though the circumstance of Sir Richard's decease was studiously concealed from her, and she was safely delivered by Mr. Herbert, Sir Richard's assistant, died on the 18th instant. EDIT.

Feb. 15. In the Grange road, Bermondsey, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. William Fort, of Broadwall, Lambeth.

Feb. 22. In his 61st year (at the house of his brother, the Rev. A. Lawrence, Chaplain of his Majesty's Hospital, Haslar, Gosport), William Read Lawrence, esq. late major in the 72d regt. and brother to Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. A. &c. Beloved and revered by his soldiers, to whom he was a friend and father, and most highly regarded by all his brother officers in the different regiments in which he had served, at the Helder, in Egypt, at the taking of the Cape, and the Isle of France, &c. he returned in May 1816, after many years absence from Europe, with a constitution completely worn out by long services in warm climates, to spend the remainder of his days with his only surviving sister (married to the Rev. R. R. Bloxam, D. D. of Rugby, Warwickshire), and brother, to whom his loss is irreparable.

Feb. 6. Died, in his 80th year, Luke Flood, Esq. of Maryland Point, Essex, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and of the Tower Royalty of London. "He had the singular felicity of being universally beloved, although a public man, and of dying in peace with all mankind. He was very highly respected by every class of society, especially so by a large circle of affectionate friends. He will be inconsolably lamented by a numerous train of meritorious pensioners, who looked up to him as their never-failing benefactor. The peculiar serenity of his temper, united with an active and obliging disposition, excited the admiration of every company, and gained him the willing love of all. As

a man he was most honourable; as a friend most kind and sincere; and as a Christian he was a bright and virtuous example to the world. He lived to do good; he died to inherit the joys and rewards of eternity. Among his public legacies, he has bequeathed to the Charity School of his native parish 1000*l.* and 50*l.* for the children; he has likewise left 400*l.* to Meggs's Alms-houses, besides which 24*l.* for the immediate relief of the twelve poor widows therein, &c.; and to his confidential servant 100*l.* &c."

The above account of the deceased appeared in a Morning Paper. It is very just as far as it goes. But of such a man much more *might* be said, something more *ought*. The legacy of 1000*l.* to the Charity School ought to be particularly mentioned on account of its wise provisions. It is to be invested in the funds, and to accumulate for seven years. The interest is then to be divided annually amongst such boys apprenticed out of the school who shall have completed the term of their servitude (seven years), and shall produce satisfactory testimonials from their Masters of their fidelity and diligence and from the Ministers of the Established Church of their regular attendance upon divine worship. The deceased, though an unknown, was a most liberal alms-giver. Since his death it has been discovered that he bestowed in private charity more than 300*l.* each year. This was perhaps nearly one-third of his income: yet he was able to be thus kind to the poor by being severe to himself; by denying himself many pleasures, and abstaining from all superfluous indulgences. Many and important were the public trusts that he held, none was there that he either neglected or betrayed. The treasurership of his native parish was alone sufficient to find employment for all his leisure: large were the receipts, large the disbursements; and such was his accuracy, that the most rigid scrutiny could never detect an error (though purely accidental) in his accounts. Of wilful mistakes, no one would ever suspect him, such was the universal sense of his integrity. This situation, now become exceedingly irksome, he formally resigned a few months before his death; but he continued (for want of a successor) to discharge its duties to the last. When he gave in his resignation, the Trustees of the Parish came to the following resolution, and caused it, and what is connected with it, to be fairly written on the blank leaves of Hewlett's Bible:

"*Parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, Nov. 26, 1817.* — At a meeting of the Trustees, Resolved unanimously, That, from a high sense of his meritorious services, and in token of their gratitude, a Bible be presented to their Treasurer, Luke Flood, Esq.;

Esq.; and that Mr. Hay, the Upper Warden, do provide the same."

"This Book was provided and presented to him in compliance with the above resolution.—Being in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, he had both the will and the power, in the discharge of his Magisterial duties, upon many occasions essentially to serve his Fellow Parishioners, particularly in all parochial affairs. He was for many years Treasurer of the Parish. In this office he succeeded his most intimate friend, Samuel Hawkins, Esq. whom he had greatly assisted in the performance of the very arduous business attached to this situation. To this office, therefore, he brought much Experience, much Ability, and, what was more estimable than all, incorruptible Integrity. In Nov. 1817, now in his 80th year, of mind perfectly sound, and in health remarkably vigorous for his age, he was pleased to retire from the heavy responsibility of this office, that he might be more at his leisure to devote the remainder of his days to the service of his Maker, and to prepare for Eternity. On his retirement, carrying with him the approbation of the wise and the good, he was urged to declare what token of Parochial regard would be most acceptable to his feelings: he made choice of this Book, because he prized his Bible above all earthly treasures: because, guided by the Heaven-revealed doctrines and pure precepts of this Holy Book, he had hitherto endeavoured to preserve his conscience void of offence towards God and towards

man, and to keep himself unspotted from the world: because now, more at his ease, and less distracted by the cares incident to all as long as they continue in the flesh, he was assured that a more intimate acquaintance with this Book would gild the evening of life with hope and joy, would lighten the many infirmities of old age, would smooth the bed of sickness, and tranquillize the hour of death. To LUKE FLOOD, Esq. this frontispiece is gratefully inscribed and dedicated by the Trustees of the Parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, not only in testimony of his Worth, and in gratitude for his many Public Services; but that his posterity may be informed in what kind of estimation their Sire was held, and, won by his example, may be incited to pursue the same career of Active Virtue.

"DANIELL MATHIAS, M. A. Rector.

"JAMES HAY, Upper Warden.

"WILLIAM WRIGHT, } Renter Wardens.
"ROBERT FERGUSON, }

"JOHN SMITH, Vestry Clerk.

"Whitechapel, Anno nostræ Salutis 1817."

When the above was written in fairness and in justice to the character of the living, little was it thought that it would so soon be used in commemoration (as if it were) of the dead. Death did indeed come suddenly upon him; but it did not find him unprepared. He had neither spiritual nor temporal things "to set in order." Like a true Christian, he calmly resigned himself to the will of his Maker, and was serenely composed. In him was exemplified "the latter end of the righteous."

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1818.
Jan.	°	°	°		
27	37	41	37	29, 80	fair
28	40	46	35	, 50	fair [at night]
29	32	45	45	, 42	fair, w th storm
30	45	45	40	28, 90	stormy
31	36	42	34	29, 30	fair [in morn]
F. 1	35	41	32	, 10	snow & rain
2	27	35	32	28, 82	foggy
3	27	40	32	29, 02	fair
4	28	35	30	, 03	cloudy
5	28	45	32	, 52	fair
6	29	37	32	, 90	foggy
7	27	39	29	30, 00	foggy
8	21	28	29	29, 97	foggy
9	27	33	28	, 92	foggy
10	26	32	32	, 50	foggy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1818.
Feb.	°	°	°		
11	33	37	33	30, 05	foggy
12	33	36	32	, 04	cloudy
13	32	40	33	, 02	fair
14	33	42	32	29, 80	fair
15	32	40	37	, 82	fair
16	37	47	46	, 90	fair
17	44	54	45	, 90	fair
18	44	52	50	, 80	rain
19	43	52	44	, 82	showery
20	37	49	40	, 92	showery
21	44	45	40	, 93	rain
22	40	35	32	29, 00	snow
23	35	40	40	, 72	fair
24	38	46	45	, 80	cloudy [snow]
25	47	45	35	, 50	shower of

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 27, to February 24, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	171	50 and 60	167
Males -	925	Males -	868		5 and 10	80	60 and 70	159
Females -	862	Females -	859		10 and 20	62	70 and 80	124
Whereof have died under 2 years old		455			20 and 30	117	80 and 90	56
					30 and 40	158	90 and 100	15
					40 and 50	163	100	0

Salt £1. per bushel; 4 ^d . per pound.	
--	--

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	92	2	50	0	44	4	30	7	49	9
Surrey	85	4	45	6	42	2	30	2	48	4
Hertford	80	4	52	0	43	10	31	10	45	9
Bedford	82	10	52	0	40	0	28	11	45	5
Huntingdon	82	6	00	0	42	8	24	4	44	4
Northamp.	79	2	00	0	40	6	23	8	54	8
Rutland	75	6	00	0	39	6	26	6	53	6
Leicester	80	4	50	0	41	4	27	0	51	0
Nottingham	81	0	48	0	45	10	30	4	61	0
Derby	81	8	00	0	48	6	29	11	67	8
Stafford	83	0	00	0	44	2	28	0	62	2
Salop	85	5	49	10	48	0	30	6	67	6
Hereford	83	8	54	4	47	3	29	6	58	1
Worcester	81	11	00	0	47	9	30	9	48	4
Warwick	83	1	00	0	43	6	31	8	63	8
Wilts	76	10	00	0	45	6	30	4	73	4
Berks	87	7	00	0	41	7	29	10	54	2
Oxford	79	0	00	0	42	4	27	6	60	6
Bucks	83	3	00	0	39	3	28	6	46	3
Brecon	92	8	67	0	54	3	26	8	00	0
Montgom.	82	4	00	0	44	9	33	7	00	0
Radnor	87	0	00	0	43	5	28	8	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	77	7	37	0	39	6	29	9	50	4
Kent	88	8	00	0	45	4	31	0	46	4
Sussex	85	4	00	0	39	0	28	0	47	6
Suffolk	86	7	45	8	42	7	27	1	44	3
Camb.	83	0	00	0	40	8	23	8	47	7
Norfolk	79	6	43	6	39	11	26	6	37	7
Lincoln	74	0	42	8	39	11	23	8	46	11
York	73	7	50	3	42	1	25	11	61	5
Durham	74	8	00	0	45	5	30	3	00	0
Northum.	67	7	56	0	38	11	31	2	00	0
Cumberl.	85	8	66	0	45	5	30	6	00	0
Westmor.	95	6	60	0	51	2	33	0	00	0
Lancaster	91	7	00	0	00	0	30	1	00	0
Chester	84	7	00	0	50	10	29	7	00	0
Flint	82	1	00	0	48	10	27	8	00	0
Denbigh	79	1	00	0	49	3	27	5	00	0
Anglesea	80	0	00	0	49	0	27	8	00	0
Carnarvon	88	8	00	0	48	0	28	2	00	0
Merioneth	93	7	00	0	55	3	30	10	00	0
Cardigan	107	0	00	0	48	0	21	3	00	0
Pembroke	107	1	00	0	46	5	24	4	00	0
Carmart.	102	11	00	0	55	10	23	5	00	0
Glainorgan	85	6	00	0	54	8	46	8	00	0
Gloucester	83	10	00	0	47	4	31	0	69	4
Somerset	93	2	00	0	49	7	28	0	57	7
Monm.	93	2	00	0	51	4	25	6	00	0
Devon	92	8	00	0	44	10	27	10	00	0
Cornwall	89	8	00	0	45	5	21	5	00	0
Dorset	85	11	00	0	44	9	28	2	70	8
Hants	86	2	00	0	40	5	26	2	51	0
	86	0	49	10	45	6	27	2	49	7

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
85 1½ 1¼ 3¼ 6¼ 4

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain.....

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, February 23, 75s. to 80s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, February 14, 33s. 0d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, February 18, 49s. 1½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 23 :

Kent Bags	22l.	0s.	to	25l.	10s.
Sussex Ditto	22l.	0s.	to	25l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	25l.	16s.	to	28l.	0s.
Sussex Pockets.....	24l.	10s.	to	27l.	10s.
Essex Ditto.....	25l.	0s.	to	27l.	0s.
Farnham Ditto.....	28l.	0s.	to	34l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 23 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 6s. 6d. Straw 2l. 10s. 3d. Clover 4l. 17s. 6d.--Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 2s. 0d. Straw 2l. 11s. 0d.—Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 10s. 0d. Straw 2l. 8s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, February 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d.	to	5s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 0d.	to	6s. 4d.
Veal	5s. 0d.	to	7s. 0d.
Pork	5s. 4d.	to	6s. 4d.
Lamb.....	0s. 0d.	to	0s. 0d.
Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 23 :			
Beasts	2,100.	Calves	120.
Sheep and Lambs	11,720.	Pigs	210.

COALS, Feb. 23: Newcastle 36s. 0d. to 43s. 9d. Sunderland 35s. 0d. to 37s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 8d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 8d.

SOAP, Yellow, 100s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 12s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Feb. 1818 (to the 23d). at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Coventry Canal, 950*l.* Div. 44*l.* *per annum.*—Stafford and Worcester Canal. 620*l.* ex Half Year Div. 18*l.*—Oxford, 615*l.* Div. and Bonus 31*l.* *per annum.*—Leicester, 250*l.* Div. 12*l.* *per annum.*—Monmouthshire, 127*l.*—Grand Junction, 221*l.*—Ellesmere, 63*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 24*l.*—Thames and Medway, 29*l.* 8*s.* to 31*l.* 10*s.*—Commercial Dock, 79*l.*—West India Dock, 202*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half Year.—London Dock, 81*l.* 10*s.* to 82*l.* Div. 1*l.* 10*s.* Half Year.—County Fire Office, 24*l.* 10*s.*—Hope, 3*l.* 13*s.*—Rock, 4*l.* 10*s.*, 4*l.* 12*s.*—East London Water Works 104*l.* Div. 3*l.* *per annum.*—West Middlesex, 47*l.*—Grand Junction Ditto, 57*l.*—Portsmouth and Farlington, 8*l.*—Surrey Ditto, 10*l.* 10*s.*—Drury Lane Renters' Shares, 165*l.*—Gas Light 67*l.* to 73*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy	Long Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sea Bonds.	India Bonds.	E. Bills 2d.	E. Bills 2½d.
1	Bank Holiday	79½	79½	98½	105½	20¾	—	78½	—	239½	—	—	101 pr.	21 pr.	29 pr.
2	Bank Holiday	80½	79½	98½	105½	20¾	—	78½	—	239½	87¾	79¼	99 pr.	21 pr.	30 pr.
3	Bank Holiday	80½	80	99¼	106½	21	—	79½	—	241	89¼	—	98 pr.	21 pr.	29 pr.
4	Bank Holiday	80½	80	99¼	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	96 pr.	20 pr.	29 pr.
5	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	20 pr.	28 pr.
6	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	89	—	97 pr.	20 pr.	25 pr.
7	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	20 pr.	25 pr.
8	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	26 pr.
9	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
10	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
11	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
12	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
13	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
14	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
15	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
16	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
17	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
18	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
19	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
20	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
21	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
22	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
23	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
24	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
25	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
26	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
27	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.
28	Bank Holiday	81	80½	99½	106	21	—	79½	—	241	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
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P. Ledger & Oracle
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Sun--Even. Mail
Star--Traveller
Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion--C. Chron.
Courier--Globe
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Cour. de Londres
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Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.--Chath.
Carli. 2--Chester 2.
Chelms. Cambria.



MARCH, 1818.
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Cumb. 2-Doncast.
Derb.--Dorcest.
Durham -- Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax--Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.-Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2--Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.--Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales, Oxford 2
Portsea--Pottery
Preston--Plym. 2
Reading--Salisb.
Salop--Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.--Stamf. 2
Taunton--Tyne
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With an Etching of the NEW INN at SHERBORNE in DORSETSHIRE;
and a Lithographic Portrait of MARTIN LUTHER.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been favoured with answers to Mr. Smyth's question in p. 3 b. (where for Psalm 100, read 110), from J. B., CLERICUS, and W. W.: to the latter, who has quoted the passage alluded to, we give the preference.—“The information,” he says, “which Mr. Smyth requires will be found in Lowth's Tenth Lecture on Hebrew Poetry. The following are Lowth's words:

‘Præ Utero Auroræ tibi ros prolis tuæ: hoc est: Præ rore, qui ex Utero Auroræ prodit, ros tibi erit prolis tuæ; copiosior nimirum et numerosior. Quo in loco quæ interpretationum portenta peperit Hebræi idiomatis ignoratio!’

“Nothing can be clearer than Lowth's interpretation of this difficult verse. A celebrated German Critic makes this observation upon it: ‘Cujus rei, nempe Ellipsis, illustre exemplum esse potest locus ille gravissimus vexatissimusque Psalm. 110. 3. à nemine, quod scimus, præter reverend. Lowthium, rectè feliciterque tractatus.’ Vid. Schnurreri Observ. p. 169.”

“A critical Translation of the Psalms,” W. W. adds, “after the manner of Lowth's Isaiah, Blayney's Jeremiah, and Newcome's Minor Prophets and Ezekiel, is a desideratum in Hebrew Literature. Perhaps a new and improved edition of Green's Translation might answer the purpose. I hope ere long some Hebrew Scholar will undertake this necessary Work.”

BIOGRAPHICUS observes that our Correspondent ST. IVES may find some further particulars of Richard Laurence in Lord Mountmorres's History of the Irish Parliament, vol. II. Appendix, p. 221. “Mr. Laurence appears to have had the management of the Duke of Ormond's estates, and Lord M. gives extracts from his papers. He established a small manufactory at Carrick, on the Duke's estate, for ratteens made of wool. Richard Laurence is also mentioned in the Ormond pedigree; see Archdall's edition of Lodge's Peerage, vol. IV. p. 2, note.”

Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON says, “Perhaps it may not be generally known that there is now in the possession of a gentleman, who purchased it of Mrs. Barber, the wife of Francis Barber, Dr. Johnson's faithful servant, the *Original Miniature, painted about the year 1736, of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson, when he was in his twenty-eighth year.* It is in good preservation, is the only one ever painted at so early a period of his life, and was given by the Doctor himself to Mrs. Barber (who died at Lichfield about

two years since) a short time before his death, with an injunction that she should never make it known; which request was strictly complied with, until her poverty obliged her to dispose of it to its present possessor.”

S. A. asks, 1. “Whether Casaubon's Annotations on Persius, which in 1695 were annexed to Henninius's Juvenal, are now to be met with in a separate form?”—2. “Whether R. S. Vidal, esq. has yet published his Translation of Mosheim's Notes on Cudworth, which he partially announced in the preface to his version of the ‘Commentaries on the Affairs of the Christians?’”—3. “Whether any Translation; either English or French, has yet appeared of Meusel's ‘Leitfaden zur Geschichte der Gelehrsamkeit,’ or Guide to the History of Literature, which was published at Leipsic in 1799, and reviewed in the Mon. Rev. vols. 32, 33, 34, and 36.”—We thank this Correspondent for the sight of his learned Tract: it is very much too long for insertion, and shall be returned to his order.

A DEACON, having been called upon to solemnize the marriage between a couple whose banns had been published full two years before, at first hesitated, under the supposition, that in such a case there might be some restriction; but, finding none, either in the Canons or Rubrick, complied with the request.—He asks, “Does no length of time, or circumstance, such as the parties having in the interim resided out of the parish, nullify banns once published?”

CLERICUS submits the following query: “When a man has been absent from his wife for seven years, and never heard of during that time, or *per contrà*: is a Surrogate justified in granting the remaining party a licence to intermarry with any other person upon the authority of the statute 1 Jac. c. 11.?”

X. X. X. requests an account of the foundation, various changes, and present endowments, of St. John's Chapel, Deritend, near Birmingham.

S. H. C. asks for particulars of Richard Hull, esq. who built the tower on Leith Hill in Surrey, in the year 1766? Where did he reside, the date of his death, whether he left issue, &c.? It appears from the inscription on the tower at Leith Hill that he sat in Parliament: query for what borough?

P. 229 l. 16. After “originated” in the first paragraph, omit “from.”

A WESLEYAN must excuse our declining any further answer to W. B. S.

Messrs. HAWKINS; WEEKES; T. D.; T. H. I.; M. P.; CHRISTIANUS; in our next.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,

March 2.

THE intimate connection which the Declaration against Transubstantiation has with the history of this Country, and with the maintenance of its Protestant interests, does not appear to be sufficiently known, if we may judge by a motion that was made in the House of Commons, in the last Session of Parliament. You will not, therefore, I am sure, require further apology for recommending to you for insertion in your valuable Magazine the following extract from a recent publication.

Declaration against Transubstantiation.

Q. Why was the Declaration against Transubstantiation required by the Statute of 30 Charles II.?

A. For the purpose of excluding Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament; and because former Statutes had been found insufficient for that purpose.

Q. How does that appear?

A. By the event. Papists were excluded from Parliament by the oath of supremacy required by 5 Eliz. Yet during the reign of Charles II. there were instances of Papists, who "took the liberty to sit and vote in Parliament*," till they were finally excluded by the stricter test of the Declaration.

Q. Is it any hardship on Protestants to make the Declaration against Transubstantiation and the Invocation of Saints?

A. No: Because, if they are really Protestants, they are so on this very principle, that the worship of the Church of Rome is unscriptural, superstitious, and idolatrous.

Q. Is it any objection to the Declaration, that many Protestants, who are called upon to make it, do not know enough of the subject to be satisfied of the truth of the Declaration?

A. No: Because no one can be a Protestant on principle, who is *not* satisfied of the truth of the Declaration; and if he is a Protestant on principle, there can be no hardship in making a Declaration, which he *knows* to be true, and, as an avowed Protestant, he *professes* to believe.

Q. Is it any objection to the Declaration, that many Protestants, who are called upon to make it, do not consider the worship of the Church of Rome to be idolatrous, and may therefore think the Declaration an unfounded calumny?

A. If they think the Declaration an unfounded calumny, and hold the worship of the Church of Rome not to be idolatrous, they are not *Protestants*, whatever they may profess to be; and the objection does not apply to them.

Q. Can we, then, consider the Declaration as unnecessary in respect of the Papists, or hard on the Protestants?

A. It is neither unnecessary as to the Papists, because the experience of the past shews that former Laws were insufficient without it; nor can it be any hardship on the Protestants, because, if they are Protestants on principle, they *know* it to be true, and, as avowed Protestants, *profess* to believe it; and which if they do not believe, they belie their Protestant profession.

On the Right of Presentation, &c. to the proposed New Churches.

To GEORGE BRAMWELL, Esq.

THE Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels having elected you their Honorary Secretary, I shall hope to claim their attention, through you, to a subject of some moment, which does not seem to have been adverted to by their rules and orders, although it may, indeed, find a place in the Bill for the purposes corresponding with your Society.

* Statute 30 Charles II.

The point is, that of *Patronage* and *Presentation* to the Livings to be annexed to the New Churches. As there is no waste which has not an owner, and which does not (except in cases of antient Royalties) belong to some parish; it will be necessary, in maturing the terms of your Society, and the clauses of the Bill, to provide for the consent and against the non-consent of the Clergy of Parishes whose district and dues will be considerably diminished, and also for the patronage of the new Livings, many of which are, and will remain, as well in Lay as in Ecclesiastical hands.

It can never be in the contemplation of the Members of this Society, or the framers of the Bill, to abridge the present Incumbents of any rights to which they have been duly inducted, and are in possession; or that they should be expected to surrender them without a just compensation in value, in proportion to their age. This is peculiarly the case of those Clergy who hold extensive parishes on which it is designed to erect New Churches. It will be likewise necessary to provide for the claims of all Lay and Ecclesiastical patronage: some are vested in the hands of Colleges of the Universities, and some in those of Public Corporations, of the Crown, of the Primate, the Diocesan, or of Lay owners. It is probable that in many of these cases their claims will extend over the whole district, so as to preclude any other church or chapel without their consent, inasmuch as that would tend to injure their claim; and that separate Acts of Parliament will be found necessary, to meet objections, and to establish just alternatives and compensations; which, if not agreed upon, will be necessarily referred to a Jury, as in cases of public improvements in highways, canals, &c. But these are of minor concern to that of actual Presentation to the new Livings, with title to all the incidental emoluments.

If land is to be purchased, the trustees must be authorized to purchase the freehold; and even then the presentation to the Living would probably not lie with them. The Church or Chapel must be endowed by them, and the presentation of an Incumbent must be the act of the Trustees of the Society, or of the

whole body, as soon as it shall be incorporated, and authorized by the Diocesan. This will throw into the hands of a power lodged somewhere, a right as extensive as any yet known in this Country; for, if these New Churches should be numerous, as we are led to expect, the patronage vested in them will be equal to that of the Crown, or of many Colleges, &c. combined; and if it be not so, the patronage must be greatly multiplied in the hands of the present holders. It will therefore be necessary for the parties interesting themselves to pause for a moment, and a moment only, until this point be well and safely adjusted—that the subscriptions and the buildings be not raised before this difficulty be settled, and then the main object be stayed. In the fortunes that subsist on tithes, great care must be taken to preserve inviolate the just claims of Lay and Ecclesiastical Impropiators; for the New Churches are not coming upon lands unknown, but upon those which are mostly already titheable, which is by far the greatest part of the Island, notwithstanding all the recent provision of Inclosure Bills in that respect.

The term *Free Church* or *Chapel* means, that it is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Ordinary, save only that the Incumbents were instituted by the Bishop*. On this point likewise much attention is necessary, and the more so at present, when so much is advanced both in the Established Church and out of it, which requires the pruning hand of a correct (not a relaxed) Orthodoxy. If it is designed, in the more modern acceptation of the term, merely that the seats should be free, and not appropriated even in the chancel: it will relieve the place from much pride, much disputation, much future disappointment, and litigation of claims, that this term should be defined clearly. Former times were similar to the present in the want of Church accommodation; whence arose the erection in distant hamlets of Chapels of Ease; and a Capellane was endowed by the Lay Lord, with the joint consent of the Diocesan, the Patron, and the Incumbent; and these are still requisite, and, accord-

* Tanner, Not. Monast. pref. 28.

ing to Othobon, this is to be done without prejudice to the right of any other. Athon. 112. Which retained its subjection to the conventual or mother church, to which the accustomed dues and repairs were to be paid. Kenn. Par. Ant. 596. 2 Roll Abr. 290.

The right of nominating to the Living, and vesting the future Advowson, thus becomes a subject of great National consequence; and as it is well known that for many years past a very opulent Association has purchased all the Advowsons within their power, it will become very necessary to guard the claims of Presentation to the New Churches so effectually, that, when they shall have become in the least degree numerous, a strong schism may not spring out of this very means adopted for promoting the pious objects of the Establishment.

Finally, I have offered these hints with no other motive than that the plan of your Society, so laudable in the mind of good and candid men, should not meet with any obstacles in its promotion and progress; that its design may be openly effected for the good which it professes; and that these excellent purposes may not be ultimately obstructed or defeated by any contest for rights not previously settled, or by any struggle for patronage and nomination not founded on the future welfare of the Church of England. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Wells, Feb. 20.

I MAKE no apology for sending you the underneath "PROPOSALS," which appeared a few weeks ago in Mr. Cruikwell's *Bath Chronicle*, and have since been copied into some other provincial Papers, as well as circulated pretty generally also, in a separate publication, amongst the leading Members of both Houses of Parliament, and other public characters throughout the kingdom: not doubting that you will most readily indulge their Projector with an early insertion thereof in your widely circulating Miscellany.

THOMAS ABRAHAM SALMON.

"One of our Clerical Correspondents from the City of Wells has desired us to submit it to the serious and unbiassed judgment of our Readers, whether,—in-

stead of erecting a grand triumphal arch, which is said to be now determined upon by Government, in commemoration of the truly noble deeds and victorious achievements of the British Army and Navy, throughout the whole course of the late tremendous and long-protracted warfare;—and instead, likewise, of raising, to the memory of our lately deceased and universally beloved and lamented Princess Charlotte Augusta, the very costly, but still useless, Mausoleum or Cenotaph, which is now also in agitation, and towards which such an immense subscription has already been collected from all parts of the United Kingdom;—whether the projected munificence of our superiors in power and authority in the former instance, as well as the general contribution of the public in the latter case, would not be far more laudably (and, certainly, much less ostentatiously) employed, if applied to the highly important purpose of *building an adequate number of Additional Parish Churches*, which are at this moment so much wanted, not only in the Metropolis and its surrounding neighbourhood, but in many other parts likewise in the kingdom?—A measure this, the absolute necessity of which has been so amply and so luminously demonstrated in two very excellent Letters to the Earl of Liverpool, not long since published, the one intitled "The Church in Danger," and the other "The Basis of National Welfare," being a continuation and further illustration of the chief facts noticed in the preceding pamphlet. In both of these, the very learned and intelligent writer (the Rev. Mr. Yates), with the most benevolent 'spirit of toleration to every species of Christian Dissenters,' evinces himself (as one of his Reviewers very properly and truly observes of the first of these letters) 'to be a faithful and zealous advocate for the real prosperity of the Established Church, as intimately blended with that of our incomparable Civil Constitution. *The danger of the Church* he demonstrates, by irrefragable arguments, and by documents of the most unquestionable authority, to arise, not from *sectarian* opposition, or from various other causes, to which it is commonly, but erroneously, attributed; but simply to the *want of a proper number of Parochial Churches* to receive the immensely increased population of that part of the kingdom' (more especially) 'which surrounds an overgrown Metropolis,' comprehending 'a circuit of about eight miles' only; wherein, 'after allowing (says Mr. Yates) to each Church a proportion more than sufficient to fill it, and quite if not more than equal to the parochial

parochial care of the Clergy at present allotted to the charge, there is found to remain a surplus population of *nine hundred and fifty-three thousand* excluded from the benefits and advantages of participating in the instructive public worship and pastoral superintendence of the Established Church!!' *Two* examples, as 'sufficient for present notice,' are then brought forward, from the *country towns* of *Cheltenham* and *Brighton*, to prove that the unfortunate existence of the same serious and weighty evil is not confined to the mere outskirts and immediate vicinity of *London* only, but is deplorably felt, in like manner, in divers other distant parishes in the kingdom. In the *former* of these instances, therefore, it appears, that 'a population of *eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five* is still supplied with only *one* Parish Church; and the *whole* is placed under the parochial and pastoral charge of *one* minister:' and, in the *latter* instance, the now increased population of the fashionable town of *Brighton*, amounting (in 1815) to no less than '*twelve thousand and twelve inhabitants*,' stands yet continued in *one* Parish only, under the care of *one* Minister, and with but *one* Church also, 'which, upon the largest computation, cannot supply the benefit of the Liturgical instruction of the Church of England to more than three thousand; leaving a surplus of *nine thousand* without parochial communion with the Church of England!!'

"From a right consideration of all which melancholy truths, therefore, how strikingly obvious (adds our Correspondent) must be the inference to every religious and contemplative mind! that, instead of expending, on the occasions already mentioned, vast and enormous sums of money in the erection of buildings, which are meant *merely to be gazed at* (and, commonly speaking, with the vacant stare and senseless admiration of the *vulgar* only), *without affording*, in their design, *any concomitant utility to the publick at large*; how much more *glorious and imperishable Monuments* might not the same amplitude of pecuniary contribution enable us to raise to the immortal memory of our brave and valiant Heroes in war, on the one hand; and to the exemplary piety and Christian benevolence of heart, which, on the other hand, shone forth so conspicuously in the general character of our late amiable Princess; by carrying into execution (by virtue of a Legislative enactment) the *only plan* which seems yet to have been devised, as at all *likely* to secure the permanent 'stability and

prosperity' of our Established National Church, by a regular 'distribution of the population' of the country into appropriate divisions, supplying the means of public worship, and providing for the useful and efficient discharge of the pastoral offices, in districts not hitherto so provided!'

"Should the above scheme prove fortunate enough to become sanctioned, in its *general outline*, by the voice of universal approbation; our Correspondent would then beg leave further to recommend, that, in its consequent *accomplishment*, *all the New Churches*, proposed to be thus founded and endowed on these important occasions, should severally possess, in their *external construction*, all that majestic grandeur and noble sublimity of style, which belong to the best and purest orders of architecture; whilst, on the contrary, *a perfect plainness and symmetry of appearance*, in union, however, with the *most correct and beautiful display of genuine taste throughout the whole*, as more becoming the consecrated temples of the Lord, the sanctuaries or holy places set apart for his worship, and 'wherein his honour dwelleth,' should *alone*, in his opinion, form the *distinguishing characteristics* of their *internal arrangement*."

Mr. URBAN, *Stourhead, March 6.*

BEING engaged in collecting materials for the Hundred of Heytesbury, in the County of Wilts; and being desirous of gaining every possible information respecting the antient and very distinguished family of Hungerford, who were connected with that place; I take this opportunity of requesting intelligence respecting that family, which resided for more than three centuries at Farleigh Castle. I have already consulted Dugdale, Collinson, and other modern Authors on the subject, and from the former have gained much important information.

As yet I have not been able to hear of any portrait or engraved print of any of the early, and most distinguished members of the family. These would be very acceptable, if original, and to be depended upon. I have already in my possession drawings of their interesting tombs at Farleigh. Any communication on this subject will be thankfully received, either through the medium of your Magazine, or by letter directed to me under your care RICHARD COLT HOARE.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, Feb. 2.*

THE envelope of the following Original Letter from Bp. Trelawny having been lost; it is a matter of some curiosity to discover the *Historian* to whom it was addressed. Some one of your Correspondents will, doubtless, be able to determine.

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

"Sir, *Chelsea, Feb. 16, 1718-9.*

"You having in one of y^e Newspapers acknowledg'd a mistake in relation to y^e Hampden family; I am sure, by y^r very valuable History, you have y^t true concern for the honour of our Church, y^t you will not refuse to doe justice to y^e 7 Tower'd Bishops (at least to me & y^e rest of us who were sent to y^e Tower) w^m you have represented to have invited over y^e then Prince of Orange.

"To convince you y^t you have been misled, I send you a copy of my let^r I wrote to y^e late Bis^p of Worcester on that subject, and his Lor^{ps} answer by his son the Chan^c of Worcester, he not being yⁿ able to write himself. I leave this to y^r consideration, & am y^r affectionate friend & bro^r,

"JONAT. WINCHESTER.

"P. S. I have very good authority to believe not one B^p of Eng^d wrote to invite him over, tho' in his Declaration they were sayd to have done so."

Mr. URBAN,

March 13.

AS a Collector of Medals, I feel much gratified by the appearance of the interesting Memoir of the late Thomas Wyon, Esq. which appeared in your last Magazine, and fully share in the regret of the Writer, at the early termination of the life of that very able Artist, and estimable character. The Writer of the Memoir expresses his opinion that "considerable additions must be made to render it complete," p. 183; which I imagine is very probably the case, as the following Pattern Coins of Mr. Wyon's engraving, not mentioned in the Memoir, are in the Cabinet of a lady of distinguished rank and acquirements, whose condescending urbanity renders of easy access her very splendid collection, which, more especially for *modern* Coins, Patterns, and Medals, has, I believe, no rival.

Patterns for a Nine-penny Bank of England Token. Obverse: His Majesty's Portrait, very ably reduced from Mr. Marchant's Three Shilling Token. Reverse: in a wreath of Oak and Laurel, Nine-pence Token. 1812.

Similar Obverse: Reverse, a wreath, and 9d. token. 1812.

Pattern for an Irish Penny. The Portrait from Marchant, with a different arrangement of the Hair, the Neck in drapery. Reverse: the Harp, Hibernia. 1813. The Harp is peculiarly elegant, and the Crown is placed with great taste, and the whole is very highly finished.

Hanover 2 3 Rix Dollar. Obverse: the King's Titles; the Arms in a Shield, nearly square, surmounted by the Crown, the Garter falling down, and closing below, with very peculiar grace. Reverse: the value, and date 1813.

Patterns for a Guinea. His Majesty's Bust from Marchant. Reverse: the Arms in a crowned Shield, from the foot of which, on the right, rises a Rose; on the left, a Thistle; and in the centre, a Shamrock. The Armorial Bearings are extremely distinct, and the whole has a rich effect: date 1813.

The other has the same head; and on the Reverse, the Arms in a square Shield, crowned and ornamented at the corners and quarters.

Pattern for a Ceylon Rix Dollar. This Coin is rather larger and thicker than the Eighteen Penny Bank Token. It has a good Portrait of the King from Marchant, but with more animation, and the full Titles. Reverse: an Elephant, and a very fine wreath of Oak: Ceylon. One Rix Dollar. 1813.

I beg to notice (in reference to page 185) that there is also a Half-Guinea of 1813, which is not Mr. Wyon's Work; and a Pattern Guinea by Mr. Pingo.

NUMISMATUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 23.

THE Writer on the Non-residence of the Clergy, who signs himself "Pasquin," in your last Supplement, p. 593. evidently possesses a very superficial knowledge of the important subject he undertakes to discuss; and, by the general tone of his letter, I should suspect this attack on the Church does not come from one really zealous for its true interests. He is guilty of *much* misrepresentation; but I request he will (if he can) name the district, wherein he asserts "there are half a dozen contiguous Parishes, in which, although the several benefices are of an annual value of from 200l. to 800l. there is not one resident Incumbent; in which, among them all, only two Curates reside." At least, if he do not choose to name the District, perhaps he will have the candour to state the Diocese. Where
also

also does he find “Churches tumbling down, and Parsonage-houses undistinguishable from hovels and pigstyes,” or in such a state of dilapidation as shortly to become so? I shall forbear to answer his attack on Archdeacons, or to repel his assertion that the Clergy make use of a thousand evasions, by which the Bill enforcing Residence is rendered of little avail. His misrepresentations are only to be equalled by his ignorance; and he seems to have misunderstood the words, which, he indecently says, “were put into the mouth” of our Metropolitan, viz. “it is hoped that there will be few Parishes in England without a resident Minister;” this he converts into a “resident Incumbent.” Now, Sir, I take upon myself to say that the latter is not feasible; to the former the publick have a right. But, if they have a *resident Minister* in every Parish, they have no right to complain should he not also be the *Incumbent*. I shall only advert to one instance more of his inconsideration. He says, “there would be no occasion for Acts of Parliament to build new Churches, if the Incumbents of those which the piety of past ages has already erected, were duly regarded by those who are their proper Pastors.” How, I ask, can the attention and residence of Pastors remedy the evil of an increased population? In the town of Brighton, where it amounts to thirty thousand, will the care of the Pastor make one small Church hold them all? or in the parish of Croydon, extending to a circumference of 36 miles, will it be thought that one Church is sufficient, wherein houses have encreased so rapidly of late years? Really, Mr. Urban, your Correspondent’s assertion is not worth a serious refutation. CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

WHETHER I call recollection to the number of individual calamities, which so frequently happen during the course of war; whether I reflect on those which now and then disturb the public peace; or whether I turn my eye to such as invade the quiet of private life; it has never yet fallen to my lot to detail a misfortune more truly calamitous than that of *Thomas Redmile* of Dyke—a misfortune surely unique, if every circumstance, as to transparency of character,

amiableness of lowly manners, and unaffected piety, are duly appreciated.

“This worthy man has hitherto derived an honest subsistence for himself, wife, and six children, from the profession of a carrier between Bourn and Stamford, aided by a freehold of 40s. per annum. On the 13th of Nov. last, while the springs continued at the lowest ebb, he descended a narrow well, five yards deep, to blast the rock. In endeavouring to extract the iron spindle from the bottom of the mine, formed with great labour through a hard stratum of blue stone, it took fire, probably from the contact of some particles of the rock, and exploded with such dreadful force, that to escape was impossible. Although the hapless man was forewarned, by the hissing noise, of the impending mischief, he had only time to exclaim, ‘The Lord have mercy upon me.’ With much difficulty he was drawn up alive, most dreadfully lacerated from head to foot. His sufferings, a long time, were excruciating far beyond the conception of all inexperienced in similar calamities. Still they continue most severe. One eye was instantly deglobed by a rugged fragment three-quarters long, and half an inch thick, not unlike a lump of loaf sugar, which lodged in the interior of the socket. The other was rendered sightless by smaller pieces. At the end of six weeks, the surgeon, whose attention, by day and by night, had been most unremittingly praise-worthy, painfully and tenderly informed him, ‘there was no hope of ever seeing more.’ The distress of his family at this heart-rending intelligence, may be imagined,—it cannot be expressed. The admirable resignation, however, of the poor sufferer was such as few can pass unheeded by. He mildly replied, ‘It might have been worse: I might have been killed: I can now only hope to assist you with my advice how to pay my way, and to bring you all honestly up. If God will be pleased, in his goodness, to enable me to do so, I am contented as I am.’”

A person, not resident in the parish, not connected with its inhabitants, felt himself called upon, from a perfect conviction of the truth of the above statement, to make a case so dreadful in itself, and so shocking in its consequences, thus generally known, under a persuasive hope, that any offering, however small, will ascend “as a grateful memorial in the sight of the Most High.”

A collection has since been made at the adjoining village of Morton, which will be continued throughout the Country.

VICINUS.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

I SEND you an etching of an ancient building, called the New INN, situate on the Green in the Town of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire. It is said to have been built by Peter Ramsam, Abbot of Sherborne from 1475 to 1504.

In form it resembles most of our antient Inns, round a square yard or

court, with an open gallery and balustrade running round the whole. It has been lately sold by Mr. Bastard, grandson of Mr. Bastard the architect, to Mr. J. Woolcot, proprietor of the London and Exeter Waggon, who resides in the part next the street; the rest is fitted up as warehouses, stables, &c.

Yours, &c.

J. B. K.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ADDENDA, &c. TO CAMBRIDGESHIRE. See vol. LXXXVI. p. 417.

O mihi jucundum Grantæ super omnia nomen!

O penitus toto corde receptus Amor!

O pulchræ sine luxu Ædes, vitæque beatæ,

Splendida paupertas, ingenuusque decor!

O sacri Fontes! et sacræ Vatibus Umbræ,

Quas recreant Avium Pieridumque chori!

O Camus! Phœbæ nullus quo gratior amnis,

Amnibus auriferis invidiosus inops.

COWLEY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Square, 890 miles. Diocese, 15 parishes in Norwich, and 1, Iselham, in Rochester.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

Antiquities. Fleam Dyke; Arbury, Gogmagog, Great Shelford, and Willingham-field earth-works; Denny Abbey; March Church.

In Bottisham Church is the tomb of Eliás de Beckingham, Justiciary of England to Edward I.

In Ely was buried St. Etheldreda, vulgò St. Audrey, daughter of Anna King of East Anglia, foundress and first Abbess of the Monastery in 673. The old fair at Ely, which commences on her festival, Oct. 29, was formerly celebrated for the sale of ribands of divers colours, which were venerated as having touched her shrine, and were called *St. Audrey's* ribands, whence our present epithet *laundry* is derived. Edward the Confessor was educated here. In the Cathedral is the monument of the learned John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, the patron of Caxton.

In Eltisley were buried St. Pandionia (to whom the Church is dedicated) and St. Wendreth.

At Thorney three of its hermits were canonized, St. Tancred, St. Torthred, and St. Tona. The monastery was founded about the year 662.

In Long Stow parish, an estate of two virgates of land, in the time of Edward I. had its sergeanty commuted by the singular service of finding a truss of hay for the King's Cloaca whenever he should visit Cambridge.

COLLEGES AND HALLS.

Of Peter-House. Prelates, Cardinal BEAUFORT, of Winchester; Whitgift, of Canterbury; Cosin, of Durham; WALTON, of Chester, editor of the Polyglott; and Law of Carlisle. Reformer, Joy. Nonconformists, Penry and Seaman. Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's. Statesman, Henry Duke of Grafton. Critic, Markland. Regicide, Colonel Hutchinson. Traveller, Morrison. Physicians, Samuel and John Jebb. Poets, Crashaw, Garth, GRAY, and Sewell.

Of Pembroke-Hall. Prelates, Grindal, of Canterbury; Harsnet, of York; Andrews, of Winchester; Lindwood, of St. David's; Christopherson, of Chester; Browning, of Exeter; and Wren, of Ely. Martyrs, RIDLEY, Bp. of London; Rogers, and Bradford. Nonconformists, Clarke, Fenner, Vines, and Calamy. Statesmen, Thorpe, Chancellor to Edward III. and the late

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WIL-

WILLIAM PITT. Historian of Philosophy, Stanley. Astronomer, Long. Chronologer, Isaacson. Critic, Bankes. Physician, Grew. Poets, SPENSER, Harvey, Ralph Bathurst, Smart, and Mason.

Of Clare-Hall. Prelates, TILLOTSON and Heath, of Canterbury; Lindsell, of Hereford; and Gunning, of Ely. Divines, "the intellectual" CUDWORTH (who died Master of Christ's College in 1688, aged 71, and is buried in its chapel), and the unfortunate Dr. Dodd. Statesman, Holles, Duke of Newcastle. Mathematician, Whiston. Lexicographer, Parkhurst. Physician, Jollyffe. The pious Nicholas Ferrar.

Of Corpus Christi. Prelates, Parker, of Canterbury; Womack, of St. David's; Fletcher, of London; and Yorke, of Ely. Divines, Browne, founder of the Brownists; and Wesley, father of John. Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon. Dramatists, FLETCHER, and Hoadly. Antiquaries, STUKELEY; the Numismatist North; Topographers, Salmon, Gough, Nasmith, Tyson, and its Historian, Masters. Classical scholar, Beloe, translator of Herodotus, &c. In the Chapel is a monument of its Master, Dr. John Spencer, author of "*De Legibus Hebræorum*," who died 1693, aged 63.

Of Gonville and Caius. Prelates, TAYLOR, of Downe and Connor; Lucy, of St. David's; Skip, of Hereford; White, of Ely; Warren, of Bangor. Founder of the Royal Exchange, Sir Thomas GRESHAM. Divine and Mathematician, CLARKE. Lord Chancellor, Thurlow. Antiquaries, GRUTER, Wharton, Wats; the topographers, Chauncy, Blomefield, and Feun. Physicians, CAIUS (buried in its Chapel with the epitaph "*Fui Caius. Vivit post funera Virtus. Ætatis suæ 63, obiit 29 Julii, Anno D. 1573*"), HARVEY, Scarborough, and Glysson. Architect, Burroughs. Poet, Shadwell.

Of Trinity-Hall. Prelates, GARDINER, Bp. of Winchester; Sampson, of Chichester; Thirlby, of Ely; Barlow, of Lincoln; Hallifax and Horsley, of St. Asaph. Statesmen, Henry Earl of Northampton, Privy Seal to James I.; Naunton, author of "*Fragmenta Regalia*;" STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield. Civilians, Cowell and Marriott. Latin poet, Haddon; Agricultural poet, Tusser.

Of King's. Prelates, Scot, or Rotherham, of York; Cloos, of Lichfield and Coventry; Aldridge, of Carlisle; Fox, of Hereford; Alley, of Exeter; Guest, of Salisbury; and Hare, of St. Asaph, Dean Stanhope. Statesmen, SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, Dr. Giles Fletcher, SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, Charles Viscount Townshend, Secretary to George I., and Lord Chancellor CAMDEN. Greek scholars, Crooke, Cheke, Winterton, King, and Morell. Saxon scholar, L'isle. Historian, Hall. Mathematician, Oughtred. Civilian, Ridley. Infidel, Collins. Mythologist, Bryant. Poets, Phineas Fletcher, WALLER, and Dr. Glynn-Clobery (who died in 1800, aged 81, and is buried in the Chapel). Antagonist of Junius, Sir William Draper.

Of Queen's. Prelates, Poynet and FISHER, of Rochester; Davenant, of Salisbury; and Patrick, of Ely. Statesman, Sir Thomas Smith. Divines, FULLER, Brightman, Goodwin, and Smith. Critics, ERASMUS, Wasse, and Davis. Mathematician, Wallis. Weever, author of *Funeral Monuments*.

Of Catharine-Hall. Prelates, Sandys and Dawes, of York; Hutchinson, of Downe and Connor; Blackall, of Exeter; Hoadly, of Winchester; and his opponent Sherlock, of London. Divine, Blackburne. Nonconformist, Goodwin. Orientalist, Lightfoot. Antiquaries, Strype and Wotton. In its Chapel are monuments of its Master, Dr. John Eachard, author on "*Contempt of the Clergy*," who died 1697, and Dr. John Addenbroke, founder of the Hospital which bears his name, who died 1719.

Of Jesus. Prelates, CRANMER and Bancroft, of Canterbury; Sterne, of York; Bale, of Ossory, the biographer; Goodrich, of Ely; and Pearson of Chester. Divines, Worthington and Venn. Orientalist, Ockley. Astronomer, FLAMSTEED. Chronologer, Jackson. Lexicographer, Eliot. Physician, Foreman. Translator, Fawkes. Critics, Thirlby, JORTIN, Ashton, and Wakefield. Poets, Fanshawe and Fenton. Hartley, author "*on Man*." STERNE, author of "*Tristram Shandy*."

Of Christ's. Prelates, Cornwallis, of Canterbury; LATIMER, of Worcester, the martyr; and Porteus, of London. Divines, More, the Platonist; Mede, and PALEY. Nonconformist, Howe. Lord Chief Justice, Raymond. Statesman,

man, Sir Walter Mildmay. Antiquaries, LELAND and Sammes. Mathematician, Sanderson. Historian, Echard. Hebrician, Broughton. Poets, Harrington, Quarles, Cleiveland, and MILTON. Burnet, author of "Theory of the Earth."

Of St. John's. Prelates, Baynes, of Lichfield and Coventry; Watson, of Lincoln; Pilkington, of Durham; MORGAN, of St. Asaph, translator of the Bible into Welsh; STILLINGFLEET, of Worcester; Beveridge, of Bath and Wells; Gauden, of Exeter. Divines, Leavor, Gataker, Whitaker, Hilkiah Bedford, Cave, Milner, Edwards, Stackhouse, and Ogden. Nonconformist, Cartwright. Philosopher, Sir Kenelm Digby. Statesmen, CECIL, Lord Burleigh; WENTWORTH, Earl of Strafford; CARY, Viscount Falkland; Lord Keeper Guildford; and the Marquess of Rockingham. Parliamentary General, Fairfax. Scholars, Redman, Ascham, Downes, Bois, Taylor, and Bowyer the learned Printer. Mathematician, Briggs. Philologist, Horne Tooke. Naturalist, Lister. Unitarian, Lindsey. Antiquaries, Baker the nonjuror, who died in 1740, and Smith, editor of Bede, who died in 1715, both buried in the Chapel. Poets, Sackville, Earl of Dorset, SIR THOMAS WYAT, BEN JONSON, Nash, OTWAY, Ambrose Phillips, PRIOR, Broome, and Henry Kirke White.

Of Trinity. Prelates, Tunstall, of Durham; Wilkins, of Chester; Pearse, of Rochester; and WATSON, of Llandaff. Philosophers, SIR ISAAC NEWTON; LORD CHANCELLOR BACON; DR. ISAAC BARROW. Lord Chief Justice, COKE; Statesmen, ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex; Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; Spencer Perceval. Classical scholars, BENTLEY, Middleton, PORSON, Raine, and Tweddell. Mathematicians, Pell, COTES, and Robert Smith. Naturalists, RAY and Willoughby. Astronomer, Maskelyne. Puritan, Travers. Hebrician, Alabaster. Translator, Philemon Holland. Grammarian, Walker. Physician, Mapletoft. Astrologer, Dee. Agriculturist, Francis late Duke of Bedford. Antiquaries, SPELMAN, COTTON, Thomas Gale, Peck, Knight, and Bentham. Poets, COWLEY, Donne, Herbert, Giles Fletcher, ANDREW MARVEL, Randolph, VINCENT BOURNE, Dibben, Cockayne, DRYDEN, Montagu Earl of Halifax, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Granville Lord Lansdowne, Nat Lee, Duke, Stepney, Eusden, and Hawkins Browne. Peacham, author of "The Complete Gentleman."—In the Chapel are memorials of the mathematicians, Cotes who died 1716, and Smith who died 1768; of the critics, Bentley, who died 1742, and Porson, who died 1808; and of the poet Isaac Hawkins Browne, who died 1762.

Of Magdalen. Prelates, Rainbow, of Carlisle; and Cumberland, of Peterborough. Divine, Waterland. Nonconformist, Tallents. Scholars, Carre and Duport. Historian, Howell. Algebraist, Waring. Lawyers, Bridgman, Chief Justice; and Sawyer, Attorney General. Pepys, President of the Royal Society. Coventry, author of "Pompey the Little."

Of Emmanuel. Prelates, SANCROFT, of Canterbury; Bedell, of Kilmore; Hall, of Norwich; Kidder, of Bath and Wells; and HURD, of Worcester. Divines, Preston, Dillingham, Tuckney, Whichcote, and Ward. Nonconformists, POOLE and Evanson. Statesman, Sir William Temple. Chief Justice, Pemberton. Classical scholars, Barnes, Dawes, Homer. Physicians, Crowne and Askew. Astronomers, Horrox and Bainbrigge. Schoolmaster, Blackwall. Antiquary, Twysden. Orientalist, CASTELL. Mathematician, Foster. Poet, Akenside.—In the Chapel were buried its first master, Laurence Chadderton, one of the translators of the Bible, who died in 1640, aged 103; and its late master, Richard Farmer, author of the Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, who died 1797, aged 62.

Of Sidney Sussex. Prelates, Bramhall, of Armagh; Montague, of Winchester; Ward, of Salisbury; Wilson, of Sodor and Man. Protector, OLIVER CROMWELL. Chief Baron, Sir Robert Atkyns. Mathematician, Gilbert Clarke. Historian, May. Political writer, L'Estrange. Grammarian, Dugard. Physician, Ent. Scholar, Twining. Infidel, Woolston. Poet, Patison. Wollaston, author of "The Religion of Nature."

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Lark, or Mildenhall; Little Ouse; Walney or Wen.

Inland Navigation. Vermuyden, or Forty foot drain; Hundred foot river; Burwell, Reche, and March canals, or fen-drains.

Lakes.

Lakes. Soham and Streatham Meres.

Public Edifices. Cambridge University Library, Public Schools, Addenbroke's Hospital, Conduit; Wisbeach Shire-hall, Gaol, Custom-house, Bridge.

Seats. Abington-hall, John Mortlock, Milton, Samuel Knight, esq.
esq. Sawston, Richard Huddleston, esq.

Abington-lodge, Mrs. Holt.

Shudy Camps, Marmaduke Dayrell, esq.

Barham-hall, Master of Pembroke College.

Stanton, Long, Thomas Hatton, esq.

Barrington, Richard Bendyshe, esq.

Stichworth, Richard Eaton, esq.

Bartlow, Sir Busic Harwood, knt.

Swaffham, J. P. Allix, esq.

Cheveley, Mrs. Hand.

Trumpington, — Ottow, esq.

Comberton, George Milner, esq.

Trumpington, Dr. Clarke.

Connington, George Nicholls, esq.

Tyrells, William Woodham, esq.

Dullingham, Christ. Jeffreson, esq.

Westoe-lodge, Benjamin Keene, esq.

Elsworth, Rev. Matthew Holworthy.

Whittlesford, Ebenezer Hollick, esq.

Ely-palace, Bp. of Ely.

Wilbraham, Rev. James Hicks.

Fordham-priory, Francis Noble, esq.

Willingham-house, Rev. Sir H. B.

Fulbourn-house, R. G. Townley, esq.

Dudley, bart.

Hare-park, Lord Rivers.

Wisbeach-castle, Bp. of Ely.

Hatley St. George, J. W. Quintin, esq.

Woodbury-hall, Rev. John Wilkinson.

Histon, Richard Sumpter, esq.

Wratting, West, General Hall.

Melbourn, Wortham Hitch, esq.

Peerage. Cambridge Dukedom to Prince Adolphus Frederick, seventh son of the King: Ely (isle) marquessate to his Majesty: Hardwicke earldom and barony to Yorke. Of Horseheath, Montfort barony to Bromley. The barony of North of Kirtling is in abeyance between Ladies Susan and Georgiana North, daughters of the late Earl of Guildford.

Produce. Wild-fowl. *Manufactures.* Paper, Baskets, Malt.

HISTORY.

A. D. 870, Cambridge burnt, the monasteries of Ely, Soham, and Thorney destroyed, and the monks slaughtered by the Danes.

875, Cambridge, head quarters of the Danes under Guthrum, who remained there a year.

921, at Cambridge, Danish army surrendered to Edward the Elder.

1010, at Balsham, all the inhabitants, with the exception of one man, slaughtered by the Danes.

1037, at Ely, died in prison, Alfred, eldest son of Ethelred II. whose eyes had been put out by order of Harold I.

1615, at Royston-palace, Robert Car, Earl of Somerset, arrested in the presence of James I. for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

1647, to Childersley (June 5) Charles I. was conveyed after his seizure at Holmby, in Northamptonshire, by Cornet Joyce, and thence was removed to Newmarket, where he remained 10 days.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bottisham, John de, Bp. of Rochester, Bottisham, (died 1401.)

Bottisham, Nicholas de, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Bottisham, (died 1435.)

Bottisham, William de, Bp. of Rochester, Confessor to Richard II. Bottisham, (died 1399.)

Buckworth, Theophilus, Bp. of Dromore, Wisbeach, (died 1652.)

Collet, John, antiquary, Keeper of Records in the Tower, Over, (died 1644.)

Cromwell, Frances, Lady Russel, daughter of Oliver, Ely, 1638.

Cromwell, Mary, Lady Fauconberg, daughter of Oliver, Ely, 1637.

Disbrowe, John, Major-general, brother-in-law to Oliver, Eltisley, 1608.

Disbrowe, Samuel, Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, Eltisley, 1619.

Ely, Nicholas of, Bp. of Winchester, treasurer to Henry III. Ely, (died 1280.)

Eversden, John, Historian, Eversden, (died 1338.)

Fulborn, Stephen de, Abp. of Tuam, Fulbourn, (died 1288.)

Gallaway, John Cole, divine, Ely, 1737.

Gibbons, Orlando, organist; musical composer, Cambridge, 1583.

Goad, Thomas, scholar, Cambridge, (died 1635.)

Goldsborough, Godfrey, Bp. of Gloucester, Cambridge, (died 1604.)
 Gonel, William, friend of Erasmus, Landbeach.
 Hildersham, Arthur, divine, Stechworth, (died 1631.)
 Huloet, Richard, author of "English and Latin A.B.C." Wisbeach, (flor. 1552.)
 L'isle, William, Saxon antiquary, Great Wilbraham, (died 1637.)
 Love, Richard, Dean of Ely, Margaret Professor, (died 1661.)
 Merks, Thomas, Bp. of Carlisle, faithful adherent of Richard II. Newmarket, (died 1405.)
 Norgate, William, illuminator of MSS. Cambridge, (died 1649.)
 Parker, R. antiquary, Ely, (died 1624.)
 Pepys, Roger, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Cottenham.
 Ridley, Sir Thomas, author on Ecclesiastical Law, Ely, (died 1629.)
 Rutherforth, Thomas, divine and philosopher, Papsworth Everhard, 1712.
 Tiptoft, John, Earl of Worcester, patron of Learning, Great Eversden, (beheaded 1470.)
 Townson, Robert, Bp. of Salisbury, Cambridge, (died 1622.)
 Walden, Lionel, founder of Doddington school, Doddington.
 Wetherset, Richard, divine, Cambridge, (flor. 1350.)
 Willet, Andrew, divine, voluminous writer, Ely, (died 1621.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Balsham was, for many years, the residence of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-house.

In Boxworth Church is the monument of Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, the blind professor of Mathematics, who died 1759, aged 56.

At Cambridge, in Great St. Andrew's Church, is a cenotaph for Capt. James Cook, the circumnavigator, slain at Owyhee in 1779. In St. Clement's was interred William Cole, antiquary, who died at Milton 1782. In St. Edward's was buried, in 1650, Elinor Gaskin, alias Bowman, aged 112. In St. Giles' is the monument of Nicholas Carre, the learned Greek professor, who died 1569. In Great St. Mary's was buried Martin Bucer; and in St. Michael's, Paul Fagius, or Phagius, eminent reformers, whose bodies were taken up in the reign of Mary, and burnt with their writings in the market-place. In St. Michael's is the grave-stone of Dr. Conyers Middleton, biographer of Cicero, who was rector of Covenay, and died at Hildersheim 1750, aged 66. In St. Mary's the Less was buried Matthew Wren, Bp. of Ely, who died 1667. In St. Sepulchre's was interred Dr. Samuel Ogden, divine, who died 1778, aged 62. In Trinity was buried Sir Robert Tabor, physician, who first administered the Bark with success in intermittent fevers; he died in 1681.

Carlton was the residence of the learned Sir Thomas Elliot, author of "The Governor;" he died there in 1546, and was buried in the Church.

Connington was the rectory of Matthias Mawson, afterwards Bp. of Ely.

In Coton Church is the monument of Dr. Andrew Downes, translator of the Apocrypha, who died 1627.

Doddington is the largest parish in the county; it contains 38,000 acres of rich land, the tithe of which, in 1808, let for 5000 guineas per annum. It was the rectory of John Nalson, the historian. Here, in 1286, died Hugh de Balsham, Bp. of Ely, founder of Peter-house.

Downham was a palace of the Bishops of Ely; of whom died here, Fortibus 1225, Orford 1310, Fordham 1425, and Gray 1478.

At Eltisley, in 1636, was married Major-general Disbrowe to Jane Cromwell, Oliver's youngest sister.

Fen Ditton was the rectory of John Worthington, master of Jesus College, and editor of Mede.

In Hokington parish, in 1315, were living at the same time, one person aged 120, two above 100, and two others upwards of 90 years of age.

Impington was the residence of Elizabeth Woodcock, who on her return from Cambridge, Feb. 2, 1799, was enveloped in a snow-drift, under which she remained nearly eight days and nights: she was taken out alive, and in April restored to a state of convalescence; but, from the imprudent use of spirituous liquors, died in July the same year.

In

In Landbeach are the monuments of its rectors, William Rawley, chaplain and biographer of Lord Chancellor Bacon, who died 1667; and of Robert Masters, historian of Corpus Christi College, who died 1798, aged 84.

Leverington was the rectory of Dr. James Nasmith, editor of Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica*;" died 1808, aged 68.

In Linton Church-yard is a monument of Mrs. Jane Harrison, who died 1714, aged 135.

At Newmarket, the long course is 7420 yards, the round course 6640. Childers, the swiftest horse ever known, ran the first course in $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and the second in 6 minutes and 40 seconds. In the Church is buried Tregonwell Frampton, keeper of the running horses to William III. Anne, George I. and George II. He died in 1728, aged 86, "the father of the turf."

In Orwell Church are monuments of its rectors, Dr. Wolfran Stubbs, Hebrew professor, and Dr. Charles Mason, mineralogical professor.

In Sawston Church is the monument of Sir John Huddleston, preserver of Mary I.

Snailwell and Leverington were rectories of Dr. John Warren, afterwards Bp. of Bangor.

Stapleford was the vicarage of James Bentham, historian of Ely cathedral.

Stuntney Rectory-house was the residence of Oliver Cromwell from 1637 until he was chosen member for Cambridge in the Parliament of 1640, after which he occasionally resided at Ely; and in January 1644, by his personal authority, commanded the Cathedral service to be discontinued; but, finding his order disregarded, he entered the Cathedral at the head of a party of soldiers, with his sword drawn, and, ordering the Vicar "to leave off his fooling," drove the whole congregation from the place.

Swavesey was the rectory of Simon Ockley, historian of the Saracens.

At Wisbeach were buried John Alcock, Bp. of Ely, founder of Jesus College, died there 1500; John Feckenham, last Abbot of Westminster, died 1585; and Thomas Watson, the deprived Bp. of Lincoln, died 1584. Two of its inhabitants, William Wolsey and Robert Pigot, were burnt for heresy. At the Free-school was educated Dr. Herring, Abp. of Canterbury.

At West Wratting Church was buried Michael Dalton, author of "*The Complete Justice*," who died 1644.

BYRO.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

THE aspersions that the writer of a letter (W.B.S.) in vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 403, has endeavoured to throw on the Protestant Dissenters, I have to the present time delayed to notice, in the hope that some abler pen would have taken up the subject; and though in p. 27, I find it has been answered, yet as the remarks of this writer, J. W. D. apply only to the Methodists, suffer me to call your attention to a short vindication of the Protestant Dissenters in general, comprising the three denominations of Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists.

W. B. S. in his communication asserts, that "the ringleaders and principal abettors" of the late conspiracies in the neighbourhood of Derby "were Sectaries;"—that, to promote their object, "the meetings were held in Dissenting Chapels;"—and that consequently, "to secure the Constitution in Church and State," some restraints are indispensably requisite. It is proper to observe, that he makes no distinction; but all who dissent

from the Establishment are alike implicated.

Admitting, Sir, for the sake of argument, his statement to be correct,—that the conspirators were all "Sectaries," and that the place of their rendezvous was a Meeting-house;—would the single fact (supposing it to be so) justify him in calumniating the whole body of Dissenters, by representing *their* conduct to be such as to call for additional restraints and impositions? Clearly not, according to his own language; for, says he,—"*Charity forbiddeth Christians to indulge in any unwarrantable opinion of their fellow creatures; and it would be thought unreasonable to brand a whole body for the crimes of a few.*" But has W. B. S. adduced sufficient evidence to *warrant him* in drawing such a conclusion? Has he done any thing less than "to brand a whole body for the crimes of a few?" Is there nothing "unreasonable" in *his* opinions? We cannot applaud his consistency, and still less his wisdom, in reasoning thus. But I will not

not charge him with ignorance where perhaps his memory is in fault; that tender faculty, it may be, has been too frail to remind him that five of Despard's associates were members of the Established Church; and that from the hands of a Clergyman of *that* Church they received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, just before their execution for the crime of Treason! Far be it from me to reflect on the Clergy or Members of the Establishment in consequence of that circumstance; my object is to show the imprudence of her advocate.

The correctness of his statement is, however, very doubtful: it would perhaps be as difficult to ascertain of what religion the criminals at Derby were, as to know the religious belief of the multitudes who are tried at the Old Bailey, the majority of whom, I apprehend, *are not* Dissenters. I read, Sir, an account of the Trials of the men in question; but I do not remember that they were professors of religion at all, much less that, "from the Conventicle where they had been assembled the Sunday before, they issued forth, to put their plan in execution, and from Religion proceeded to Murder!" These are the words of W.B.S. Now the reports I have seen tell me, that on the Sunday previous to the breaking out of the insurrection, the ringleaders, *viz.* Brandreth, the four Weightmans, Booth, Turner, and others, assembled at a Public House, called the White Horse, in Pentridge; that *this house*, and not a Conventicle, was the place where "the plans were laid, and the business discussed;" and that an old barn, called Hunt's Barn, was the place from whence their offensive operations commenced: a Meeting-house might have been in the way, or, being Sunday, one might have been open, or they might have met together near one. All this *might* also have happened with regard to a Church; but who, if such circumstances had occurred, would from thence have inferred that the Constitution was in danger from the Church, and have urged the expediency of imposing restraints upon Episcopalians! I do not know, Sir, that these circumstances happened with regard to a Meeting-house: on the contrary, what I have stated respecting the Public House, is true; and if the zeal

of W. B. S. had been directed to the better regulation of *those* houses on the Lord's-day, it would, at least, have been quite as proper, as his interference about "Conventicles:" But this did not accord with his purpose.

To be still more conclusive, Sir, I have to add that on Dec. 1, a meeting was held in the Town Hall of Derby, consisting of the Ministers and Members of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist Congregations in that Town, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting an Address to the Prince Regent, on the late melancholy Death of the Princess Charlotte, and to testify their dutiful and loyal attachment, &c. At this meeting an Address was voted, which subsequently has been presented, and very graciously received. The following is an extract from it:

"Addressing," say they, "your Royal Highness from a County which has been represented (unjustly as we believe) to be disaffected to the Government of your Royal Highness, we have the highest pleasure in congratulating your Royal Highness on the very decisive testimony which was repeatedly borne by the Judges on the Bench, during the late Trials for High Treason, to the steady loyalty of the people at large, a loyalty which no intimidation could for a moment shake.

"It was with infinite regret that we observed occasional statements of the transactions which have disturbed our County, in which it was attempted to implicate the Dissenters in the recent outrages. That undeviating fidelity which the Protestant Dissenters have ever exhibited to the illustrious Family of your Royal Highness, ought to have been sufficient to secure them as a body from such unfounded insinuations. *And, on mature inquiry, we have a confident satisfaction in assuring your Royal Highness, that not an individual connected with any religious society of the Three Denominations of Dissenters was in any degree implicated in the disgraceful occurrences so promptly and so happily suppressed,*" &c. (See *London Gazette*, Dec. 13, 1817:)

The case does not quite end here: I rather suspect that if W. B. S. would take the trouble to inquire, he will find that at least *some* of the unhappy

unhappy individuals, on whose crimes he has founded his charges against Dissenters, partook of the Sacrament after the manner of the Church of England, and at the hands of a Clergyman, previous to their execution*; and as the 27th Canon of that Church forbids the admission of Schismatics to her Communion, I conclude they were not "Sectaries," but members of what he would call the "true Church."

Having, I trust, shewn the statements of this writer to be erroneous, both as to fact and as to reasoning, I hasten to conclude. Indeed, Sir, what has been written arose more from the importance into which the communication of W. B. S. was raised, by its insertion in the Gentleman's Magazine, than from any thing intrinsic: passing over, therefore, his use of contemptuous terms, and some other observations, I would seriously refer him to that part of the Decalogue, where it is said, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour;" and if he demand, "Who is my neighbour?" and will not allow us to stand in that relation to him, I would call his attention to the words of Bishop Marsh: "We should," says he, "treat all who dissent from us with brotherly kindness and charity; they are fellow men, they are fellow Christians." Of this W. B. S. may be assured, that whatever danger he may conjecture the Church to be in from "Sectaries," that danger is trifling, is nothing, compared with the jeopardy to which the Establishment is exposed, when such intemperate writers undertake the defence of her interests.

A DISSENTER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

MY residence is not far distant from that Volcano of Sedition, whence Insurrection, Robbery, and Murder, lately burst forth, to the great alarm and terror of all peaceable and well-disposed persons in this neighbourhood.

I have read in your Miscellany, (vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 403,) a Letter signed W. B. S.; and (in your present volume) an attempt of J. W. D. to controvert the assertions of W. B. S.

J. W. D. declares in his note, "that he understands W. B. S. to mean the followers of the late John Wesley, whose name he expressly mentions." This is a strange understanding; for there is not the least tittle of John Wesley's name in the letter.

In support of his accusation, J. W. D. states, "I reside in a part of the Kingdom distant from the scene of the late traitorous rising;" and adds, "I felt it due to myself, &c. to make inquiries of persons on the spot who were likely to know the truth;" but the information he received in return, though he may believe it, is, to use his own words, "unworthy of any credit." It is not in J. W. D.'s power to repel the charge; for "facts are stubborn things."

It is curious after J. W. D.'s praise of the *principles, conduct, and practice* of all the Methodists ("I say all of them without exception"), that he should allow faults of magnitude to exist among them. Yes! it is well known in these environs that faults have existed amongst them, even such as W. B. S.'s letter points out.

In no one instance whatever does W. B. S. appear to have written with a wish to withdraw protection from Dissenters of any denomination. Indeed, if so inclined, he can have no such power; for all British subjects will have the protection of the Laws, provided they properly demean themselves: but if, as in the recent case, the Conventicle is occasionally prostituted into a receptacle for sedition, like as at *Heage* and *Ripley*, the laws of this realm, as at *Derby*, will be sure to inflict condign punishment.

Therefore W. B. S. is unquestionably right, that Dissenting Teachers should be called to the same test as the Clergy; inasmuch as, both presiding over Congregations, both may influence the principles of their hearers. And J. W. D.'s argument about a Maintenance will not hold good: for, though it is true the Clergy have a maintenance by Law, and the Dissenting Ministers have not, from the latter's secession from the Religion of the State: it is consequently equitable that they should *not* be maintained by *that* State. W. R.

* See Gent. Mag. LXXXVII. ii. p. 461.



Nosse cupis faciem **LUTHERI**-hanc cerne tabellam
Si mentem-libros consule, certus eris.

Literary Notice of Dr. MAY's Collection of Reformation Tracts; (Autographa Lutheri et Reformatorum.)

THE Reformation, that important Revolution which delivered a great part of Europe from the ignominious yoke of the Roman Pontiff, is deservedly considered as one of the most remarkable epochs in the History of the Christian world. Every minute circumstance relating to its origin, and which contributed to its promotion and accomplishment, is of the highest interest to the Divine, the Philosopher, and the Historian.

The invention of Printing and the revival of Learning greatly favoured and materially assisted in promoting that necessary change, which the despotism of Papal dominion, the crimes of the Monks, and the licentiousness of the Clergy, so loudly demanded; for, by the restoration of letters, the love of truth and sacred liberty was kindled in the minds of the pious and the reflecting part of mankind; and through the medium of the Press, men of learning and genius were enabled to give their sentiments a rapid and extensive circulation at a very trifling pecuniary expence.

It was in Germany, in the year 1517, that the earliest, and at the same time most successful efforts were made to release Sovereigns, as well as the people, from the inglorious bondage of their Spiritual dominion, when on a sudden arose Martin Luther, a native of Saxony, a man of unparalleled genius, of a vast and tenacious memory, of incredible labour, of invincible magnanimity, and endowed moreover with learning the most extensive for the age in which he lived.

By the force of his abilities, coupled with unexampled perseverance, he laid open to the people in their vernacular tongue the sacred volume of the Scriptures; he published numerous expositions of his Doctrines, exposed the palpable abuses of the Romish Hierarchy, checked their cunning and artifice, answered every objection which their subtilty could invent, and refuted their calumnies against himself, as well as against those who, convinced by his writings, had dared to become his admirers and associates in the vast work he was accomplishing; and all this was done, not by the publication

of tedious and intricate systems of Theology, and by elaborate and perplexing discussions, but by discourses from the pulpit, by epistles to eminent men, and by a vast multiplicity of Tracts, many of which, though fraught with learning, were still written in a style so plain and clear, that men of the humblest attainments might read and comprehend them.

Luther's disciples and subsequent coadjutors in his sacred cause followed the same plan, which they were convinced was the sole and most certain way of attaining their purposes. This simple and strenuous mode of proceeding gave birth to many hundreds of pamphlets, written in German or Latin, which were printed in different parts of Germany, in England, and Switzerland. As the only original and authentic records of the Reformation, these little productions have always been held in the highest reverence and esteem by the Theologian as well as the Historian, and have been collected with avidity, and at a considerable expence.

Owing, however, to the remoteness of the time of their publication, and to the persecution that some of them experienced, it was always a very difficult task to bring together these scattered productions; and, except in some antient towns in Germany that were the first to adopt the principles of the Reformation, it was almost impossible to meet with any considerable number of them.

Amongst the few Collectors who were so fortunate as to discover and to assemble any large number of these important Tracts were, Professor Will of Nurnberg, and the celebrated Bibliographer G. W. Panzer; to whom we may add the name of Dr. May of Augsburg, who, during the space of 30 years, devoted great part of his time to collect every publication relative to that interesting subject. Having moreover an opportunity of enriching his own collection with a great part of those of Steiner and Zapf of Augsburg, he succeeded in getting together a more numerous and perfect assemblage of Tracts, illustrative of the early History of the Reformation, than had ever been before made.

Dr. May's Collection consists of 1676 Tracts in 4to, published between the years 1517 and 1550, by Luther, Melancthon,

Melanchthon, Spalatinus, Carolstadt, Oecolampadius, Urbanus Regius, Zwinglius, and many others, as well as by their adversaries Dr. Eck, Sagerus, Erasmus, and others.

Six hundred and forty-four of these are written by Dr. Martin Luther himself, 56 by Carolstadt, and 38 by Melanchthon.

Seven of them are rendered more curious and valuable by autographical notes of some of the most distinguished promoters of the Reformation, as Melanchthon, Hedio, Francobergius, Schwenckfeld, and others. A highly interesting manuscript of the seven Penitentiary Psalms, with their Commentaries, supposed to be written partly by Luther's own hand, belongs to the Collection. The Collection is carefully arranged in chronological order, and a very minute systematical Catalogue in folio by Dr. May renders it still more valuable to the Bibliographer.

It would be superfluous, after these details, to say more on the high value and interest of this Collection for any public or private Library; as every one acquainted with Literature must be convinced that, without the assistance of similar Collections, it is impossible to investigate the History of the Reformation of the Continent, which is so intimately connected with the History of the Reformation of this country.

The Collection may be seen at Mr. Sotheby's, 145, Strand; and we understand it is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of it during the present season.

Short Account of the annexed Portrait of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER.

As a characteristic specimen of the Collection described in the preceding paragraph, we have selected a scarce Portrait of the great Reformer, from an old wood-cut prefixed to one of those Pamphlets which compose Dr. May's Collection. It represents Dr. Luther at an earlier stage of life than is generally the case in those pictures of him * that were made by his friend and contemporary, the celebrated painter, Lucas Cranach of Gotha, and which we see circulating in almost in-

numerable copies. Many of these are not much better than caricatures, and entirely disfigure the expressive character of Luther's countenance: he appears to have been 50 or 55 years of age when those portraits were taken of him; and some of them, with a date, prove this assertion to be true.

The portrait, of which a lithographic fac-simile † is here given (*See Plate II.*), evidently represents Luther at a much earlier age. The monastic habit, and the ecclesiastical tonsure, prove that he had not yet thrown off these external signs of Papal submission. His delicate and thin looking countenance evinces that, though under the pressure of rigid monastic rules and restrictions, his undaunted mind, solely occupied with the investigation of truth, and elevated above all earthly concerns, was already meditating and preparing the great project of Reformation, which he afterwards so gloriously accomplished. Though the portrait bears the date of 1520, at which period Luther was 37 years of age, yet it is more than likely that it represents him at a much earlier period of life, probably at 28 or 30 years of age, when he first attracted the public attention and admiration of his countrymen, after his return from Rome, in the year 1512, where he was dispatched by seven Convents, in order to plead their cause at the Papal Court. He was indeed the proper person for this employment; for he was a man of a most steady and firm temper, with a great share of natural courage, which nothing could subdue. At Rome he saw the Pope and the Court, and had an opportunity of observing the profligate and impious conduct of the Roman Clergy — his indignation at which, perhaps, accelerated the execution of his great plan of Reformation. Having adjusted, to the great satisfaction of his employers, the dispute which was the business of his journey, he returned to Wittemberg, and was created Doctor of Divinity.

This, if we may be allowed to conjecture, is the period at which the annexed portrait was taken of him; it

* In December 1765, Mr. Emanuel Mendez da Costa presented (through the medium of Dr. Ducarel) to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for Lambeth Palace, an original picture of Luther, brought from Manheim in Germany. EDIT.

† This faithful fac-simile is drawn and printed at Mr. R. Ackermann's lithographic Press.

would be presumptuous to assert how like or how unlike it was then considered. All we can state is, that by his Contemporaries it was believed to be a correct portrait of Luther.

The Tract, the title-page of which it adorns, bears the title "*Von der Babylonischen Gefencknuss der Kirchen, von Doctor Martin Luther;*" i. e. "The Babylonian Captivity of the Church, described by Dr. M. L.;" and is reckoned to be one of the scarcer and particularly interesting pieces of Luther's earlier publications; a proof of which is, that, in a short time after its publication, we find already three different editions and translations of it, all printed at different places, and assembled in Dr. May's Collection. The two lines

"Nosse cupis faciem Lutheri—hanc cerne tabellam;
Si mentem, libros consule—certus eris;" occur under one of them, written by an old and apparently contemporary hand.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

INDULGE an old Sailor with a place in your pages for the Memorial enclosed: forty years passed since will not obviate some useful instruction; and young Officers in the Navy may thank yourself or successors for inserting several curious particulars to follow, which occurred at the time, but are left untouched by Captain Parr through an overstrained generosity of temper. The favour now requested will be doubled by granting it soon; and I have one urgent plea for haste—a probable sudden *capsize* in that greedy gulph between the Capes 70 and 80.

"Understanding the generosity of the Hon. East India Company has made some compensation to the Officers who suffered during the late war in India, I take the liberty of reciting the peculiar hard circumstances, consequent of my being captured by the *Bellona* French frigate, of 36 guns, 300 men, and a company of 100 soldiers, destined for Pondicherry, whilst commanding his Majesty's sloop of war the *Chaser*, of 18 guns, and 125 men.—After being taken, I wrote two official letters, one to Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. and another to their Lordships Commissioners of the Admiralty. I never learnt that the Admiral received the first; but on the second, to the Lords of the Admiralty, was

founded an Order for my Court-Martial, held at Portsmouth, in the year 1784. I will not take up your time on the subject of this Court-martial farther than to say, I was honourably acquitted, and with some flattering expressions in confirmation of my character. But as, in this application to the Hon. Company, the Directors should be themselves appealed to on the merits of the petitioning party, I shall submit a Copy of my above-mentioned Letter to Sir Edward Hughes.

To Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed, and to be employed in the East Indies:

Sir Edward: At eight A.M. on the 14th of February 1782, in latitude of 14° 18' N. and about 13 leagues from the land, I observed a ship in the S.W. quarter; we steered for her, and made the private signal, which she did not answer. On my hoisting the colours, she also hoisted English, but I concluded her an Enemy; she hauled her courses up and hove to: I then perceived her to be a ship of too much force for us, and hauled our wind on the starboard tack, setting every sail that was useful. She did the same, and, I am sorry to say, came fast up with us, although we were in the wind's eye of her. In hopes of getting away, I tack'd, which she did at the same time. At a quarter past 4 P.M. on the 15th, she being close under the lee quarter, gaining fast on us, I tack'd again; 'twas then she hoisted French colours. Having trimm'd our sails, and brought the lee guns to bear on her, we gave her as much of our fire as possible, being distant then about musket-shot from her, which she returned, to the great destruction of our rigging. When past her, I made sail with the wind on the beam, hoping to clear her with it in that direction, and made all the sail we could, studding sails, royals, &c. but she instantly tack'd, and stood after us, and was soon within hail of us. In a little time we had not a rope uncut; and I had the great mortification to find our shot made no apparent impression on them, although our people kept up a very smart fire, and were careful in pointing the guns, as I had spared no pains to instruct and discipline them every opportunity.—By being so disabled in our rigging, and the frigate sailing much better than the *Chaser*, an escape was rendered impossible; and our fire not having done her the least damage, to sustain longer the fire of 13 twelve-pounders and 8 sixes, all of which they fought on one side, I thought would avail

avail nothing; therefore I struck at 40 minutes after five. She is called the *Bellona*, of 36 guns, commanded by Capt. Paiss, by title Beaulieu; has 300 men, and a company of soldiers for Pondicherry, and what is most extraordinary and unusual in the French service, has not one sick man on board. I have to observe, we had not one double-headed shot on board, there being none to be got at Madras, and we found them very destructive among the rigging. I had also another mortification: the carronade, which I had flattered myself very much with, and was in hopes would do great execution, at so small a distance, upset the second time of firing, and became quite useless. It soon fell dark, and I could not see our damages; but during the action I observed the main-yard shot through, but hanging aloft by the lifts, &c. the mizen shrouds gone, with most of the fore and main ditto, the mizen-top torn to pieces, and all the braces, down-hauls, halliards, ties, &c. cut away. The French were all that night and the following day before they could set any sail, when they bent new ones. We had only one man killed, and three wounded.—I was sorry to find, on going on board the French frigate, that she had received no hurt to speak of; one shot lodged in her main-mast, five stuck in her side, but did not go through, and they say there are two between wind and water. They had two men killed, and four wounded. This is a circumstance of great concern to me, as it puts me out of service in a very active time; but, if Sir Edward will continue his friendship towards me, get me exchanged, and accept me a volunteer wherever I can be useful, or honour me with another ship (should one be vacant), I shall rejoice in the opportunity of rendering every service to my country, and hope to make amends to it for this great misfortune. I have the honour to remain, Sir Edward, your most obedient and very humble servant,

THOMAS PARR.*

“Suffer me now to go back, to give some account of myself, to shew how much the ruin of my fortune, and, what is more, the loss of naval rank, was the work of the unfortunate capture of the *Chaser*.—Your Petitioner entered the Navy a boy, and, after serving many years, went first to India, in the *Salisbury*, in 1774, was made a Lieutenant into the *Seahorse*, then commanded by the late gallant but unfortunate Capt. George Farmer, and returned to England one of the Lieutenants of the *Salisbury* in 1778. Sir Edward Hughes, then made an Admiral, on his re-appointment to the command in the East Indies, ho-

noured me with a commission in the *Superbe*; and, when second Lieutenant, I commanded the boats of the squadron, in Dec. 1780, and destroyed Hyder Ally's Navy at Mangalore, on the coast of Malabar. In March 1781, I was appointed, by Sir Edward Hughes, to the command of the *Chaser*, at Bombay. At Tillecherry, then besieged by the enemy, I conducted, as youngest Captain of the fleet, the landing of the troops, commanded by Capt. Abington, of Bombay, with their stores, guns, ammunition, &c. and the embarking those of Major Cotgrave, going to Madras. On the first news of the Dutch war, I was ordered to Bengal, in company with the *Coventry*, Capt. Mitchell. Being separated from that ship by a gale of wind off Point Palmira, and accustomed to Ballasore Road, &c. I run in, and captured all the Dutch pilots, sent them to Calcutta, and afterwards, by desire of Governor Hastings, took them to Madras, thereby to prevent their escape, and becoming troublesome in piloting any of our Enemies who might appear. On my return to the fleet, then besieging Negapatnam, with powder on board for the Hon. Company's troops employed against that fortress, Sir Edward wanting water, took all I had, ordering me to fill again at Madras, and to proceed thence on a cruise between Point Palmira and the latitude of 16° N. for the protection of the supplies of grain coastwise to Madras; where I remained by renewed orders, &c.* until the 26th of January 1782, when I returned into Madras Road. This employment of the *Chaser* to the Northward of course prevented my sharing, as a Captain, in the prize-money for Negapatnam. That pecuniary loss was immediately followed by my great misfortune; for on Lord Macartney's receiving information of privateers appearing to the Northward on the coast of Coromandel, his Lordship wrote me the following letter:

Fort St. George, Jan. 28, 1782.

“Sir, I have the honour of sending you enclosed a letter† which I have this moment received, informing me of the appearance of privateers to the Northward. The Admiral informed me that he proposed being at Madras on the 15th of next month; and I submit to you what measures would be most proper for you to pursue on this occasion. I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, Sir, your most obedient and most faithful humble servant, MACARTNEY. Capt. Parr, commanding his Majesty's ship *Chaser*, Madras Roads.”

* See Letter, No. III. in the Appendix.

† No. I. in the Appendix.

“And soon after your Petitioner received the following Note from his Lordship:

‘ Lord Macartney presents his compliments to Captain Parr, and has the honour of sending him a letter* which he has this moment received. — *Fort House, Jan. 29, 1782.*’

“Fearing the Admiral’s displeasure on the one hand, by acting without his immediate orders (which had expired on the 15th inst.), and the loss of the grain and supplies to Madras, then so much distressed by hunger, on the other; I found myself in a most perplexed situation; however, the condition of Madras, and the troops, with the accumulated want which must ensue without supplies of provision, determined me to sail, which I did on the 29th. After looking into Bandermalanca, Narsapore, Coringa, and Masulapatnam, which places the privateers had been reported to be at, I made sail towards Madras again, leaving Masulapatnam, February 12, and on the 14th fell in with the French frigate *Bellona*, and was taken in the manner I have stated in my letter to the Admiral. The first general action between the British and French fleets happened on the 17th of Feb. three days after the loss of the *Chaser*, when that matter was impossible to be known by either contending Admiral. A Post Captain (Reynolds of the *Exeter*) being killed in the engagement, Admiral Sir Edward Hughes reserved the vacancy for your Petitioner, until the capture of the *Chaser* was announced. In this circumstance lies the particular malevolence of my fate; for the rank of Master and Commander in the Navy is stationary; and should I live to the age of my patriarchal namesake, the post of Admiral will be still beyond my attainment, without first gaining the step of Post Captain, which the Admiral intended for me in Capt. Reynolds’s vacancy.—From the time of the *Bellona* joining the French fleet, I was kept on board the *L’Orient*, and was the unwilling spectator of two general undecisive engagements. After seven months confinement on board their filthy ships, I was sent in a sloop to the Isle of France, on short allowance of water and wretched provisions; and I was landed very ill with the scurvy at Mauritius, on the 3d of Oct. 1782. Here, and on the Isle of Bourbon, I was detained a whole year; and on the 3d of Oct. 1783, after paying 4000 livres Tournois for my passage in a French merchant ship, I proceeded as far as St. Helena, where I had the comfort of being hospitably invited and received, with other of my fellow-sufferers, on board the Hon. Company’s ship *Queen*, Capt.

Douglass commander.—Lord Macartney, Sir Edward Hughes, and Governor Hastings, can and will (I am well assured) authenticate what I have said respecting themselves.—The loss of prize-money, though great in itself, and the two years uncomfortable imprisonment, are not material, when placed in competition with the loss of my promotion; as it was Sir Edward Hughes’s actual intention to commission me for Post Captain of the *Exeter* as soon as I should join the fleet, instead of Capt. Henry Reynolds, killed in action.

APPENDIX.

‘ I. The Right Hon. George Lord Macartney, K. B. President and Governor of Fort St. George.

‘ My Lord, The snow *Jenny*, Capt. Smart, from Bengal, bound for the West coast of Sumatra, was chased in yesterday into this Road by a ship; from the description Capt. Smart gives of her, as she was very near to him, when he rounded Point Narsapore, I suspect her to be the *Patriot*; it is unlucky the *Chaser* should have been gone, as in all probability this vessel appearing will prevent the sailing of about 20 sail of vessels from hence, now ready to proceed to the Presidency. I have the honour to be, with perfect respect, my Lord, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

‘ WILLIAM DUFF.

‘ *Maddapallam, Jan. 23, 1782.*’

‘ II. To the Right Hon. Lord Macartney, K. B. President and Governor of Fort St. George.

‘ My Lord, I am concerned to acquaint you that a vessel commanded by a very intelligent European was chased into Maddapallam river, by a snow that bore the appearance of the privateer that lately burnt the vessels in that place, and which the Captain declares to be the same. As the two snows now under dispatch from this place, laden with provisions, will sail this day, they will, I doubt not, get safe to Madras. I am sorry to be obliged to acquaint your Lordship, that certain intelligence is just come in, that the vessel taken up by the Chief and Council last month, and which sailed from Negapatnam the beginning of this, went to pieces near Remnapatnam, and her whole cargo, amounting (freight, &c. included) to near six thousand current pagodas, lost, the crew swam on shore. The exact amount of the loss our letter to your Lordship, &c. shall shew. We endeavoured to prevail on the Commanders of the vessels now under dispatch to receive the freight at Madras, thereby, in case of any accident happening to them, to have at least saved the freight; but this they would not agree to. They have been publicly informed of the privateer;

* No. II, in the Appendix.

vateer; and as they have every thing on board, and their letters also have been forwarded, that their remaining longer is at their own risk. I am, my Lord, with perfect respect, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES HODGES.

‘Masulipatnam, Jan. 24, 1782.’

“The following is a copy of a Letter from the Presidency of Madras, received by your Petitioner whilst on my cruize to the Northward, and which caused my protraction of the cruize from Jan. 15 (on which day I should have arrived at Madras, according to the letter of the Admiral’s order), unto the 26th of Jan. when the Chaser did cast anchor in Madras Road.

‘III. To Captain Parr, Commander of his Majesty’s ship Chaser.

‘Sir, The intelligence we have received of captures made by the Enemy’s privateers, of several grain vessels near Narsapore, is matter of the most serious alarm to us, as the safety of this Settlement depends on the supplies we expect from Bengal and our Northern factories. We therefore earnestly request, Sir, that you will continue to cruize, for the protection of this important trade, until the grain vessels at the ports Bandermalanca, Coringa, and Madapollam, are ready to sail, and that you will then accompany them to this place. As the Admiral writes to us that he must be here about the middle of February, we hope your compliance with our request will not be inconsistent with your instructions, nor attended with any inconvenience to you. We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

‘MACARTNEY,

‘ANTH. SADLEIR,

‘MN. WILLIAMS.’

“In every hope you will honour me so far as to consider all these facts, and how much I have neglected selfish views, when opposed to the Hon. Company’s immediate interest; I remain, Honourable Gentlemen, depending on your justice and generosity towards my Family, your most obedient, and faithful humble servant,

THOMAS PARR.”

Proposed Amendment of Copyright Act.—Glasgow Petition.—Bodleian Petition.

Mr. URBAN,

March 23.

AS the great question of LITERARY PROPERTY is now before Parliament—being involved in the Bill brought in by Sir Egerton Brydges to amend the Copyright Act of 1814—it cannot be ungrateful to you, to admit a few remarks on the subject.

A Summary Statement of the case, drawn up by Sir Egerton, has been

printed in a Pamphlet, and very widely circulated. The space which you can give to this subject, particularly at the end of the month, must necessarily restrain my pen on a matter copious, extended, and fertile of argument. It is contended that the present Law not only operates in numerous instances with unjust and cruel weight on Authors and Publishers; but absolutely tends to suppress the production and publication of many ingenious, useful, and ornamental works. And it is argued that this is done, not only in defiance of a regard to the rights of property, but in a manner incompatible with those results, of which the attainment is held out as a plea to justify the burden.

By a Return from the British Museum it appears, that they have gratuitously received in one year, under the present Act, upwards of 1100 articles, besides 222 pieces of musick (and let it be remembered that, in every case where large-paper copies are taken, the Museum has a large-paper copy). The number of articles therefore supplied to the Eleven Public Libraries amounts to upwards of 12,000. And this is what the University of Glasgow, in their Petition for the continuance of the present Law, are pleased to call “*no considerable burden on Authors, Printers, and Publishers of Books.*” The least amount of this tax is estimated at 5865*l.* a year.

But this is only a small proportion of the loss it inflicts on the owners of literary property. These books, thus gratuitously placed in Public Libraries, in the most convenient and accessible places of all the three great divisions of the Empire, take out of the market numerous private purchasers, who are thus furnished without expence.

The advocates for this oppression feel the necessity of putting forth some pretence on which to ground it. And we have it in the Glasgow Petition in words so express, that no future ingenuity can evade, or explain them away: “This burden,” says the Petition, “was imposed by the Statute of Queen Anne, *which constitutes the original and sole foundation of the claim of Publishers and Authors to Copyright;*” meaning, of course, that this (*presumed*) grant of property in Copyright was the consideration given by the publick for the gratuitous

gratuitous supply of books to the Privileged Libraries.

When advocates resort to such gross ignorance, or gross falsification of facts, they cannot feel very confident of the rectitude or justice of their cause! Every well-read person in England knows that there always was a *common-law right* in literary property. The Act of Queen Anne only imposed new penalties for its protection. But, were this untenable ground better authorized, it could not apply to cases where no copyright is claimed; and these are cases on which in general the grievance falls most heavy.

Another argument on which the Glasgow Petition relies, is the great utility of this gratuitous supply, and its tendency to the advancement of learning, and the diffusion of knowledge. If this were true, it would be no reason for taking the property of others without payment. If want were a justification for demand, the robber would generally have a perfect defence. But the real truth is, that this indiscriminate supply does not encourage learning even in the receivers. On the contrary, it corrupts taste; withdraws attention from solid studies; and imposes new burdens, for binding, buildings, and librarians, on Bodies who make Poverty the plea for their claim.

The University of Oxford seem to perceive the ground trembling under their feet, when they catch at such a title as a contract between Sir Thomas Bodley and the Stationers' Company; a contract which was indeed enforced by a Decree of the *Court of Star-Chamber*, but which fell with that Court in 1640, and has been declared by Judge Willes from the Bench to be incapable of revival.

A motion was made last Session for a Return from these Public Libraries of those books which, within a certain period, had been received, and not judged proper to be put up, and also in what manner these had been disposed of. Cambridge has given a list of more than 500 articles thus rejected; and Oxford, of a great many; but neither Cambridge nor Oxford have told us what they have done with them.

When the amended Copyright Act was passed in 1814, the extent of its injurious tendency was not at all foreseen. If it had been, we are confident, it would never have passed. They,

who for four years have been reaping the profuse, wanton, and surfeiting harvest, are naturally unwilling to surrender a possession thus unexpectedly thrown upon them. But justice and policy require, on the testimony of experience, some alleviation to this evil. Those parts of Literature which require and deserve the most protection, are deeply affected by it. Many works, which would be National ornaments, and operate also to the encouragement of trade and employment of artists, are *for this sole reason* abandoned. In four works alone, in which a great Publisher is engaged, the cost of eleven copies is 2198*l.* 14*s.* Eleven copies of *Stephens's Greek Thesaurus* will take from Mr. Valpy at least 440 guineas; and of his *Regent's Classics* the value claimed will be nearly 1500*l.* It is said, "add the loss to the price of the sale copies." This advice is folly amounting to insult. The gratuitous supply has already damped the sale of small impressions, perhaps one half; and thus it is proposed to accumulate an additional damp in *increased price!*

In truth, this subject has been little understood. The Public Bodies are powerful and numerous; and know how to throw out plausible statements to those who will not take the trouble to examine. If it were understood, there can be but one opinion in all minds not clouded by private interests.

B. P.

* * The Observations transmitted by "An indignant suffering Author" on the "Copyright Act," are very just; but they are so warmly and unguardedly expressed, that our veneration for the Legislature, and for the Universities, will not permit their insertion. One paragraph we abridge: "The University of Oxford shall claim under a Document called a Grant from the Company of Stationers* in 1612. This Grant appears to have been a spontaneous Gift from that generous Corporation to Sir Thomas Bodley. If it was not, where is the *quid pro quo*?—What did the University give in return?—And, whatever that Grant was, it could no way be binding on those who were not Members of the Company of Stationers."—The University of Glasgow our Correspondent dismisses by a short observation, that "he wants not their protection for *his* Copyright—to which they and all the world are welcome, if they chuse to re-print his books, and re-

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 116.
engrave

engrave his plates.—He might as justly," he adds, "be charged towards the expence of their City Watch, as the furnishing of their Libraries." EDIT.

On Disorders arising from Indigestion and Repletion, &c.

(Continued from last volume, p. 516.)

§ 8. *On Insanity.*

IN pursuance of the subject of Insanity, I proceed to detail some of the principal varieties of that disease, and the ostensible causes of them, with a view to shew, by a review of particular cases, the extensive application of the principle which experience has enabled us to lay down, and which has been stated in the last Section; *that in Insanity and other nervous diseases, there is a combination of digestive disorder with a particular determination of blood to the head, &c. &c.* See last vol. p. 453.

One of the commonest forms of periodical and casual Insanity is that which is called *hypochondriasis*. In this disease a great temporary-relief is often experienced after a flood of tears, agreeably to a well-known law in the animal œconomy, that determination of blood, and consequent fullness, is relieved by a secretion of fluid from some neighbouring part. The vascular fullness of some part of the brain in this disease is also manifest from the disproportionate strength in the pulsation of the carotid artery, and the irritable state of the brain in general. The bile is now usually erroneous in quality or quantity, and the digestive organs are disordered, the pulse is irregular, and the mind gloomy and dejected. The popular mode of feeding patients with nourishing food, with a view to keep up the strength, may sometimes produce a specious and apparent relief by stimulating the stomach, but always leads to a worse state of the disease, by creating a larger supply of blood at a time when depletion ought to be resorted to in order to restore the balance of circulation, for the vascular fullness in the brain keeps up the morbidly sensible state of that organ, aggravated by the disordered condition of the digestive organs, which re-acts on the disorder in the head.

The best practice is, by alterative medicines to rectify the state of the liver and bowels, and at the same

time to have repeated recourse to cupping or some other depletory process in order to lessen the vascular fullness in the head. Dr. Parry of Bath has some excellent remarks on this disease in page 326 of his *Elements of Pathology and Therapeutics*, published at Bath in 1815. The sense of tightness in the forehead, and of weight in the head, in general complained of by hypochondriac patients, further proves the truth of my explanation of the cause of the disease; and I have frequently known bleeding and catharticks succeed after other remedies had been tried in vain.

There is another circumstance to be noted in this and some other forms of Insanity, *viz.* that moral causes of excitement sometimes induce the paroxysms of the disease in pre-disposed constitutions; thus the occasional excitement of those organic parts of the brain which are the seat of the melancholy feelings having been called into violent action, that action continues after the external cause is removed, and a morbid state is thereby induced. Lastly, hypochondriasis often alternates with other complaints, marked by irregular distribution of the blood. During headaches, the melancholy feeling is sometimes suspended as if by metastasis, or a change in the place to which the morbid impulse of blood is directed. The paroxysms of this and of other sorts of Insanity are sometimes periodical, and occur about once in twenty-nine days; and the disease sometimes occurs annually. Of this, more in a separate Section.—(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, March 26.

I SHALL be extremely obliged if any of the Correspondents of your Magazine, widely circulated amongst Clergymen, will answer the following questions:

1. Is there any Law, ecclesiastical or civil, prohibiting Parish-officers from holding a Vestry on a *Sunday*, upon matters referring to the temporal business of the Parish (the Law of the Decalogue out of the question)?

2. Have Bishops any right to interfere so as to force Parishioners to abstain from holding Vestries on a *Sunday*?

3. What is the general custom in England and Ireland?

Yours, &c.

M. F.

Mr.

*A Comparative View of
GIBBON and LARDNER.
(Concluded from p. 126.)*

IT may be esteemed a prominent feature of the liberality and fairness which inspired the pen of Dr. Lardner, that he admits the testimony of the most celebrated and virulent opponents of Christianity to an equal share in his work; with those of its advocates: of these Celsus and Porphyry must be ranked among the foremost of those who ridiculed the practices and anathematized the doctrines of the first propagators of this faith. While Celsus is loud in his invectives, and in his contempt of their extravagant and unheard-of tenets, his Commentator calmly views his objections, marks their agreement or validity, and justly excepts against what appears to be wilfully misrepresented or false. Celsus was bitter in his enmity against the Christian cause; he at one time assails it on account of the meanness of its origin, and the poverty of its first adherents; at another he laughs at its alleged mysteries. Porphyry, likewise, comes not behind him in attempts to disprove its Divine authenticity; he argues against its miracles, and throws doubts upon its evidences. Lardner has certainly shewn the superior credit to which he is entitled in these particulars, when compared with Gibbon, by the manly way in which he has recorded the opinions of the adversaries of the Christian Faith, by endeavouring to counteract their aspersions by the force of argument; whereas the latter examines not so much as he decides, and, instead of giving a steady hearing to the pleas of its supporters, rejects it altogether on the score of incredibility. A few extracts from this justly admired Historian will shew his general mode of reasoning, and sufficiently prove that the charges which he sometimes brings against this Religion may be likewise urged against the weapons themselves with which he has assailed it. He has previously been reflecting, that the promises in the Gospel had been originally made to the poor in spirit, to men illiterate and humble in their occupation: he then adds, "We stand in need of such reflections to comfort us for the loss of some illustrious characters which in our eyes might have

seemed the most worthy of the heavenly present. The names of Seneca, of the elder and the younger Pliny, of Tacitus, of Plutarch, of Galen, of the slave Epictetus, and of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, adorn the age in which they flourished, and exalt the dignity of human nature; they filled with glory their respective stations either in active or contemplative life; their excellent understandings were improved by study; Philosophy had purified their minds from the prejudices of the popular superstition; and their days were spent in the pursuit of truth and the practice of virtue: yet all these Sages (it is no less an object of surprize than of concern) overlooked or rejected the Christian system; their language or their silence equally discovers their contempt for the growing sect, which in their time had diffused itself over the Roman Empire." "It is at least doubtful," he continues, "whether any of these Philosophers perused the Apologies which the primitive Christians published in behalf of themselves and of their Religion; but it is much to be lamented that such a cause was not defended by abler advocates. They expose with superfluous wit and eloquence the extravagance of Polytheism; they interest our compassion by displaying the innocence of their injured brethren: but, when they would demonstrate the Divine origin of Christianity, they insist much more strongly on the predictions which announced, than on the miracles which accompanied, the appearance of the Messiah: their favourite argument might serve to edify a Christian, or to convert a Jew, since both the one and the other acknowledge the authority of those prophecies, and both are obliged with devout reverence to search for their sense, and their accomplishment: but this mode of persuasion loses much of its weight and influence, when it is addressed to those who neither understand nor respect the Mosaic dispensation and the prophetic style. In the unskilful hands of Justin and of the succeeding Apologists, the sublime meaning of the Hebrew oracles evaporates in distant types, affected conceits, and cold allegories; and even their authenticity was rendered suspicious to an unenlightened Gentile

by

by the mixture of pious forgeries, which, under the names of Orpheus, Hermes, and the Sibyls, were obtruded on him as of equal value with the genuine inspirations of Heaven. The adoption of fraud and sophistry in the defence of Revelation too often reminds us of the injudicious conduct of those Poets who load their invulnerable heroes with a useless weight of cumbersome and brittle armour."

It may be needless to remark that in these, as in various other observations which tend to invalidate the Christian evidences, there is more eloquent protestation, than real argument. Its strength hangs upon presumptions, philosophic appeals, and speculative questions, rather than upon a stable and unanswerable basis, and an honest desire of investigating its proofs with strict impartiality. What follows immediately afterwards may be allowed to carry a greater air of plausibility; but must nevertheless be said, as on many other occasions, to yield but a sort of negative assurance; a species of demonstration which cannot fairly be weighed against proofs of a direct kind, proofs which, notwithstanding their vigilance, have never yet been invalidated by the adversaries of the Christian system.

Gibbon, likewise, in common with many others, thinks, or appears to think, that occasion of doubt exists in the alleged meanness, poverty, and apparent degradation, of its Great Dispenser. He seems to imagine that one great cause of its comparatively small progress during the first centuries of its institution, was the disreputable condition of its early adherents. "The Pagan multitude," says he, "reserving their gratitude for temporal benefits alone, rejected the inestimable present of life and immortality which was offered to mankind by Jesus of Nazareth: his mild constancy in the midst of cruel and voluntary sufferings, his universal benevolence, and the sublime simplicity of his actions and character, were insufficient, in the opinion of those carnal men, to compensate for the want of fame, of empire, and of success: and, whilst they refused to acknowledge his stupendous triumph over the powers of darkness and of the grave, they misrepresented, or

they insulted, the equivocal birth, wandering life, and ignominious death of the Divine Author of Christianity."—It will be here observed, that the Historian in question evinces a marvellous desire of injuring the cause upon which he is discoursing by invidious comparisons, founded on the total absence of every thing which could give it lustre in the eyes of the world; scarcely, however, recollecting that the meanness he complains of cannot perhaps with justice be alleged to its disadvantage, as its whole spirit and tenor expressly declare that it never stood in need of the countenance of the great, or the assistance of the powerful.

As it has already been observed, the liberality of Lardner is far more highly conspicuous, in his search after the extrinsic and positive evidences of our Religion. He not only details the testimony and arguments of its warm supporters, but the protests of those (as well Emperors as private individuals) who placed themselves in hostility to its doctrines. Besides Trajan and Marcus Antoninus, which have been already considered, the cases of those persecutors, Aurelian, Valerian, and Dioclesian, are severally examined; as are likewise those of Tacitus, Lucian, the philosopher Hierocles, Eutropius, Themistius, Libanius, and the slave Epictetus. Their exceptions against the rising cause of this new sect are impartially viewed, although it must be owned the favourable inferences which he deduces from writings in open hostility to the cause he espouses are, sometimes, rather the presumptive arguments of the firm Believer than such as would silence the doubts of the Sceptic. Of the slave and philosopher Epictetus, great as were his acquirements, and exalted as were his sentiments, even according to the Author of the *Credibility*, the Doctor owns he makes no mention of the Christians, but rather passes them over in contemptuous silence, a silence which is indeed ascribed to pride, and jealousy of seeing the votaries of a new religion exemplify a fortitude equal to that of a follower of Zeno.

The enthusiasm with which Gibbon speaks of the character and public actions of the Emperor Julian, is known to every attentive Reader of "*The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*"

Empire." The encomiums which he bestows on this Prince would be thought, by a person who knew the restorer of Paganism only through the medium of this Author, to argue the most exalted sentiments of devotion, together with the most essential services rendered to his country and the world. The total abolition of Christianity from his government and his dominions was not, with the views which from education and a strong natural judgment this Monarch had imbibed, criminal or even reprehensible. Bred amidst the active scenes of a soldier's life, he was jointly inspired with a fondness and veneration for the pomp of sacrifices, and the external glitter of Pagan rites; and a contempt for the manners and unassuming worship of the followers of Christ. He, therefore, when he declared himself in enmity with the Religion of his predecessor, only fulfilled a duty, in the eyes of our Historian, which was no less the result of sincerity of heart than of inclination, and is consequently thought the worthy object of high commendation. When, however, the Reader, charged with these eloquent eulogiums, turns to the less imposing pages of Lardner and Mosheim, he finds in the one such praise judiciously moderated, and in the other its place substituted by charges of no common magnitude.

The latter of these gentlemen inveighs with earnestness against the character of this Emperor, and the motives which could induce many learned and judicious Writers to place him in a high rank among Princes and Legislators. "The real character of Julian," says Dr. Mosheim, "has few lines of that uncommon merit which has been attributed to it; for, if we set aside his genius, of which his works give no very high idea; if we except moreover his military courage, and his love of letters, and his acquaintance with that vain and fanatical philosophy which was known by the name of Modern Platonism; we shall find nothing remaining that is in any measure worthy of praise, or productive of esteem. Besides, the qualities now mentioned were, in him, counterbalanced by the most opprobrious defects. He was a slave to superstition, than which nothing is a more evident mark of a narrow soul, of

a mean and abject spirit. His thirst of glory and popular applause was excessive, even to puerility; his credulity and levity surpass the powers of description; a low cunning, and a profound dissimulation and duplicity, had acquired in his mind the force of predominant habits; and all this was accompanied with a total and perfect ignorance of true philosophy."

Lardner, though he in several instances admits the genuineness of the evidence upon which these accusations are founded, rejects a great deal, and thinks, with reason, that, as the Apostate has been exalted above his true level by the officious zeal of one set of Writers, so he has been degraded below it by the acrimony or malice of another. Consulting that good sense and impartiality for which he is frequently conspicuous, he sees no reason why Gregory Nazianzen and Theodoret, eminent as they were in the school of eloquence, should be implicitly believed, to the rejection of Ammianus Marcellinus, Mamertinus, and Libanius. He observes, concerning certain atrocious rites imputed to him by his enemies: "But I must confess that I do not think these stories sufficiently attested; they are to be found in Christian Writers only, who were his enemies, and therefore their testimony may be suspected." The Author of the *Credibility*, however, is on the other hand far from throwing around the name of Julian that colouring of attraction which Gibbon has done; he ingeniously commends his good qualities, but treats his absurd superstition and his persecuting spirit with becoming severity. It had been perhaps more to his honour, if the latter Author, in writing upon the subject of Christianity, had used the same moderation and candour. If, in his review of the growth, origin, and influence of the Religion propagated by the Apostles, he had been more solicitous to adopt the mild and argumentative style of the former, this part of his Work would have appeared more estimable in the eyes of truth, if it might, perhaps, have conceded somewhat in point of eloquence.

A manifest endeavour to ascertain and espouse the side of justice in a great cause, will always command respect with all those whose opinion is worth conciliating. How far more resplendent

resplendent would the fame of the Roman Historian have shone, if, instead of contemptuous allusions, in support of which no just reasoning is adduced; if, instead of retailing from their adversaries scandalous and indecent reports concerning these persecuted men, which he did not himself believe; he had on every occasion given as many proofs of honest principle, as he has of learning and talent!

It is always with unmingled feelings of regret that the ingenuous mind must view intellectual powers of a noble range and capacity perverted to purposes discreditable alike to their worth and their proper exercise. This regret will powerfully recur, upon contemplating the genius of the Historian of Rome's latter days. However the friend of letters and of intellectual accomplishments may behold with a sigh the names of Herbert, Shaftesbury, and Hume, (names of no common lustre in the annals of literary history) enrolled among those who have left monuments of hostility to the Christian Faith; the Author of one of the noblest and most eloquent Historical productions that ever issued from the pen of any Writer (whether considered for loftiness of sentiment, or beauty of expression,) will perhaps engender this feeling in a still higher degree, constrained, as we are, to acknowledge the probable success of the weapons he has felt it expedient to employ.

A yet more painful reflection must sometimes accompany a view of his writings. What, we are tempted to ask, must have been the sense of moral and religious duty ruling in the breast of an individual, who, conscious that he possessed the means of ascendancy over future generations, would employ that ascendancy, not for the maintenance of a rigid and impartial love of truth, but rather to dress up a cause which he had partly, perhaps, from motives of vanity espoused, and to attempt, no less by the force of irony, than by the charms of oratory, to shake, if not to destroy evidence, which he must have been sensible was at least strongly presumptive, if not clearly demonstrative? The private monitor, which doubtless had a place within his breast, must sometimes have whispered him that he was not fulfilling the instruc-

tions even of that Natural Religion of which it is to be presumed he was the advocate. Whilst the incense of self-flattery might boast, that he had reared an imperishable fabric to his memory, conscience might shew him an offended Deity, whose smiles he had, perhaps for ever, alienated.

Melksham.

E. P.

“THE DETECTED.”—No. II.

“formidat acumen.”

“and dreads the Critic's point.”

IN the vulgar parlance of modern times, many names and words when mentioned carry with them an imagery unconnected with their derivative import. The name of “General” is rarely uttered without past conquests; that of “Judge” is attended with condemning gravity; nor is “Critic” without the acrimony of censure, rather than the deep and studious discrimination.

Censure, in the person who uses it, carries too often an internal but self-deluding pride of superiority; which if he has not, he cannot use consistently the first, without giving way to that which implies inferiority, namely, Envy. Censure, to be felt in the bosom of the Critic, in its implied sensations cannot operate as an exalting modification, as it must be taken for granted, for superiority is not the boast, but mere means of critical duty; and envy must always paralyse the more ennobling exertions of mind, by feeling the existence of self-insignificance, the reflected image of aspiring impotence.

The mind of the Critic we will now suppose to be liberated from these enfeebling possibilities; and in the moral department I shall advert to his more immediate duties.

Criticism means discrimination; which implies an examining, and then a separating power of understanding—a microscopic capability; and, which is more mental, when the objects are separated, the ability to select; a modification entirely judicial.

These faculties, being given by Providence, it is our duty to improve by sincere practice; in proportion to that sincerity, we are dissatisfied with ourselves, till our qualifying superiority in the attempt is attained and realized; we then find, confessing to ourselves, the difficulty of that attainment, to be acquired only by mortal

mortal industry, which brings to proof, more convincing than satisfactory, the visionary vaunt of intellectual pride: for the means of acquiring the competent honours of the Critic carry with them that reminding humility, which, whilst it lowers his feelings, by well-timed admonition secures the basis of his successful temperance. The Judge cannot enjoy his honours without the moderating science.

These are the moral feelings and duties of the Critic: his literary means and education I shall analyse and point out at a future stage of this undertaking: I shall here advert slightly to the similar morality of the Satirist, as more connected with the science of Censure. The Satirist in his duty and mind is not much different from the Critic. The required powers of discrimination the same; the fidelity of attention, the intellectual integrity of remark, similar. The object operated upon, certainly, is different; the Critic's is the context of learning; the Satirist's, the context of life: the characters of the one are deliberately delineated, and embodied with stability; those of the other with vitality, and the instinctive, changeable, characters of uncontrouled identity.

The Satirist is not to be influenced by the personal acquaintance with any possessor of vice or virtue; for they will be the surviving features, and universal. The happiness of his fidelity will be recognized with certainty, as the lasting originals can be referred to in every age.

The Sacred Writings (known for superiority, among the many other proofs of their Divinity) cannot be perused by a sinner of sound understanding, without being internally felt as prophetic, but too true, delineations of his guilt and himself.

The vulgar and superficial world mistake the severity for the sagacity of the Satirist, which they themselves cannot discern, as they have not the labour nor the mental means of acquiring it. They feel it easier to be misled (and therefore more pleasurable from ease) than to scrutinize. In the alluring visions of false, though habitual associations, how apt are we to mistake the pain and laughter excited by censure, for the real and laborious merit of legitimate dis-

crimination! How oft do we mistake the "venom of the shaft, for the vigour of the bow!"

MR. URBAN, Windsor, Feb. 8.

AMONGST the *Porsoniana* annexed to the second volume of "*The Sexagenarian*," is the following Charade from the pen of the late Professor:

My first in ghosts, 'tis said, abounds;
And wheresoe'er she walks her rounds
My second never fails to go,
Yet oft attends her mortal foe.
If with my third you quench your thirst,
You sink for ever in my first.

It happened whimsically enough that on the very morning when I was looking over these "*difficiles nugæ*"—[I hope this is not bad Latin for *Charades*!] with which the late Professor, like Hercules with his distaff, was wont to while away an empty hour, I received from a Female Correspondent of mine at Oxford, whose intellect is very gracefully cultivated, another Charade, and, if I have not guessed wrongly, on the very same word which Porson has here occupied. Nothing, I am well aware, could be more foreign from the intention of my elegant Correspondent, who is as modest as she is clever, than the mad temerity of breaking a lance in *any* field of literature with the mighty Goliath of Greek. She would as soon have thought of writing a new *Paradise Lost* for the sake of stimulating a comparison between herself and Milton*. Yet it strikes me that there is so much merit in her little production, that I shall be rescued from the imputation of rashness, if I request the insertion of it in the same page with that of the Professor. At all events, I am sure that some of your many Readers will not be displeased to see it; and those who like may measure the merits of the one against those of the other: here it is;

Whene'er my first, in still repose,
Around the world my second throws,

* See in how good a taste and with how spirited a manner the injudicious attack of a celebrated Female on the character of the Professor has been avenged by Mr. Kidd, in the "*Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms of the late R. Porson, esq.*" Preface, p. 37.

Your eyes are sealed in slumber deep:—
But if, incautious and unwise,
You taste my whole, alas! those eyes
May close in death's eternal sleep!

It would be an insult, Mr. Urban, to your Readers, and especially your female ones, to send the key that unlocks these Riddles. Ladies are proverbially great adepts in these innocent pastimes, and always have a clue from the hand of Ariadne to guide them through the labyrinth. Before their ingenuity, "*Victa cadit Sphinx*," Stat. Theb. II. v. 490, and therefore I shall beg leave to subscribe myself, in *mysterious silence*, their and your very humble servant,

ŒDIPUS JUNR.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

I AM much concerned to find that I have so greatly agitated and distressed the feelings of one of your Correspondents, by accidentally taking, as a signature, two capital letters, which, it seems, correspond with his initials. (See his Letter, in your Supplement, p. 598.) To quiet his alarms effectually, and to remove the painful anxiety of his friends, who doubtless are anxious to see his justification confirmed, I lose no time in writing to inform you, him, and them, that the signature R. T. was not intended to express initials; but merely as the first and last letter of the name *Robert*; and that hereafter I will write them R—T, or perhaps sign that Christian name at length. Should that be also *his* Christian name (which I cannot know, from his subscribing himself only *R. Trevelyan*), I will take some other signature in future; for I should be as sorry as he could be that he should be mistaken for me; and still more, that I should be mistaken for him. Our persons must be distinguished; for it would be above all things intolerable, that a writer of *Greek, Latin, and English* verses, signing his name at length in a Magazine, should be in any danger of being confounded with an *anonymous* or *pseudonymous* writer, who wastes his own time and that of your Readers, in writing Essays upon Punning. Still further to satisfy him, I do hereby declare that, from what I see of his compositions in your valuable work, I do most firmly believe that he never does pun, never has punned, nor intends to pun, dur-

ing his life: nay more, from his confession in the said Letter, that a pun is "rarely to be understood without explanation," I do firmly believe that his mind is of so peculiar a texture as not naturally to comprehend a pun; nor to distinguish the difference between one that is good, bad, or indifferent.

True it is that several classical authors have punned; and that *Cicero* in particular punned often, and was proud of it. In our own country, *Lord Bacon* punned; *Swift*, as we all know, was a notorious punster; *Edmund Burke* was, if possible, a still more inveterate offender; in his private conversation*, though not in his public writings. Still, I acknowledge that the infirmities of these great men ought not to be brought forward as examples; and I can readily believe that your Correspondent the real R. T. has no resemblance to any one of them, as to this their lamentable weakness; nor, it is probable, in any other part of their characters.

It could not be expected that a gentleman who has so sublime a contempt for this vice, that he doubtless thinks the adage, "he that will pun will pick a pocket," much too lenient a maxim;—it cannot be expected, I say, that such a person should have condescended to read the Essay in question; or even to know that there had been a former on the same subject (vol. LXXXV. Part i. p. 100); otherwise it might a little have quieted his alarm, at the apprehended mistake, to have seen, that, in both those Essays, Punning is expressly declared *not to be wit*; and that it is defined to be, "*playing the fool*." I have no suspicion that your Correspondent ever *plays* the fool,—I acquit him of it altogether; and should be as much surprised to hear of his doing so, as to be told that Mathews, the celebrated theatrical mimic, was in the habit of taking off himself.

Yours, &c.

R—T.

Mr. URBAN,

January 24.

I WAS much amused, a few days ago (at the time I pitied the poor ignorant creature's weak credulity), on hearing a disciple of Joanna Southcott still express a belief that the old woman "was to return from the

* This is a fact.

Wilderness on Christmas-day." When Christmas-day came, and no appearance of the *Prophetess*, the credulous adherent said, "Joanna always went by the *old* style, and not by the new; and that then she would certainly appear." What further shift may be hit upon by this crazy sect, I know not. Perhaps a similar one to that, many years ago, when she foretold that, "on or before such a day, certain dreadful things would come to pass in this kingdom:" and when the day elapsed without a fulfilment of any one of them, her disciples said, "that she, by her *piety* and *prayers*, had prevailed on the Almighty to change his mind!"

Really one would think that Anacreon Moore, with something of the spirit of his astrological namesake, had this sect in view, when he made his *Mokanna* pour forth the following lines:

"But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded
fast [last.
To some dear Falsehood, hugs it to the
O ye wise Saints! behold your Light,
your Star: [are.
Ye *wou'd* be Dupes, and Dupes ye truly
Is it enough? or must I, while a thrill
Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you
still?
Yes; ye my Votaries, wheresoe'er ye
rave, [Saint it gave;
Proclaim that Heaven took back the
That I've but vanish'd from this earth
awhile, [smile:
To come again with bright unclouded
So shall ye build me altars, in your zeal,
Where Knaves shall minister, and Fools
shall kneel."

*No Friend to Enthusiasts
and Impostors.*

ORIGIN OF HACKNEY COACHES *.

IN the first year of the reign of Charles I. there were not any standings for Hackney Coaches in the streets; but they remained at their stables, &c. "They were sent unto," says Rushworth, an. 1635, "to come abroad by those who had occasion to use them: and there were not above 20 Hackney Coaches at that time to be had for hire in and about London.—The grave Judges of the Law constantly rid on horseback in all weathers to Westminster."

But in the year 1635, he has recorded an order of the King in the Star Chamber to restrain the multitude and promiscuous use of coaches about London and Westminster.—"His Majesty, perceiving that of late the great numbers of hackney coaches were grown a great disturbance to the King, Queen, and Nobility through the streets of the said citys, so as the common passage thereby was hindred and made dangerous, and the rates and prices of hay and provender and other provisions of the stable thereby made exceeding dear, hath thought fit, with the advice of his Privy Council, to publish his royal pleasure for reformation therein.—He then commands that none should be used therein, except they be to travel at the least three miles out of town; and that no person should go in them, except the owner constantly keep within the cities or suburbs four sufficient able horses or geldings fit for his Majesty's service whensoever his occasions shall require them—upon penalties, &c."

The term *Hackney* is derived from *hacknai*, Welsh; *hackeneye*, Teutonic; in both which languages it is used, as it is in French and in English, to signify a hired horse, or indeed any thing let out for hire; and also any thing much used; and hence we find it adopted for other subjects, as, "hackneyed in the ways of men," &c.

It is sometimes very amusing to travel back through those accustomed ways to the source of them, and see how simple causes have spread to great effects: the sources of great rivers, the Nile, the Danube, the Mississippi, and the Thames, afford ample evidence of this remark, on which, as among many other cases, human ingenuity may often moralize on its own affairs. Thus in the reign of Charles I. (1635,) 20 hackney coaches hindered and rendered dangerous the passage of the metropolis, which in less than 200 years is scarcely supplied by the accommodation of 1200 of them; provender, which was then rendered dear by 40 horses, is now supplied for 2400; and the wages of 20 coachmen, which then made no small concern to the owners, are now paid regularly to 1200; in addition to all which, the prodigious increase of travelling by improved roads has invited and maintains many *remises*

* On this subject see Mr. S. Pegge's "Anecdotes of Old Times," p. 209. EDIT.

in every town and almost every village, so as to render it worth while of Government to seek a part of the revenue from licences of all such carriages, besides public stages from the metropolis to all parts of the kingdom—"Sic parvis componere!"

And now, by Statute of 55 Geo. III. c. 159. s. 2. the Commissioners were empowered to license hackney chariots; and by the Act of last Session, passed 11th of July 1817, the holders of licences may drive either a coach or a chariot under the same licence, provided that they do not at the same time drive more than one, which is to be so expressed in the licence, under a penalty of 10*l.*—or revocation of the licence. A. H.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

MUCH interesting research as to the collateral descendants of Shakspeare has been occasionally exhibited in your pages. Allow me to turn the attention of your Correspondents to a similar interest as to the descendants of Spenser, many of whom are now believed to exist in the county of Cork. The parentage of Edmond Spenser has not, I think, been clearly ascertained, though from some of his Sonnets it is collected he claimed relationship to ladies of high rank, bearing the same surname. It is well known that this eminent Poet went to Ireland with Lord Grey, as his Secretary, and had a grant of 3028 acres of land in the county of Cork, part of the forfeited estate of Lord Desmond. At Kilcoleman Castle, on this estate, he composed the "Fairy Queen."

The ruins of this Castle are seldom visited by tourists, in consequence of their remoteness from the coach-road, which runs through Buttevant, from which small town they are about two miles situated. A very trifling part of this interesting edifice now remains. Mr. Smith, who wrote his *History of Cork* in 1750, states that an original painting of Spenser, well executed, was to be seen at Castle Saffron (near Doneraile), the seat of John Love, esq. Is it known in whose possession this painting now is? Among the subscribers to this *History of Cork* is "*Mr. Edmond Spenser*;" query, a descendant of the Poet?

Mr. Todd has mentioned that part of Spenser's estate was forfeited by a descendant in the time of James II.

whose fortunes he followed. Another branch, he states, followed the successful party, and retained their property; of this branch was probably the Rev. James Spencer, whose name appears in the list of attainted Protestants, in 1689, by King James's short-lived Popish Parliament. The lands of Rinny, on the banks of the beautiful river Blackwater, a part of the original grant to Spenser by Queen Elizabeth, were not many years since (if I am rightly informed) in the possession of a gentleman named Spenser, who afterwards fell into embarrassments, and sold the property. There are no Wills registered in Dublin in the Prerogative-office which appear to bear reference to this family of Spenser; but the Wills of the family might be, and probably are, registered in the Diocesan Court of the See of Cork.

P. S. Castle Saffron (where the painting of Spenser was to be seen in 1750) is now called Saffron Hill: it is the property of Mr. Brazier, by whose family it was purchased from Mr. Love. The painting is not now at Saffron Hill; and was probably removed by Mr. Love, or his descendants, who, I believe, now reside in the city of Cork. H. M.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

THE ancestry and descendants of eminent persons have always a claim to interest. The near relatives of Oliver Goldsmith are supposed to exist in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland. Could any Correspondent furnish an account of the Goldsmith family? Oliver's brother was a Clergyman; and the beautiful character of the village pastor in the "Deserted Village" is supposed to have been drawn from him. The Traveller also opens with an address to this brother.

The Rev. John Gouldsmith, Protestant incumbent of Brashowle, co. Mayo, about the year 1641, was perhaps an ancestor of the Poet. His deposition before the Privy Council of Ireland, relative to occurrences that took place in the time of the Rebellion, is preserved; see Archdall's *Pecrage*, vol. IV. p. 239. He had a brother, Francis Gouldsmith, a Romish priest, and Capellan Majore of the Castle of Antwerp in Brabant.

Yours, &c.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

I NEVER pass through any town, that I have not frequently travelled through before, without having my attention irresistibly attracted by the Signs of the Inns; and indeed, protruding, as they generally do, from the houses, and painted in the most gaudy colours, they seem not only to solicit but to demand the observation of the stranger. As examples of this staring propensity, I can adduce no less personages than Lord High Treasurer Harley and his illustrious friend the Dean of St. Patrick, the latter of whom informs us that, as they travelled along, they

“Would gravely try to read the lines
Writ underneath the country signs.”

Now I am glad of this, for I am almost as fond of authorities as the writers in the time of our “British Solomon” James I.; one of whom, Burton, “Democritus Junior,” in his “Anatomy of Melancholy,” having told us that men naturally lament the death of a dear friend, thinks it prudent to corroborate so disputable an assertion by quotations from Virgil, Catullus, Lucan, Tacitus, and Ortelius. The late lamented Dr. Ferriar of Manchester very satisfactorily proves that Sterne was indebted for many exquisite passages to this hodge-podge of undigested learning and strange conceits; at the same time it must be admitted, that in several instances the alchemy of Sterne’s genius has converted Burton’s lead into gold. But I am rambling strangely from the object I had in view, which was to offer some remarks upon those Signs, the origin of which is becoming obscure, or which are connected with some remarkable event. In so doing, I have very little or no claim to originality of information or conjecture, mine being almost entirely a compilation, and in some instances obtained from your own pages; but I have myself derived amusement in the employment, and since the apparent absurdity of many of the devices has excited the wit of several authors, and been the subject of many amusing essays (see Tatler, No. 18 and 87; Spectator 28; Adventurer 89; World 45; and Mirror 82), you may not perhaps reject this attempt “to chronicle small beer.”

GENT. MAG. March, 1818.

An Author and his Reader have been compared to persons travelling together, and it is therefore extremely desirable that a good understanding should subsist between them! Now for my part, as I ride along, if I hear of any venerable vestige of antiquity; any splendid mansion, any curious collection; or any scenery remarkable for sublimity or beauty, even though it should take me a few miles out of the straight high road, I can hardly refrain from the deviation; and should I chance to be any where near to a spot of historic interest, or rendered sacred as the birth-place, residence, or depositary of pre-eminent genius, learning, or virtue, the temptation of a visit is absolutely irresistible. If I mistake not, Mr. Urban, our feelings and our taste in this do not disagree, and were I your companion on a real journey I should not be apprehensive of much censure for my present aberrations; but in this excursion on paper, how shall I conciliate the good graces of your Readers, for I never can continue in the direct path, if by digressing a little I can pick up what I may ignorantly deem a curious etymology, a characteristic anecdote, or a jeu d’esprit?

To some Readers, it is true, I may relate what they well knew before, and get only their contemptuous “Crambe bis repetita” for my pains; by others I may be censured as having wasted their time and mine in detailing impertinent sillinesses; but I can truly repeat that they have afforded pleasure to myself, and in the hope of communicating like pleasure to others, I began this compilation. Besides, let it be remembered, that the great and good Dr. Johnson has said (and surely no higher authority in morals, after the sacred writings, can be adduced), that “it is the duty of every man to *endeavour* that something may be added by his industry to the hereditary aggregate of knowledge. To add much can indeed be the lot of few, but to add something, however little, every one may hope.”

HINYBORO.

ADAM AND EVE. I consider this not infrequent sign to be a vestige of
“Those shows which once profan’d the
sacred page, [Stage;”
The barb’rous ‘Mysteries’ of our infant
in

in which Adam and Eve were among the principal of the "Dramatis Personæ." Stow tells us that in 1409 at Clerkenwell, "The Creation of the World" was acted by the Company of Parish Clerks before a very large assembly, and that the performance occupied eight days. In one of the Chester Whitsun plays, originally acted in 1328, and repeated so lately as 1600, Adam and Eve appear in a state of complete nudity; Eve converses with the serpent; eats of the forbidden fruit, and gives to Adam; after which they procure coverings of fig-leaves. And all this was witnessed with composure by a numerous assemblage of *both sexes*!

Dreadfully gross as these representations appear to us, is there not more real indelicacy in the female exposure of modern days? The true test consists in the emotions excited, or intended so to be. There is no immodesty in the nakedness of a savage: and among our unrefined ancestors the only sentiments occasioned by these strange spectacles were probably those of Religion; but in the ball-rooms of the 19th century it is almost necessary to be "more or less than man," to escape from voluptuous imaginations. The female who thus endeavours to obtain a husband shoots widely of the mark, for even the most dissipated would say

"Such would I have my *mistress*, not my *wife*."

"When dress'd for the evening the girls now-a-days

Scarce an atom of dress on them leave.
Nor blame them, for what is an *evening* dress

But a dress that is suited to *Eve*?"

Almost the only remain of the once splendid Abbey of Stratford Langton, in Essex, consists of a beautiful arch in front of the Adam and Eve public-house.

ALFRED'S HEAD, is the appropriate sign of a principal inn at Wantage in Berkshire, where he was born in 849.

"Alfred thine,

In whom the splendour of heroic war,
And more heroic peace, when govern'd well,

Combine; whose hallow'd name the
Virtues saint,

And his own Muses love; the best of
Kings!" *Thomson.*

It is not to be expected that I should attempt a history, a biogra-

phy, or even a bare enumeration of the name of every eminent person whose intended similitude decorates the sign-posts of our public-houses; but some of the most important will be noticed in alphabetical order.

Alfred fought under his brother King Ethelred at Ashdown in 871, to commemorate which victory the armorial bearing of Wessex, a white horse, was cut and still remains on "White Horse" hill; ascended the throne the same year; took shelter in the isle of Athelney; visited the Danish camp in the disguise of a harper, and obtained a complete victory at Edington, in 878; established a powerful English fleet, and thus founded the Navy of Britain in 882; defeated the Danish chieftain Hastings; restored peace to his kingdom; divided England into counties, hundreds, and tythings; instituted the office of Sheriff; composed his Code of Laws; and established the Trial by Jury in 893; founded or restored the University of Oxford, and placed in it learned Professors, in 896; an excellent Poet, a good scholar, the author and translator of several Works. Regular and devout in his religious duties, the founder of many churches, and most exemplary in all the domestic relations, this "good and faithful servant" exchanged his temporal for an eternal crown, in 901.

"I decus! I nostrum! —

Semper honos, nomenque tuum laudes-
que manebunt."

Although not a very frequent sign, yet "King Alfred," or "Alfred's Head," is to be met with in several large towns.

ANGEL. The frequent occurrence of this figure (very often holding a coat of arms in its hands) in our ancient ecclesiastical and domestic edifices, has probably been a principal reason of the present prevalence of this sign. Thus a large inn at Grant-ham in Lincolnshire, took its name from some such representations cut in stone in front of the building which was once a Commandery of Knights Templars. To this also may be added that an angel is borne as a supporter to the arms of very many noble families.

THE ARCHERS. THE BOW AND ARROW. The English archers were the best in the world, and their superiority was particularly evinced in the

the glorious fields of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

It is good to have two strings to your bow, is a proverb originating among archers, who formerly for fear of accidents were often thus provided, as appears by a law of Charlemagne, issued in the year 813, which speaks of "*arcum cum duabus cordis.*" A ring, in the possession of Sir John Pringle, found upon the field of battle at Bannockburn, represents an archer with a bow having two strings attached to it, one of which is drawn up with the arrow, while the other remains unemployed. And this passage from Ascham, "Although he have two strings put on at once," proves that the practice existed in his time, temp. Eliz.

A fool's bolt is soon shot, a proverb quoted by the Duke of Orleans in Shakspeare's Henry V. is derived from a short thick arrow called a bird-bolt, without a point and spreading so much as to leave a flat surface of the breadth of a shilling. Thus in Marston's "What you will," 1607,

"Cupid,
Pox of his *bird-bolt*! Venus
Speak to thy boy to fetch his *arrow* back,
Or strike her with a *sharp* one."

The *bird-bolt* shot from a cross-bow, was an inferior kind of archery used by fools, who for obvious reasons were not permitted to shoot with *pointed* arrows.

We use the word *Butt*, the place on which the mark to be shot at is fixed, metaphorically, to express a silly, passive character, on whom any one may with impunity exercise his wit.

In Shakspeare's "Much ado about Nothing," Benedick says of Beatrice "her affections have their *full bent*." This too is a metaphor derived from archery; the bow has its *bent* when it is drawn as far as it can be.

Yeoman, though derived by Junius from *Geman* (Frisick) a villager, is by many deduced from the employment of that class of men in war as archers, whose bows were made of *yew*; in like manner as the title of *esquire* is derived from the French *écu*, a shield, which it was his office to bear before the knight.

Several motives have been assigned for the planting of the *yew trees* which we so commonly find in church-yards. Steevens says, "From some of the

antient Statutes it appears that every Englishman, while archery was practised, was obliged to keep in his house either a bow of *yew* or some other wood. It would seem therefore that *yews* were not only planted in church-yards to defend the churches from the wind, but on account of their use in making bows; while, by the benefit of being secured in enclosed places, their poisonous quality was prevented from doing mischief to the cattle." So also Dr. Trusler says, that in the year 1482 *yew trees* were encouraged in church-yards (as being fenced from the cattle) for the making of bows. But Mr. Brand asks, "Are not all plantation grounds fenced from cattle?" and adds, "How much more probable the conjecture of Dr. Browne, that the planting of *yew trees* in church-yards seems to derive its origin from antient funeral rites, in which from its *perpetual verdure* it was used as an emblem of the resurrection."

Although in this article I have already run a long way out of bounds, yet I am disposed to play the truant still more, and I do not think that your Readers will be displeased if they have not before seen "The Archers' Song," which was related to me by a lady since dead, and which I have never met with in print.

"Bright Phœbus! thou patron of poets
below,
Assist me of Archers to sing;
For you we esteem as the god of the *bow*,
As well as the god of the *string*,
My old buck.

The fashion of shooting 'twas you who
began, [the skies.
When you shot forth your beams from
The sly urchin Cupid first follow'd the
plan, [eyes,
And the Goddesses shot with their
The bright girls.

Diana, who slaughter'd the brutes with
her darts,
Shot only one lover or so;
For Venus excell'd her in shooting at
hearts,
And had always *more strings* to her *bow*,
A sly jade.

On beautiful Iris Apollo bestow'd
A *bow* of most wonderful hue:
It soon grew her *hobby-horse*, and as she
rode
On it, like an *arrow* she flew,
Gaudy dame.

To

To earth came the art of the Archers at last,
 And was follow'd with eager pursuit;
 But the Sons of Apollo all others surpass;
 With *such very long bows do they shoot,*
 Lying dogs.

Ulysses, the hero of Greece, long ago
 In courage and strength did excel,
 So he left in his house an *inflexible bow,*
 And a far more *inflexible belle,*
 Lucky rogue.

The Parthians were bowmen of old, and their pride
 Lay in shooting and scampering too;
 But Britons thought better the sport to *divide,*
 So *they shot,* and *their enemies flew,*
 The brave boys.

Then a health to the brave British bowmen be crown'd;
 May their couragene'er sit in the dark;
 May their strings be all good, and their bows be all sound,
 And their arrows fly true to the mark!
 British boys."

THE BAG OF NAILS was, and perhaps still is, the name of an inn at Chelsea; which may be noticed as the *ne plus ultra* of ludicrous corruption, having originally been a groupe of *Bacchanals*.

BARBER'S POLE. It has been said that the original distinction of our barber's shops, was the figure of a human head or *poll* (a name now almost obsolete excepting in poll-tax), and that from cheapness or convenience it was changed into a long thick stick, because that too is called a *pole*. But surgery and shaving were formerly practised by the same person, whence the corporate company of Barber-chirurgeons; and the original intention of the parti coloured staff over their doors was, to shew that the master of the shop could breathe a vein as well as mow a beard; such a staff to this day by village practitioners being put into the hand of a patient undergoing the operation of phlebotomy. The white band which accompanies the staff was meant to represent the fillet thus elegantly twined about it.

BEAR. BEAR AND RAGGED STAFF. A very great proportion of our signs exhibit the arms of some popular character, or family of distinction residing in the neighbourhood. At present the whole coat is most commonly displayed; but formerly, and

even now in several instances, the inn-keeper was contented with the crest, a supporter, or a conspicuous bearing.

"Old Nevil's crest,
 The Rampant Bear chain'd to the Ragged Staff,"

still frequent, we may conjecture to have been, once, a very popular sign, as it was borne by that "centre-shaking thunder-clap of war," that "proud setter-up and puller-down of Kings," Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, who was slain at the battle of Barnet in 1471.

Bear-baiting was a favourite amusement of our ancestors. Sir Thomas Pope entertained Queen Mary and the Princess Elizabeth at Hatfield with a grand exhibition of "bear-baiting, with which their Highnesses wereright well content." Bear-baiting was part of the amusement of Elizabeth, among "the Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle." Rowland White, speaking of the Queen, then in her 67th year, says, "Her Majesty is very well. This day she appoints a Frenchman to do feats upon a rope in the Copduit-court. To-morrow she has commanded the *bears*, the bull, and the ape, to be bayted in the tilt-yard. Upon Wednesday she will have solemn dawning."

The office of Chief Master of the Bears was held under the Crown with a salary of 16*d. per diem*. Whenever the King chose to entertain himself or his visitors with this sport, it was the duty of the Master to provide bears and dogs, and to superintend the baiting; and he was invested with unlimited authority to issue commissions and to send his officers into every county in England, who were empowered to seize and take away any bears, bulls, or dogs, that they thought meet for his Majesty's service.

The latest record by which this diversion was publicly authorised, is a grant to Sir Sanders Duncombe, Oct. 11, 1661, for "the sole practising and profit of the fighting and combating of wild and domestic beasts within the realm of England for the space of fourteen years."

Occasional exhibitions of this kind were continued till about the middle of the 18th century.

[To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, March 15.

IN your valuable, and general depository of useful knowledge, the following remarks, establishing the origin of the refined languages of Greece and Rome, as deduced from Celtic roots, may gratify the philologist, and furnish also matter of reference in future comparisons of the dead languages, and of those derived from them. No studied arrangement is requisite; the precise and simple object in view being to prove, from direct and positive derivations, that the CELTIC LANGUAGE originated from the *Greek*, and the *Latin*; a position which will be made out on the strong ground of striking and close analogy.

Strabo, Herodotus, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, seem to think, that the *Pelasgi* were the earliest inhabitants of Greece; and passed into Italy. We have the authority of Homer, that they introduced civilization, and arts, into Greece. As the Anglo-Saxons who fled from Norman tyranny into Scotland, became intimately incorporated with the inhabitants, to whom they communicated their language, and manners; so the *Pelasgi*, if allowed Asiatic origin, assimilated with the aboriginal natives of the countries in question. Greek and Roman writers admit, that the language of Rome is radically Greek; and the Greek, with an admixture from the Phœnician, and Egyptian, is derived principally, in general estimation, from the *Pelasgian*, *Gaelic*, or *Celtic*. There is the authority of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, that a Pelasgic Colony passed over into Italy, and named the country *Graikia*, and the people *Graikoi*; and these appellations the Romans retained, applying them frequently. A learned author has justly remarked, that "The world is a great wilderness, wherein mankind have wandered and jostled one another about from the creation; and it would be difficult to point out the country which is at this day in the hands of its first inhabitants; no original stock is any where to be found." It is a vain attempt to trace by what progress, or route, the *Celts*, or *Gaels*, spread over Greece and Italy;—extended, under various names, over Europe; and, ultimately, crossed over into Bri-

tain, Scotland, and Ireland. It can, however, be proved from comparison, and analogy, that their language gave origin to those of Greece and Rome, refined and polished afterwards, by civilization, and the progress of manners, and cultivated taste. It is necessary in a sketch like this, to instance only similar vocables, and it must be always remembered, that the Greeks and Romans, *euphoniæ gratia*, always added a final syllable to the original Celtic word, in general, a monosyllable. It is scarcely possible by orthography to convey a distinct idea of the pronunciation of a Celtic word, which alone is no small proof that there existed, originally, an adequate written character; but the reader may rely on the close resemblance of sound in the few words compared.

Scrēeüg, writing, is the origin of *Scribo*. The imperative, *Scrēe*, gives the Latin, *Scribe*. *Shāūn*, old, joined to *Scrēeüg*, gives, *Shāūnschrēet*, or the old written language. From *Lēug*, reading, is derived the Latin, *Lego*. *Ed*, food, produced the Greek *ἐδω*, and the Latin *Edo*. *Pō-būl* gave *Populus*. *Noua*, Novus. *Ginal* a human being, γένεα, race, lineage. *Cāār*, affection, *carus*; hence *Cor*, and καρδιά, heart. These are akin to *Cardias*, friendship, and *Chārīd*, a Friend, or Relative. *Treīb*, gave *Tribus*, a Tribe. The Celtic *Poter* is a Drinker, and is compounded of *Pot*, drink, and *Fer*, a man. The Greek ποτης, and the Latin *Potor*, and *Potare*, to drink, are evidently of Celtic, or Gaelic root. Clothing was, originally, made of the hides, or skins, of animals. The Celtic *Saiche*, a hide, gave the Σαῦνη, and *Sagum*, meaning a covering. Sacks were made of skins, and are, to this day, in the Highlands, similarly constructed. *Saiche* means a Sack, and hence, σακκος, and the Latin, *Saccus*. *Aihēr*, father, *Māhēr*, Mother, and *Brāhēr*, brother, gave the *Pater*, *Mater*, and *Frater* of the Latins; and the *Pudder*, *Madder*, and *Broder* of the Persians. The compound word, *Māhēr*, is curiously constructed. *Ma* signifies a pap, nipple, or protuberance, and *hēr*, or *fer*, means a human being; the whole making a *nippled person*. The Latin word *Mamma*, is from the same origin.

Brā-

Brāhēr, brother, is derived from *brā*, breast, and *fer*, a man, or one nourished at the same breast. *Κασις*, in Greek, means a twin-brother, from *caos*, of *equal age*, being compounded of *co*, equal, and *aos*, age. *Tīr*, or *Ter*, means land, hence *terra*. *Uisk*, or *axe*, is water: hence *Exeter* means the land near the water. *Tal-lou* is, also, land; hence *tellus*. *Au-hīn* is a river, giving the Latin *Amnis*. *Aer*, air, is from the Celtic *āār*. In Celtic *Beo* means alive, and in Greek we have, *βίω*, I live, and *βίος*, life. The Celtic *Muh̄r*, mare, the sea, is compounded of *mūh*, about, and *Tīr*, or *Ter*, land, or what flows round the land. *Corp*, a body, *Anīm*, mind, and *Annhāil*, breath, give *Corpus*, *Animus*, and *Anhelitus*. The Greek has *βόω*, to low; this is from the Gaelic *Bō*, a Cow; and hence *Bos*. The *Tarve* of the Celtic, is the Latin *Taurus*. The Celtic has for *honey*, *oil*, *wax*; *Mēel*, *ollūh*, *kēēr*: the Latin, *Mel*, *Oleum*, *Cera*, and the Greek *μελι*, *ελαιον*, and *κηρος*. The Greek word for *month*, is *μεις*, in Latin, *Mensis*, from the Celtic *Mias*, which signifies a round form, or period. From the Gaelic *Cercle*, a Circle, or hoop, comes the Latin, *Circulus*. The *ναυς*, and *Navis*, a Ship, come from the verb *Snāūve*, to swim. *Ποσις*, means a married man, from *Posdāh*, married; and *παις* is a Child, from the Celtic *Paisd*. It is quite unnecessary to exemplify the numerals, as in Gaelic, Latin, Greek, and Welsh, there appears the closest analogy between them, as *Tree*, *Tria*, *τρια*, and *Tri*, meaning three relatively, in these languages. The use of paper, according to Varro, was unknown prior to Alexander's time; and during 200 years after that time, the Greeks and Romans wrote on skins, and the bark of trees. Pliny uses the word *Charta* to express the paper made from the plant *Papyrus*: and the Celtic word for the bark of a tree, is *Cart*, hence the Greek *χαρτης*. *Shiber* means the inner fine bark on which the antients wrote, and hence the Latin *Liber*, a Book. Servius writes that "*Liber dicitur interior corticis pars quæ ligno cohæret.*" The Celtic compound words are beautifully formed: *āh̄r*, means Joy, composed of *Hah*, the expression of laughter, and *feere*,

real, or genuine, or hearty joy. *Ghair* means a laugh, and is compounded of *Ghūh*, a voice, and *āh̄r*, joy, laughter being the voice of joy. Sometimes the Celtic originates the Latin word, where the Greek does not apply; as *Cano* to sing, and *Cantus* a song, from the Celtic verb *Cān* to sing, and *Caint*, measured speech. The Greek *ποινη*, and the Latin *Pœna*, are derived from the Celtic, *Pian*, bodily pain: and hence, also, the Greek *πενω*, painful. We have the authority of Aulus Gellius, and Pliny, that the Roman *Multa*, or *fine*, was, originally, paid in sheep of the male, or castrated description. This word *Multa* is derived from the Celtic and Welsh *Molt*, the Cornish *Moltz*, and the Armoric *Maut*, signifying a *wedder*, or *wether-sheep*. Countries have frequently derived their names from their produce. Festus, accounting for the name of Italy, writes, "*Italia dicta, quod magnos Italos, hoc est boves habeat.*" From this it appears, that Cows were called *Itali*: now, in Celtic, *Edal* means Cattle, and *Edaldēh*, is the Gaelic name for Italy, to this day. Antient authors differ as to the original name and country of the Celti. Pausanias writes, "The usage of calling these people *Galli*, was of late introduction. Their antient name was that of *Celti*. It was the name they took themselves; and was that given them by strangers." Cæsar says that "the third part of Gaul was occupied by the Celts." The Romans called their country, *Gallia*; and the Greeks, *Γαλατια*. Strabo says that the name of *Keltai*, was applied to the *Galli* in general. Arrian mentions, that these *Galli* were highly esteemed by Alexander, who admired the spirit of their ambassadors when they said, "We are afraid of nothing, if the heavens do not fall upon us." In Asia Minor, they inhabited Phrygia, which from their name, was called *Galatia*, called also, by the Greeks, *Gallogræcia*. The origin of the word *Celti* has been variously accounted for; but the real derivation is evident. The Gaelic word for a wood, is *Coillēh*, and inhabitants of woods are termed *Coillēh*; hence the appellation *Celti*, or people living in woods. The letters C and G were used, promiscuously, among these people, and this renders *Galli* nearly the same as *Coillēh*;

Coillēh; for, in point of fact, they are proved to be the same people. This leads to an easy solution of the name *Caledonia*, given to the inhabitants of the North. *Dhūinīh* signifies *men*; and *Coillēh*, a wood. Join them, and we have *Coillēdhūinīh*, or inhabitants of woods. The dress of the Celtæ continues to the present times. Diodorus writes, "They wear clothes of curious texture. They wear coats stained with various colours, as if sprinkled with flowers; and trowsers, called by them *Broca*." This *Broca* means the *plaid*, called *Breacān*, from *breac*, speckled of different colours, or stripes. Virgil briefly describes the dress of the Celts, "*Virgatis lucent sagulis*," attired in gay, variegated plaids. The Celts had the useful arts of life among them, previously to any intercourse with the Romans. They fought in chariots, and *Gaelic Rhōtha*, or the wheel, gave name to the Greek *τροχός*, and Latin *Rota*. The Celtic *Muilīn*, Mill, gave the Greek *μύλη*; and the Roman *Mola*. The Gaels, or Celts, were the original inhabitants of both the Southern and Northern part of the Island of Albion, so called from the Celtic adjective, *albēh* *white*; the Island abounding in white cliffs. In Devonshire and Cornwall, it is well known, that this language was spoken in former times. There are even now existing, men who can repeat the Creed, corresponding very nearly with the same repeated by an inhabitant of the Hebrides, derived from *J. Bhrid*, the Island of *Bhrid*, the original Chief of the Macdonalds. We have in Devonshire, the *Cromlēch*, or crooked stones, from *Crom*, Curvus, crooked, and *Claigh*, a stone. Aristotle mentions the British Isles, "Quæ ipso in mari insulæ duæ sitæ sunt quam maximæ, quas Britannicas appellant, ALBION et IERNA." The word *Albion* is also derived from the Celtic *Alabin*, meaning Great Britain. Pliny writes, "*Albion insula sic dicta, ab albis rupibus, quas mare alluit, vel ob rosas albas quibus abundat*." *Inn*, *I*, or *Innish*, imply *Islands*. *Icolmkille* means the Island containing the burying-place of Cālom, or Malcomb; for *Kille* is a cemetery. *Ere*, in Celtic, is *West*. *Inn* is an Island: hence *Erin*, or *Ierna*, means the island situated in the West. It appears from a pas-

sage in Isidorus, that the Picts had the practice of *tattooing*, or painting their bodies. The Picts and Caledonians, from the expression of Eumenius, "*Caledones aliique Picti*," were one and the same people, of Celtic origin. The name of the *Scoti* is not mentioned by Ptolemy, though he gives the names of a variety of British, and Irish tribes. We do not hear of the *Scoti* till towards the end of the 4th century. By Ammianus Marcellinus they are termed "*Scoti per diversa vagantes*." The Celtic *Scuit*, meaning *wandering about*, corresponds with this expression. The fabulous and extravagant story, that the *Scoti* derived their origin from *Scota*, the daughter of Pharaoh, may be mentioned, only, to notice its absurdity. There are sufficient grounds for believing, that Ireland was called *Scotia*, and was inhabited by a people called *Scoti*, in the 4th century. The aborigines of *Erin*, and *Albin*, knew not, in their Celtic language, their respective countries under that appellation, though Alfred in the 9th century gives the name of Scotland to Ireland. The Celts adopted no Roman names, but always retained the original appellations of places, sensibly founded on localities. *Kyntire* is derived from *Cean*, *head*, and *Thīr*, *land*, or the country forming the head of the land. *Esk*, or *Uisk*, means water, and many rivers retain that name. *Ros* signifies a *peninsula*; hence *Ros-dhu*, on Loch Lomond, means the black-projecting point. *Dune* signifies a fortress, or high ground, and *Coillēh* is a wood: hence *Dūncoillēh*, or *Dunkeld*, means a castle on a hill, or a woody hill fortified. *Ellēn* is an Island, and *Skean-nāch* means *winged*, from *Skeū*, a wing. Hence the Isle of *Skye*, or the Island forming the appearance of a wing to the main land. The Isle of *Muck* is called *Ellēn-nah-Muighk*, or the Island of Hogs, or Whales. *Dunēdīn*, from *Dune*, a Castle, and *Edīn*, Edwin, means Edwin's Fortress, now Edinburgh. *Tuoāh*, means North, and *dhuinēh*, man: hence, the Romans converted *Tuoāhdhūinēh*, or the Northern people, into *Teutones*. *Druid* is derived from *Dracitēh*, an Art, or skilful Artists, because these Priests possessed the principal part of knowledge then extant. *Innhār* signifies a place where smaller waters

ters discharge themselves into a greater: as *Innhörnish*, *Inverness*, or where the River Ness disembogues into the sea. It is well known, that there is a close analogy between the Celtic language, and the *Sanscreeet*, which the elegant Orientalist, Sir William Jones, described to the writer of these remarks as "possessing all the perfections, without the imperfections, of all the languages with which he was acquainted." In the common, and current language of India, to a question, *Quoi hai, who is there?* the answer is made, *Hai, I am*. The Gaelic, or Celtic has it, similarly, *Co-ha?* who is there; answered by, *Ha, I am*. We have *Rā*, or *Rastāh* for Road, and the Celtic gives *Raād*.

Having said so much to the credit of the originators of antient, and modern languages derived from them, I trust that Diodorus Siculus was misinformed when he brings a charge of anthropophagism against our common ancestors: "*Ferocitate excellunt ad Arctum remoti, et Scythiæ finitimi, ut homines etiam vorare dicuntur;*" adding also, "as do the Britons who inhabit what is called Erin." If this be true, what do we not owe to the blessings of Religion, and the benefits of knowledge conferred by Christianity, and the progress of civilization?

I cannot, Mr. Urban, conclude a paper doing honour to our original language, without strongly recommending the immediate establishment of a *Gaelic*, or *Celtic Professorship*, in each of our Scottish Universities: and I trust that the *incorporated* HIGHLAND SOCIETY, of whom the illustrious PRINCE REGENT is now CHIEF, will soon see effected so essential an object: as the Celtic or Gaelic language, now floating nearly in oral communication, must, otherwise, in the course of another century, become totally unknown, and lost for ever!! J. M. A CELT.

Mr. URBAN, *Pentonville, Jan. 24.*

I WAS surprized, as an Old Governor of the Foundling, at the remark of H. H. in vol. LXXXVII. Part ii. p. 518, because your Correspondent will surely allow that previously every child so ill used or forsaken has a parish, which parish, on application, is bound not only to relieve the mother of it, but to take the child if she can-

not maintain it. But the drift of H. H. is, I believe, to blame the present Governors of the Foundling for not allowing a general admission. It is well known that, when a general admission did take place, the numbers admitted exceeded all calculation; and that Government allowed a considerable grant (which is long since withdrawn). It was granted chiefly owing to the situation of London at that time; among other things its bad paving, the number of dirt and dust hills in the streets, where children, I believe I may say, were hid after being murdered. The case is altered now: the pavement is altogether better, more cleanliness prevails, the poor have easy access to the Directors of the Poor-houses, indeed the whole is altered; and above all a Committee of the Governors of the Foundling sit every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, to hear the distressed cases of any mothers, *without any recommendation whatever*, and are happy to relieve; but they inquire if any relief has been given by the parish. It is natural enough for them so to do; for, if they have been relieved, and they belong to a parish, it is bound to take care of *mother and child*.—I beg to add, in certain cases which particularly meet the Committee's care, such as where shame may be hid, and the parties return from the error of their way, the Committee always take in, parish or no parish, if such a thing there be.

Yours, &c.

J. M. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Nottingham, Jan. 31.*

I BEG the communication of any particulars of the celebrated Poet Oldham, from the time of his residing with the Earl of Kingston till his death. His remains are interred in the Church of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham; and the following inscription was written by the noble Earl.

E. L. G.

M. S.

OLDHAM! poetæ, quo nemo sacro furore plenior, nemo rebus sublimior aut verbis felicius audax: cujus famam omni ævo propria satis consecrabunt carmina: quem inter primos honoratissimi Gulielmi comitis de Kingston amplexus variolis correptum, heu! nimis immatura mors rapuit, et in cœlestium transtulit chorum. Natus apud Shipton in agro Gloucestrensi. In aula Sancti Edmundi Oxoniæ graduatus. Obiit 19 Decembris, A.D. 1682, ætatis 30.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

31. *Portfolio of Fragments relative to the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster.* By Matthew Gregson, Esq. folio; pp. 302; and cviii. of Records. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

THE very curious Work introduced to the publick under the above unassuming title is embellished with numerous engravings on wood, of Views, Arms, Seals, and Antiquities, beautifully executed, and tastefully arranged.

The Volume, which is inscribed "To his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cornwall, Heir Apparent to the Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Chester, Lord of the Isles, &c. &c." consists of two Parts, and a separate Appendix. The First Part consists of extracts relative to Lancashire, from those important and valuable Works the National Records, published by order of the Committee appointed by Parliament; and from the Harleian, &c. Collections in the British Museum; an appendix treats, in continuation, of the same subject, and gives Mr. Birch's Manuscripts, with many documents relative to Church History. The Second Part contains several authentic Pedigrees, and numerous Armorial Bearings. — "All agree," Mr. Gregson observes, "that genealogy is so intimately connected with historical knowledge, that it is impossible to arrive at any proficiency in the one without being minutely versed in the other." The Appendix is chiefly formed from original Records.

Of a Work so truly miscellaneous, and professing to be only a collection of materials, Mr. Gregson thus speaks, in a Preface which introduces the Author to the Reader by a Portrait, which, though merely an outline, conveys a strong idea of the modesty and worth of the Original. But he shall speak for himself:

"In bringing his labours to a close, the Editor conceives it to be necessary to make some allusion to the circumstances which originated, and the manner in which he has executed, the work which he now lays before the publick.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1818.

Whatever shall appear to be its merit or demerit, he hopes it will not be imputed to him, that the extent and character of his performance have not kept pace with the professions by which it was announced. He has ever carefully disclaimed the intention of submitting to his readers a digested specimen of County History, though he certainly has not been without the expectation, that, by exposing to view a Portfolio of Fragments (the collection of which, from an early period of life, has furnished him with inexpressible pleasure), he might awaken the curiosity, and stimulate the industry of a writer competent to perform the task of composing a complete History of the County.

"Lancashire is of such great importance, that it may be said to present an epitome of the whole Kingdom. Whilst for excellence in the various manufactures, and enterprise in the extended commerce of modern days, no portion of the Empire is considered to be superior, the relations in which this County has stood in remoter times are equally interesting to the Historian. Notwithstanding, however, the temptation which the subject offers, and the taste for topographical investigation by which the present age is distinguished, Lancashire remains destitute of a regular History.

"In the compilation of the following pages, the Editor is anxious to state, that he has not attempted to give his materials the order of arrangement which the rules of historical composition require: as he has collected, so he may be said to have published, having in view the value of each individual document rather than the composition of a connected chain of historical events. But, however unassuming his real designs, he is too much impressed with the difficulties that have attended his researches, in a path so little frequented, not to feel the propriety of craving a liberal indulgence for the errors into which he may have fallen.

"As the Illustrations of this Work have been executed by other hands, the Editor may speak of them in terms of praise, without incurring the charge of presumption. To the Artists on wood and copper, whose services he has received, his warmest thanks are due; and they have his earnest wishes to see their distinguished skill exerted upon a field calculated to do more ample justice to their eminent merits."

A Fourth

A *Fourth Part* is announced, of Fragments still remaining in the Editor's Portfolio.—In the mean time he has formed a separate and independent volume, by a very ingenious arrangement of the embellishments of the present work, under the title of "Proofs of the Illustrations, printed on India Paper, and attached to Royal;" a volume which, without any reference to the letter-press, is worthy of a place in the cabinet of every admirer of the Fine Arts.

32. *Mr. Shaw Mason's Statistical Account of Ireland. (Continued from Vol. LXXXVII. Part I. p. 149.)*

WE have long delayed our promise of presenting to our Readers, some further specimens of this interesting Volume; and cannot better redeem that pledge than by giving them one whole parish, that of Seagoe, in the Diocese and County of Armagh, by Lieutenant-colonel Blacker, of the Armagh Militia.

"The parish of Seagoe, situated in the Barony of Oneiland East, and County of Armagh, derives its appellation from a family of the name of Smith (in the Irish tongue Gabha, or as it is pronounced Gabh-wa or Gawa), who, as tradition says, emigrated from a neighbouring district about two centuries back, and settled themselves here, whence the name Sea-gabh was softened or corrupted in Sea-goe, signifying literally 'the seat of the Smiths.' It extends along the great river Bann (which forms its Western boundary) for about four miles and a half. On the North it is bounded by the small parish of Mointaglis, formerly a part of itself; on the East lies the parish of Shankill; and to the South and South-east is the parish of Tullylish in the county of Down. The fantastic windings of its boundaries almost defy mathematical skill to reduce them to any regular figure; but it may be set down, generally speaking, as being about four miles and a half from North to South, and nearly three from East to West. It is divided into three manorial districts, viz. Carrowbrack, Kerdnan, and Derry, or, as it is called from the proprietor, Brownlow's Derry. These manors are again subdivided into ballyboes or townlands, enumerated in the appendix, amounting in all to about 8000 acres.—The soil is in general fertile and productive. The face of the country is a gentle undulation of hill and dale, not marked by any considerable eminence. From one hill called

Drumclogher, or the Stoney Back, there is a full view of nearly the entire parish; it is the alarm-post of the yeomanry of the parish, having a flag-staff erected on its summit, on which a standard can be hoisted to call them together in case of emergency. The climate we must pronounce good, although it has been ascertained of late years by medical men, that during the winter months there arises from the marshy and flooded grounds adjoining the Bann, a damp exhalation, highly prejudicial in pulmonary cases. Many respected individuals have fallen victims to this fatal vapour; while it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that numbers have arrived at a very advanced age within the full range of its noxious influence.—The beauty of the fine river Bann, winding majestically through this lovely plain, cannot be surpassed. It is navigable for sloops of 60 tons, numbers of which are constantly seen on its bosom, conveying to distant countries the produce of its shores. There is no other river of name, nor any lake or standing water in the parish; though its North-east corner rests in a trifling degree on the great lake of Lough Neagh. There are some patches of turf bog in different parts of the parish, and the Northern extremity runs into the great tract of turbary, which will be more particularly mentioned in the account of the Mointaglis parish, to which it gives name.—There are no woods in the parish. On the demesne of Carrick there are some very fine old oaks, which have braved the storms for upwards of 120 years; and also some well-grown beech and ash. Mr. William Robinson and Mr. Woolsey Atkinson have laid out some young plantations with considerable taste, though not on an extensive scale; they appear to be thriving, and are taken good care of.

"The mineralogy of this parish affords nothing worthy of remark. There is a limestone quarry in the townland of Balteagh and Kilfergan; and the townland of Killycomain produces building-stone of a superior description; it is a hard blue stone, which, from the manner in which it comes out of the quarry, requires but little of the hammer to square it for the mason. The hill of Drumlin in the Southern corner of the parish is remarkable for the superior quality of the gravel it produces, affording the finest material for roads, walks, &c. as it speedily binds, and has little or no admixture of clay.

"A new Parish Church is in progress, the old one having been found too small. A small Chapel for the Roman Catholic parishioners

parishioners has also been commenced. There is no town in the parish, though from the rapid increase of buildings on the Seagoe side of Portadown Bridge that town may be shortly said to extend into it. The fine bridge just mentioned stands in this parish; the small bridge of two arches which is to be met with on the causeway leading to the town, being the division of the parishes and baronies. The old bridge having been swept away in the year 1754, and it being difficult to get a proper foundation in the old channel of the river Bann, a new one was cut parallel to it, the present bridge built, and the water turned into the present channel. It consists of seven large arches, turned with cut stone; the centre or main arch being sufficiently wide to admit the passage of the sloops which trade on the river. — The only gentlemen's seats are, Carrick, the seat of Dean Blacker, a large edifice, originally built in 1692, as appears by a date on a stone in the wall, but much improved since that period. It still retains many of those fantastic appendages, which pleased the eyes of our forefathers, however unnecessary or ridiculous they appear to the Cognoscenti of the present day. Silverwood House, the seat of Mr. Cuppage, is a neat brick edifice; and the glebe-house adjoining the church, a commodious residence, was built about 60 years ago, and since improved. — Two great leading roads pass through this parish, viz. the road from Armagh to Belfast, and that from Portadown to Banbridge; to which may be added, a new line made within the last 20 years, leading to Waringstown, Dromore, and the county of Down in general. There are several lines of minor importance, though all rendered very necessary by the population and trade of the country. The roads are generally good, though it is by no means easy to keep them so, from the immense numbers of narrow-wheeled cars which are constantly traversing them. The farm-houses exhibit much appearance of comfort; those on Carrick estate are remarkable for their neatness and comfort; but in many places are to be seen cabins of the most miserable description; the number of the latter is, however, happily on the decrease. The scenery in summer is rich and varied: the prospects from the rising grounds, of the Bann, Lough Neagh, Mourne Mountains, &c. are strikingly beautiful.

“The only antient building is the Church, which is now more than half-buried in the graves with which it is surrounded. The pews and pulpit are of old black oak, of curious workman-

ship; the latter exhibits a date on the front of 1666. Within the last three years an exhibition of taste took place here, which should be handed down to posterity. — This fine old black pulpit and reading desk were — ‘*risum teneatis*,’ actually painted a muddy yellow. There remain two of the old circular raths, one at Lisnisky, the other at Lisnamentry.

“The population of this parish has been ascertained by the late returns to exceed 5000 souls, 9-10ths of whom are concerned more or less in the linen manufacture; the children of both sexes being initiated into the work at a very early age. The food of the lower class is oatmeal, milk, and potatoes, with salted herrings occasionally. The farmers use much animal food, particularly bacon, and some poultry. The fuel is turf, which is cut and saved in the months of July and August. Great quantities of this useful article are conveyed up the river Bann, from the extensive bogs in its neighbourhood; the bogs in this parish being totally inadequate to the supply of the inhabitants. — The appearance of the people indicates a high degree of civilization. On Sundays and at fairs their dress is remarkably neat and cleanly; their habits in general are industrious: they are loyal, peaceable, and, generally speaking, religious. — Some years ago, when the North of Ireland was disturbed by those deluded wretches called Hearts of Oak, and Hearts of Steel, this parish came in for its share of the contagion. Their meetings took place at a cross road, called, from a large rock on the spot, ‘The Blue stone.’ A dreadful murder was committed near this spot in the year 1781, and the perpetrators being brought here for execution, their bodies were thrown into a hole by the side of the rock, which was heaved upon the top of them: some days afterwards, their friends having shewn a disposition to take up the bodies, a spirited Magistrate repaired to the spot, where they had actually commenced operations: he then had the remains dug out, and having burned them, swept the ashes into the hole; burying the rock with them below the surface of the road, where it has lain undisturbed to this day. — From this period the morality and general good conduct of the people appear to have been progressive. It is but a short time ago since they were much addicted to the barbarous custom of cock-fighting (than which nothing is more pregnant with mischief to the individual and the community); and this they are fast laying aside. The law for preventing riotous

riotous assemblies, which these meetings always are, has been exerted once or twice, and explained to the people with the best effects; and there is every reason to hope that this inhuman pastime will in a very short time be unknown. — As to personal appearance, the females are generally handsome; their occupation (spinning), by confining them much within doors, contributes to render them more delicately fair than the women of other districts. The men are stout, and of a good appearance. The yeomanry battalion of the parish is as fine a body of men as can be seen; it consists of 320, and has long been remarkable for its appearance, steadiness, and discipline. The growth of the men must however receive a considerable check from the early period of life at which they are placed on, and obliged to bend over the loom: it is surprising that complaints in the chest are not more frequent from this practice; it may be accounted for, however, by their time being pretty equally divided between the loom and the cultivation of their little gardens or farms; and it has been decided, that there is something in the smell of earth newly turned up highly salubrious to the lungs. The instances of extraordinary longevity are few, not more than two or three having exceeded 100 years: in the parish register there appear the names of a good many who have passed 80. Mr. Isaac Clayton, who died last year, had served the office of parish-clerk for 60 years and upwards, under five different incumbents.

“Of the genius and disposition of the inhabitants, sufficient has been said in the preceding section: they are civil to strangers, but shrewd and observant. The language is entirely English, being equally free from the Scotch accent of their neighbours in the county of Down, and the broad brogue of those in the county of Louth and Southern parts of the county. There is at the same time a particular intonation peculiar to a Northern Irishman, which distinguishes him in every part of the habitable globe, and which he never loses, let him change his residence and his society as often as he may: place him for years amid the Bramins of India, the Catabaws of America; let him associate with either German, Jew, or Gentile, still it adheres to him as fresh as in the hour he left his native hills. — The manners and customs of this parish appear to be derived in a certain degree from the English, but more from the Scotch, as is the case throughout the North of Ireland; there being little, if any, remnants of the old

Irish habits. The people are inclined to drinking, though not to a great excess; they are becoming more fond of ale than formerly; and there is a great consumption of that wholesome beverage spruce beer. They delight in dancing, and have frequent meetings for the purpose; but hunting seems to be their favourite amusement; the moment the cry of the hounds is heard, every thing else is deserted and forgotten; the labourer drops his spade; the weaver rushes from his loom, seldom waiting for coat or hat; away run the motley multitude, bounding over hill and dale, in the plenitude of wild delight, with an activity almost incredible; yet they rarely fail to make up by redoubled exertions for any time lost on an indulgence of this nature. They are grateful for favours, and though, like the rest of their countrymen, quick to resent insult or wrong, they cannot be considered as addicted to revenge. — The festivals of Easter and Christmas are religiously observed; but the great holiday is the 1st of July, old style, being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. A procession takes place; the whole population wear orange lilies; and the day is spent in festivity. Various and incessant have been the efforts made by disaffected and designing persons of late years, to persuade the Roman Catholic part of the population of the country, that these festivities (of a century's duration) are intended as an insult to them and their religion; and in some places these misguided people have been seduced into acts of outrage, which have rendered them obnoxious to the laws of their country. This idea of intentional insult on the part of the Protestants, has been so often, so variously, and so ably refuted, that it is needless to reiterate here the arguments made use of on the subject. The cool dispassionate man of sense requires no arguments to convince him of the absurdity, as well as falsehood, of such a supposition; and the captious agitator would not be reasoned into a renunciation of the opinion he holds on the occasion, however erroneous; no, not by ‘Moses or the prophets, or by one risen from the dead.’ — Allhallow, or Holy Eve, was formerly observed here as in Scotland; and indeed is still kept up in a certain degree; but the celebration is confined chiefly to the junior classes, who play a few harmless tricks on the occasion: servants and labourers are regaled with tea, punch, and apples: but upon the whole, this festival is in the wane.

“There are several schools in this parish, and all much frequented. They are

are upon the old plan ; the new light of Bell or Lancaster not having shone here as yet. There are two Sunday schools held during the summer, one in the parochial school-house at the Church, and the other in the Methodist Meeting-house at the Blue Stone. In the latter from two to three hundred children are instructed in the rudiments of learning, by a number of the religiously disposed inhabitants of the neighbourhood, of both sexes ; but the early period of life at which the children are usefully employed in the linen manufacture must naturally interfere with their attendance at schools. Learning, however, must be considered on the increase, and from the exertions of the Curate (Mr. Olpherts) and other respectable persons, is likely to continue so.

“ To the exertions of one individual, now no more (whose name is never mentioned without respect, and to whose memory the tribute of many a tear is still paid), may be distinctly attributed the flourishing state of the religious establishment in this parish : ardent, firm, and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and, above all, practising as he preached, his labours in the vineyard of God were eminently successful.

“ Annexed is the epitaph which appears on a tablet erected to his memory in the parish church.

To the memory of
the Reverend George Blacker,
late Vicar of this Parish.
a warm Friend : a sincere Christian :
an exemplary Clergyman :
Who illustrated by his actions the
Gospel which he delivered.
He lived beloved,
and died deeply lamented,
May 1st, 1810 ; aged 46 years.
‘ An Israelite without guile.’

“ He has been succeeded in the Vicarage by his brother ; who, most fortunately for the interests of religion, has appointed to the Curacy the Rev. Richard Olpherts, a young gentleman whose exertions render him an honour to his profession, and who alone could have reconciled the parish to the loss sustained by them in the decease of their late Vicar. After this it is needless to say that the Church is crowded ; so much so, that a new one has been just commenced, as was before stated, of dimensions more suited to the congregation. This parish is a Rectory and Vicarage in the Diocese of Dromore, the archdeacon having the rectorial tythes : it is in the gift of the Bishop. The tythes (if tythes they can be called) are moderate ; the landholders paying but 2d. per acre for all in their possession.

There is a large glebe, consisting of two townlands (Lower Seagoe and Kilvergan), which is in the possession of the Vicar, whose income may be stated at 500*l.* per annum. One Roman Catholic Priest serves this and the adjoining parish of Mointaglis. There is no Presbyterian Meeting-house ; those of that communion attending worship in the neighbouring town of Lurgan ; but many of them frequent the Parish Church. There are a few Quakers, whose place of meeting is also in Lurgan. The Methodists have a Meeting-house at the Blue Stone, but they frequent the Church, particularly on sacramental occasions. There is no parochial fund, unless we may except the weekly collection for the poor in the Church ; this varies from 7 to 15 shillings upon ordinary occasions ; on festivals it rises to much more, and is distributed quarterly. The only records are the usual registry of deaths, births, and marriages, and the vestry proceedings. The general assessment by vestry for parochial purposes, is 2*d.* or 3*d.* per acre.

“ Farming is not practised here to any extent, or with much attention to system. The smallness of the farms forbids the one, and the linen manufacture withdraws the mind from the other : this, however, is to be understood generally : there are some specimens of farming, particularly on the Carrick estate, which must rank very high for neatness, judgment, and produce. Formerly, a little oats, potatoes, and flax for home consumption, were all that occupied the attention of the generality of the landholders ; but the gradual rise on lands, and the establishment of a grain market in Portadown, have contributed to the cultivation of much wheat and barley, which sometimes appear in plots so small as half an acre, or even less. Flax crops are less frequent than formerly, the manufacturers being supplied with much yarn from Tyrone and Derry. Onions are cultivated to a considerable extent, and are a very profitable crop. One man in particular has been known to pay the rent of ten or twelve acres, by the produce of a rood of onions. They require much attention as to weeding, thinning, &c. — The greater proportion of the land is arable ; but there is an extensive tract of low ground along the river side, used exclusively for meadow and pasture. This plain is inundated by the rising of the river about Christmas ; and about March the waters begin to subside, leaving behind them a light deposit of mud, which, enriching the soil, causes a yearly spring of nutritious (though in some cases coarse) herbage.

bage. In some places this is kept for meadow; in others cattle are taken in to graze during the summer and autumn months, the usual sum demanded being from one to two guineas, according to the age of the beast. — The fields are small, few exceeding eight or ten acres, and the generality much under that number: they are divided by ditches, planted for the most part with white thorn. Some years ago there was a great deal of hedgerow timber; but it has disappeared, and, except on the Carrick estate, little care has been taken to renew it. On that estate Colonel Blacker has of late years pursued and encouraged a system of pruning and dressing up hedge-row timber, which promises much for the future ornament and advantage of the country. — The stock of cattle is limited to the cows kept by individuals for milk, &c. and a few sheep, for private or home consumption, kept on Carrick demesne or the glebe. Pigs constitute the stock of the common people, the poorest having at least one of these animals. Before the termination of the war they brought an immense price, and assisted materially in paying the rents; the port of Belfast, 20 miles distant, affording a market for them. Since the peace they have fallen to one-third of their former value, which is severely felt by all classes. — The chief proprietors are Lord Dungannon, Messrs. Brownlow, Blacker, Cope, Sparrow, Robinson, and a few others, who have small portions scattered through the parish. The price of land varies from 20s. to 50s. the English acre: a guinea and a half may be considered a fair general value. Labourers' wages are low, being from 10d. to 1s. 1d.; but they are much higher in harvest. There are no fairs or markets in this parish. The implements of labour are of the common description. A few improved Scotch ploughs have come into use; but the old clumsy native still holds its place in general. Carts are beginning to supersede the old car. There is a good cart-maker from Scotland lately settled here, who has constant employment.

“Little is to be detailed under the head of ‘Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.’ respecting the parish of Seagoe. The trade is

confined to the produce of the land, the corn of different kinds, which is carried into Portadown for sale, and a trifling quantity of butter, which finds a market in the same place. The only manufacture is that of linen, which it is needless to dwell upon. Mr. Overend of Edenderry, exports a good deal of grain, and imports coals, salt, &c. from the seaport of Newry, by the canal which communicates between that town and the river Bann. Mr. Woolsey Atkinson, though resident in the town of Portadown, has stores, &c. at the Seagoe side of the river, and contributes largely to the improvement of the country by building, planting, &c. in which he evinces much taste and judgment.

“The Naturalist will find but little food for speculation in this parish; nor can the Historian swell his pages much from our annals. A few years ago, three swords and a spear of cast brass were found in a little morass adjoining Carrick demesne, where tradition says a battle had been fought about the year 380, between two chieftains and their septs, whose names are lost, but it is said one of them was called Ailagh or Ail, probably a connection of the O’Neil or O’Nial family, possessors and kings of these districts in days of yore. They are now in the possession of Colonel Blacker, and are curious and elegant remains of antiquity*. — The dreadful massacre of the Protestants at Portadown-bridge, in the year 1641, may perhaps be mentioned in the annals of this parish; the river dividing it from Drumcree at the spot, rendered memorably infamous by the bloody transactions of that day. — Of eminent men this parish has none to boast, unless the character heretofore mentioned may be excepted, — the late Vicar of this parish, whose piety, charity, and private worth rendered him truly eminent to all around him; he shone as usefully bright in that limited orbit which was assigned to him, as those more dazzling luminaries which have blazed in the regions of science or of glory, under the names of a Newton or a Wellington.

“As to hints for the general improvement of the people, it may suffice to state, that of the many plans laid down, there is hardly one for the exercise of

* “Something might here be said of pearls found in the river Bann; but as Harris in his Survey of the County of Down has dwelt largely on the subject, it is needless to do more than refer the reader to his erudite work. The writer of this article has opened without success many thousands of the shell fish in which they are to be found; but some have been found within the last 20 years. The shell fish is called here ‘Sliggan;’ it is of a species between an oyster and a muscle; the shell dark brown and thin. The fish inclines to the taste of the muscle, but is very insipid, and not used as an article of food.”

which objects might not be found here; while at the same time there is no degree of comfort or improvement attained any where else in the United Kingdom, to which this parish cannot furnish a parallel."

33. *Curialia Miscellanea; or, Anecdotes of Old Times; Regal, Noble, Gentilitial, and Miscellaneous: including authentic Anecdotes of the Royal Household, and the Manners and Customs of the Court, at an early Period of the English History.* By Samuel Pegge, Esq. F.S.A. Author of the "*Curialia*," and of "*Anecdotes of the English Language*." 8vo, pp. 448. Nichols, Son, & Bentley.

THE contents of this volume are miscellaneous and multifarious; but the principal part consists of what may be called a History of England in the reign of William the Conqueror to that of Henry IV. in a new point of view, namely, in the domestic circle of the Royal Household.

"Mr. Pegge had, in his life-time, published Three Portions of '*Curialia*, or an Account of some Members of the Royal Household;' and had, with great industry and laborious research, collected materials for several other Portions, some of which were nearly completed for the press.—'He was led into the investigation,' he says, 'by a natural and kind of instinctive curiosity, and a desire of knowing what was the antient state of the Court to which he had the honour, by the favour of his Grace William the late Duke of Devonshire, to compose a part.'—Two more Portions were printed in 1806 by the present Editor. Long, however, and intimately acquainted as he was with the accuracy and diffidence of Mr. Pegge, he would have hesitated in offering those posthumous Essays to the publick, if the plan had not been clearly defined, and the Essays sufficiently distinct to be creditable to the reputation which Mr. Pegge had already acquired, by the Parts of the '*Curialia*' published by himself, and by his very entertaining (posthumous) '*Anecdotes of the English Language*;'—a reputation which descended to him by *Hereditary Right*, and which he transmitted untarnished to a worthy and learned Son.—It was the hope and intention of the Editor to have proceeded with some other Portions of the '*Curialia*;' but the fatal event which (in Feb. 1808) overwhelmed him in accumulated distress put a stop to that intention. Nearly all the printed copies of the '*Curialia*' perished in the flames; and part of the original MS. was lost.—A few detached articles, which related to

the College of Arms, and to the Order of Knights Bachelors (which, had they been more perfect, would have formed one or more succeeding portions) have since been deposited in the rich Library of that excellent College.

"Had Mr. Pegge lived to have completed his whole design, the title would have run thus: '*Hospitium Regis*;' or, a History of the Royal Household, and the several Officers thereof, principally in the Departments of the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole. Collected and digested by Samuel Pegge, Esq. F.S.A.'"

"The volume now submitted to the reader is formed from the wreck of the original materials. The arranging of the several detached articles, and the revisal of them through the press, have afforded the Editor some amusement; and he flatters himself that the volume will meet with that indulgence which the particular circumstances attending it may presume to claim.—If the Work has any merit, it is the Author's. The defects should, in fairness, be attributed to the Editor."

The Miscellaneous articles are new, and many of them learned and amusing.

Prefixed to the Work is a valuable Memoir, under the title of "*Parentalia*:" or, Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Pegge, compiled by his Son;" an admirable Portrait of the Doctor from an original painting; with a copious description of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Revolution in 1788.

This is followed by a brief Memoir of the ingenious Author of these *Anecdotes*; from which a few extracts shall be given.

"Samuel Pegge, Esq. the only surviving son* of the venerable Antiquary, was born in 1731. After an excellent classical education, at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was admitted a Barrister of the Middle Temple; and was soon after, by the favour of the Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Chamberlain, appointed one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, and an Esquire of the King's Household.

"Mr. Pegge married Martha, daughter of Dr. Henry Bourne, an eminent Physician, of Spital, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire†, and sister to the Rev. John Bourne‡, Rector of Sutton, and Vicar of South Wingfield, co. Derby.

* Another son, Christopher, died an infant in 1736.

† Who died in 1775, in his 89th year.

‡ Who married Anne-Katharine, Mr. Samuel Pegge's only sister.

"By

"By this lady, who was born in 1732, and died in 1767, he had one son, (the present Sir Christopher Pegge, M.D.) and one daughter, Charlotte-Anne, who died, unmarried, March 17, 1793.

"Mr. Pegge married, secondly, Goodeth Belt, daughter of Robert Belt, Esq. of Bossall, co. York, by whom he had no issue *.

"After the death of his father, Mr. Pegge, though somewhat advanced in life, was desirous of becoming a Member of the Society of Antiquaries. He was accordingly elected in 1796; having previously shewn that he was well deserving of that distinction, by the accuracy and intelligence displayed in the 'Curialia.'

"He survived his father little more than four years; during which period he enjoyed but an indifferent state of bodily health. His mental faculties, however, were, to the last, strong and unimpaired; his manners truly elegant; his conversation always sensible and pleasant; and his epistolary correspondence † lively and facetious. — He died May 22, 1800.

"In the early part of his life Mr. Pegge was a considerable proficient in Musick. He composed a complete Melo-Drama, both the words and the musick in score, which still remains in MS. Many Catches and Glees also, and several of the most popular Songs for Vauxhall Gardens, were written and set to musick by him.

"His Muse was very fertile; and, though his modesty forbade the avowal, he was the Author of some occasional Prologues and Epilogues, which were favourably received by the publick; a Prologue, particularly, spoken by Mr. Yates at Birmingham in 1760, on taking the Theatre into his own hands; an Epilogue spoken by the same excellent Actor, at Drury-lane, on his return from France; and another Epilogue, filled with pertinent allusions to the Game of Quadrille, spoken by Mrs. Yates, at her benefit, in three different seasons, 1769, 1770, and 1774. He was the Author also of a pathetic Elegy on his own recovery from a dangerous illness; and of some pleasant Tales and Epigrammatic Poems."

34. *British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England.* By Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke, M.A. F.A.S.

(Concluded from p. 141.)

WE proceed now to the poetical part of Mr. Fosbrooke's Work.

* She died Oct. 23, 1807, in her 82d year.

† A few extracts from his Letters are given in an Appendix.

Mr. F. appears to us to sit down to Poetry, as an Amateur to the organ or violoncello, to amuse himself and his company; and, if in his power, to interest their minds by a gratifying display. But we must forewarn our Readers, that, like the admirers of Corelli in the musical art, Mr. F. is of the school in fashion about 20 years ago, that of Spenser, Milton, Gray, and Collins. We think that this is still the best school, at least in relation to style; for, in the words of some of our learned contemporaries, modern Poetry (through imitation of the antient ballads chiefly) "has become vitiated by barbarisms, because some centuries ago these barbarisms, which, however, were then considered idiomatic and even elegant, had found a place in composition. Hence too has arisen that most disgusting of all pedantries, affected simplicity. Hence expletives, illegitimate metre, dissimilar rhymes, and a verbose prolixity, which weakens the strongest thoughts. These errors, when used by our forefathers, were inseparable from the jejune state of the language: but now they are introduced without any such palliation; they are forced in upon an improved phraseology; and thus form a heterogeneous mixture of antiquated rudeness and modern refinement." To these sentiments we heartily subscribe. We remember once reading of a Quack-doctor's prescription, which was handed to a Chemist to be made up into a medicine. "Sir," replied the Chemist, "this is a *mixture* which will not *mix*." Let any one take a line of Ennius, and then another of Virgil; a line of Plautus, and then of Terence; and so proceed for a short time. Let him next examine the style and language philologically; and he has an accurate picture of modern poetical style.

At the time when Mr. F.'s Ode first appeared, our Reviewing Brethren pronounced him no mean performer on the Pindarick lyre.—It is not sufficiently considered, that the human mind is not simple elementary substance, and that the word Genius is not precise. We consider Gray to have written so finely in Poetry, from having cultivated his taste in a remarkable degree, and, if we may so say, registered, common-placed, and indexed all picturesque ideas of effect, in impression arising from perception, or in sentiment, from sensation. Darwin

win says, that no ideas should be put into verse, which are not derived from the sense of vision. The scale is too narrow; but the suggestion is good, and productive of improvement. The mind of Gray, naturally of the first order of organization, and highly improved by cultivation, was regulated and tutored, "like his own fiery steed, with neck in thunder clothed," upon the principles of the *Menage*. The lines which will confer upon him immortality are few in number; but they are fine tones, which cannot be surpassed, and, in the nature of things, in the gamut of mind, must be but few.—This necessary provision of selecting and culling ideas, upon principles of effect, seems to have been understood by Mr. Fosbrooke; and, if the adage "*Ut Pictura Poesis*" be just, we think, with much success.

The long Poem, "Economy of Monastic Life," appeared years ago, and was very favourably received, as containing much fine description, and great energy and strength of diction. So skilful is the construction, that it would be hard to find a word misplaced; and what adds peculiar force to the whole Poem is, that every epithet, like setting jewels in pattern, is a word conveying some strong distinct characteristick of the object. The ideas and images are, too, chiefly drawn from vision or feeling, and of course are like the lively vivid drawings of a Camera Obscura. Mr. Fosbrooke's power of converting common ideas of Prose into Poetry may be seen by the Excommunication in p. 536, which is only a poetical paraphrase of a short Latin Original, in Robertson's Charles V. vol. I. p. 398. The first Ode, "The Triumphs of Vengeance," was published in the original Monachism. We think that it is exceeded by the *Red Man*, now for the first time published. Every body has read Paul's Letters; and knows that the Red Man is a legendary character, a Dæmon who forewarned Buonaparte of every danger. The idea of opening the Ode by the appearance of the Comet in 1811, and an earthquake awakening the Red Man out of sleep, who then sees the Comet for the first time, is, in our opinion, a very felicitous conception. The verses through the whole Ode are grand, but we have only room for a few. The stanza re-

fers to Napoleon during his residence in Elba.

III. 1.

"Close thy imperial ashes in an urn,
Thy soul an *Ætna* will for ever burn;
Giant of France, and husband of her
choice,

The oracle of Victory thy voice!
Spur again the horse of War;
Ah! what but vapour is the falling
star?

Those warriors old who scorn'd to fly
In dumb astonishment must die:
Is the Emperor and King
An Insect, now without a sting?
Shoulder'd from his gaudy throne
By those whom he was proud to own.
Screw the torture to his heart,
The father from his only child must part;
Are his Marshals false and hollow?
Will birds of prey, not carrion follow?
In black procession to inter his fame
They stalk; but still the smoke betrays
surviving flame.

III. 2.

What, dost thou laugh in scorn? Ah!
then

Thou dog within a lion's den,
Take the boon contempt will give
A statue on a pedestal to live," &c.

We shall end our review of the whole Work by presenting to our readers the Epitaph, which we know obtained very high applause when published in the Newspapers long ago.

"Humanity, sweet sister of Sympathy,
Gratitude, beauteous daughter of Honour,
Ye delicious melodies

of applauding Conscience;

Ye smiling eyes of undefecated Affection;
Ye overpowering felicities of unutterable
Sensation;

Ye meek Cordialities;

Ye holy Pieties of Nature;

Welcome into Eternity

The friend of those who wanted friends,
CHARLES HAYWARD, Esq. of Quedgley:

An elegant Scholar,

His bright mind was a continual sunshine;

A generous Patron,

Genius and Learning felt not the spurn
of sensuality;

A Friend to the best

interests of his Country, he blended
the Patriot and the Subject:

A man of opulence,

He founded not his character upon it;

A man of family, he spoke not
unwisely, or acted perniciously.

Almighty Father!

May thine own energies of thine
own Religion

now make him as thyself,
All glorious! All happy!"

35. *A Bibliographical Account of the principal Works relating to English Topography: by William Upcott, of the London Institution. Three Vols. pp. 1576. R. and A. Taylor.*

“A painfull Work it is I’ll assure you, and more than difficult; wherein what toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall.”

ANT. A WOOD’S *Preface to his History of Oxford.*

THIS is one of the most laborious undertakings that we have recently witnessed. And the nature of it being such as brings it more immediately within our own Pursuits in Literature, we safely pronounce the performance to be equal to the labour; and that future Collectors of Topography will prize the Work still more than the present age.

We shall not be suspected of an intention to recommend the sale of these handsome volumes, by extracting the following remarks:

“Favoured, as the Editor has been, with a patronage so early and so extended as to have exhausted his subscription list long before the body of the Work was even ready for the press, it becomes totally unnecessary for him to expatiate on the merits of a plan thus highly sanctioned; yet on sending it forth to public criticism, he feels impelled, by gratitude and propriety, to offer a few observations respecting its original intent and subsequent progress. *Utility* was his first and principal object: added to which a partiality for topographical pursuits had grown up with his professional avocations, and led him, on his appointment to the London Institution, to examine and analyse the valuable collection belonging to that Establishment.

“For his own information, as opportunity offered, he collated every volume of English Topography, committing such notices to paper; and at the request of a few friends, who conceived that such information might be of service to the Bibliographer, he was induced to extend his plan, and prepare it for publication.

“Independently of the consideration that such a Work would usefully fill up a vacant niche in English Bibliography, he felt confident that the novelty of the plan, being devoted altogether to the *Local History of England*, would secure to it a due share of public patronage; and he feared not a deficiency of materials, since even in the late Mr. Gough’s time England possessed a greater number of topographical writings than any other country, whose Authors, as that

indefatigable Antiquary has justly observed, confined themselves principally to historical investigations instead of topographical description. Whilst speaking of Mr. Gough, the Editor wishes to add his mite of praise towards the valuable work entitled ‘British Topography,’ which he has not the vanity to suppose this collection can possibly supersede; but it is nevertheless proper to observe that, in general, in that very useful book the title-pages only are given. Besides, at the period of that publication there were *nine* counties which remained unnoticed by the Antiquary; for *eight* others, collections had been formed, but were not then prepared for the press*: so that even a mere continuation of his work could not fail to be interesting, and was indeed an object of general desire amongst Topographic Bibliographers.

“But, since that period, many valuable Works have been added to this very interesting division of English Literature; whilst others are now in course of publication, including ‘Cheshire,’ ‘Durham,’ ‘Hertfordshire,’ ‘Northamptonshire,’ ‘Sussex,’ and ‘Yorkshire:’ still it is matter of regret that, with the exception of the General County Topography now so ably undertaken by the Messrs. Lysons, no Historian has yet stepped forward to delineate and preserve the records of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Derbyshire, Huntingdonshire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, and Suffolk; a deficiency which cannot fail to strike the eye of the reader on reference to the succeeding pages.

“Since Mr. Gough wrote, also, very striking improvements have been made not only in the typographical department, but likewise in graphic illustration and embellishment; circumstances that render a work of referential collation indispensably necessary. Of these important improvements, the most convincing proofs will be found in Ormerod’s ‘History of Cheshire,’ Surtees’ ‘History of Durham,’ Clutterbuck’s ‘History of Hertfordshire,’ Whitaker’s enlarged edition of Thoresby’s ‘History of Leeds and its Vicinity,’ Sir Henry Englefield’s ‘Isle of Wight,’ Dallaway’s ‘History of Sussex,’ Sir Richard Colt Hoare’s ‘Antient Wiltshire,’ &c.

“The Editor presumes further to observe, that in these volumes the notices of some books will be found that are of very considerable rarity, and of which no *collation* has hitherto been given. To enumerate even the principal of these

* British Topog. Vol. I. Preface, p. x. would

would go beyond the limits of a Preface: it is sufficient to mention Halsted's 'Genealogies,' Hals's 'History of Cornwall,' 'Collections concerning the Manor of Marden,' 'Schola Thamensis,' and the 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.' "

Mr. Upcott's literary obligations to his various kind friends are handsomely acknowledged; and the whole is gratefully inscribed to Dawson Turner, Esq. of Yarmouth, M.A. F.S.A. and L.S. &c. &c. to whom the Author says,

"In availing myself of the sanction of your name, and in returning thanks for a permission so flattering to my self-esteem, I cannot be unmindful of the high gratification that must always result from an acquaintance and social intercourse with one whose botanical and antiquarian researches and scientific collections, joined to the taste and urbanity of his amiable and accomplished family, render his home a constant scene of literary and domestic happiness."

A neat View is prefixed of the House recently erected for the London Institution, in Moorfields.

36. *Rob Roy, a Novel; by the Author of Waverley, &c. 3 vols. Longman and Co.*

THE Novel of Rob Roy requires no other recommendation than this brief advertisement—that it is written by the Author of Waverley and Guy Mannering. In our opinion, the present work is, as a whole, more meritorious than either of its predecessors. The story is more compact, the action more rapid, the interest more concentrated, the characters more marked and various, and the subject precisely such as is best fitted to the talents of the Author. We should be sorry to believe this was destined to be the last offering of his pen; but never, perhaps, could he say farewell with such consciousness of superiority as in presenting his Rob Roy and his romantic adventures, and describing the romantic country of M'Gregor.

37. *Delusion, a Novel, in Two Volumes. 12mo, pp. 281, 288. Law & Whittaker.*

THE language of this Novel is neat, and unaffected; the characters skilfully delineated; and the fable, if such it may be called, is carried on with probability to the conclusion.

38. *The Bachelor and the Married Man, or the Equilibrium of the Balance of Comfort. A Novel, in 3 Vols. Longman and Co.*

THIS Novel possesses sense, spirit, and originality: the Writer is evidently both a thinker and an observer; and, if this be a first performance, bears the stamp of talents which must quickly emerge from obscurity.

39. *Ramirez; a Poem. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. 8vo, pp. 78. Cawthorn.*

WE think that Mr. Dallas has little reason to "tremble" at the apprehension of "the fate of his Muse," which has presented to the publick an interesting Poem in elegant and pleasing language.

"The Tale," he says, "must speak for itself. I drew the hint from the horrors attending the war in the Peninsula. The scenery is attempted from nature, and may, perhaps, be retraced by those who have been in the part of Spain where the action is laid."

We need not go far for a specimen of the versification:

"Sweet are thy gardens, Seville! sweet
the breath [thy wall;

That blossom'd bow'rs exhale around
'Tis beauty all; and Winter's gentlest
death [leaves that fall

Blows on thy flowers, and few the
To strew the paths;—a yellower tint is
all [lends,

That to thy groves the chill Levanté
As if reflected from each golden ball

Of fragrant fruit that from the
branches bends; [winter ends.

And in a month 'tis o'er—the little

It was a soft, a solemn night,
The stars scarce dared to shew their
light,

The Moon's pale presence was so bright;
'Twas like a mockery of day:—

It was a calm, a pleasing sight,
The twinkling of each ray.

Were you to look at the bright blaze
Of Phœbus' unreflected rays

Thro' some thin veil of silvery hue,
'Twould seem the gentle day that threw

On Seville's Alameda then
Its beams of mild repose to men.

Full many a night the star of day
Has been reflected bright as now;

As softly too the silver ray
Imaged in Guadalquivir's flow;

And on its banks the ray, so soft,
Has lent its lovely light as oft,

To glad the gay Gitano throng *,
 To prompt the dance, excite the song,
 To chase all care, all thought away,
 All recollection of the day,
 Of which the labours could excite
 No wished-for sleep at coming night,
 So the unwearied mind be moved
 By sounds that from its birth it loved,
 By spells the heart can ne'er forget ;
 The spirit of the Castagnet,
 From the Guitar the soul that flows,
 Were to their toil a sweet repose."

40. *Remarks on a Course of Education, designed to prepare the Youthful Mind for a career of Honour, Patriotism, and Philanthropy.* By Thomas Myers, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 8vo, pp. 31. Hatchard.

CONCURRING in opinion with Mr. Myers, in his preliminary Address to General Lord Muncaster, that

"Whatever has a tendency to place the cultivation of the intellectual powers and moral principles of man in its true light, and to stamp its genuine impress more indelibly on the public mind, is not without real claims to indulgence;" we have no hesitation in recommending his "Remarks" to general notice.

"In preparing the youthful mind," he adds, "for its future career, it should ever be remembered, that if illumination be useful, *virtue is essential*; and that the real value of knowledge springs from its alliance with *purity of principle*."

"When the understanding is cultivated at the expense of the heart, the consequences are always dangerous, and often fatal. An exclusive cultivation of the affections engenders a fanatical exaltation of feeling; and a developement of the intellectual powers alone releases the passions from the curb of principle, and allows them to exercise their baneful sway without controul. Hence amusement assumes that importance which is due to utility only; a depraved wit snatches the palm which integrity alone deserves; and genius, degraded by abuse, is crowned with those laurels to which probity and honour have an exclusive claim. Thus the endowments which ought to give scope to the noblest powers of the human mind, and support to the moral dignity of man, are

converted into the instruments of its certain destruction.

"Consequences so dangerous to individual happiness and social prosperity can only be avoided by conducting the intellectual and moral faculties in a parallel march, and giving to each its appropriate developement and direction, by instructing youth in all those branches of useful and ornamental knowledge which their stations in life require, and by assiduously and earnestly cultivating those principles which can alone fit the mind for entering on a career of honour, patriotism, and philanthropy, when called to take its part in the active scenes of the present life, or lay the foundation of a well-grounded hope of felicity in the life to come."

"Let those, therefore, to whom the important and highly responsible duty of forming the future man is committed, exercise the utmost vigilance in selecting works of imagination, in watching their influence on the opening mind, and in guarding that influence from perversion; but let no undue attachment to one branch of human knowledge in preference to another—no mistaken zeal for the sterner principles of morality—no fear of giving too wide a range to the faculties of man, be urged as an inducement for withholding them altogether. The duty of those to whom this task is committed is to excite, direct, and guard, but not 'to *destroy*, those finer pleasures of the intellect, those nobler luxuries of the cultivated mind;' for this would be 'to rob language of all its magnificence and grace, to strip Nature of all the rainbow hues in which the glow of the poet invests her scenery, to forbid the fibres of the soul to throb with interest, melt with sympathy, glow with the noble energy of feeling, or suspend their motions for a moment, in a thrilling pause of awe, while the deep tones of sublimity vibrate on the sense'."

41. *A Cruise; or, Three Months on the Continent.* By a Naval Officer. Embellished with coloured Engravings. 8vo, pp. 129. Law and Whittaker.

THE *Cruiser* seems to have set sail with a determination to please and be pleased; and he has well per-

* "Gitano is the Spanish for a gipsy. The gipsies of Spain are a most extraordinary set of people, and preserve the originality of their character more than those of any other nation. They are a very merry race, and pass a great part of each night in singing and dancing. An immense number of them are settled in Seville; and these, though they have forsaken their wandering life, invariably adhere to all their customs, and hardly an instance is known of their marrying out of their tribe. One of the most amusing of Cervantes' *Novelas*, 'La Gitanella,' or 'The Little Gipsy,' gives a most entertaining account of their manners."

formed his task. The descriptions are lively, and the remarks are just.

His description of the Theatres shall be a specimen :

"In the French Theatre costume seemed to be carefully attended to, and classically correct; the declamation, too, of the principal actors, seemed pithy, and free from that forced action and gesticulation so common on our own boards. It is a curious fact, that the French Stage seems to correct the grimace so common in conversation among the people; whereas the English, who are noted for few words, and pithiness of conversation, are pleased with the assumptive attitudes of the stage. In submitting this remark I speak only of what is called the French Theatre.

"The French Opera is well understood and appreciated in England. The scenery is the finest that art and luxurious fancy can unitedly create: a stranger, on first sight, might fancy himself in the fairy realms of the Eastern Genii. I have been informed that there are no less than sixteen hundred people employed in this house; that in the orchestra alone there are three hundred engaged. A seat too close to this part of the house astonishes a person with the thunder of the harmony, and destroys the effect; music being rather calculated to raise, support, and soothe the passions, than to stun the ear by a confusion of feeling. When we consider the interior of this house, the beauty of the scenery, the dress and number of the performers, and compare it with the moderate price of admission, we must admire it as a national ornament, particularly suited to the manners of the French, and affording a most harmless and refined relaxation in the hours of amusement, at the least possible cost to the people."

The engravings are pretty; and that of the Aerial Mountains, in particular, is very curious.

42. *Two Sketches of France, Belgium, and Spa, in two Tours, during the Summers of 1771 and 1816; with a Portrait of Napoleon's Guide at Waterloo. By the Author of Letters from Paris, in 1802-3. 8vo, pp. 176. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

THIS is another intelligent Traveller; and the contrast of his observations at two distant periods of time is very interesting.

On "the manner of living at Paris" he says,

"Every one at his ease may go once to Paris, if it were only to make his own

home more comfortable by comparison. The French capital is, of all the places I know, the best to visit, because you may live as you like; whether it be at balls and great assemblies, at plays and operas at Tivoli, or with Ruggieri. You may retire when you please, or stay and see all, and be at home at eleven o'clock, or soon after. Here there is no necessity to waste the morning in bed, or to breakfast on rognons au vin de champagne at noon; unless you prefer it to tea, coffee, or chocolate, at nine. Dinner is always ready in a hundred places, from three o'clock to seven. The theatres begin at six and seven, and no one sups but after a ball or *fête*. At Paris you wear what you like, and dress as you please, without being particular; whether in the costume of Henry IV. Louis XIV. or the 19th century. The men are mostly military, and the women adorn themselves as best suits their complexion, with elegant simplicity, after the fashion of the English ladies, who, the French console themselves, are indebted in their turn to them for taste and tournure, that is not of British growth."

Many of the anecdotes are well arranged under distinct heads. Thus:

"PRINTS.

"The Bibliotheque du Roi is very rich in Rembrandts, and has all the scarce and costly ones; and one, they say, no one else has of Rembrandt, *Au Grand Sabre*, which is not so.

"TUILERIES.

"The King receives the English ladies standing, and the French sitting; the French ladies nevertheless press forward to the door before it is opened, in order to go in first; but the master of the ceremonies informs them that it is *De par le Roi* that the English should go in first. They then are obliged to give way much against their will; and when the English complain of the crowd to one another, the French, who understand English, say, *Il fut encore pire pour nous autres en Angleterre*. English and French go in to the Duchess of Angouleme all together, without distinction.

"WINE.

"The Russians made Champaign scarce and dear, and the bad seasons raised the price of all other wines in France. At Chateau Thierry, the birth-place of the illustrious La Fontaine, the cellars are so magnificent that Napoleon rode through them; but Monsieur Moets, apprehensive of a visit, which he actually received from other sovereigns and their suite, less friendly than his own, walled up his souterrain, and saved half

half his wine, at least two millions of bottles, from the devil Quaff; which Luther said all the Northern nations were possessed with."

43. *Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey. Edited from Manuscript Journals, by Robert Walpole, M.A. 4to, pp. 607. Longman and Co.*

THE principal object of this Work is, to illustrate a country, every part of which irresistibly engages our classical prepossessions and early associations. At no period of life is the reader of taste indifferent to the narrative of the Traveller who has explored the site of Troy, or ascertained the military lines of Marathon; who has literally ascended to the sublimer regions of Pindus and Parnassus, or contemplated, from the almost ethereal summit of Ida, the magnificent ruins of the Grecian world, the scenes immortalized by Heroism, by Philosophy, and Genius.

It is not the least attraction of this Work, that, by selecting from unpublished journals of accomplished and enlightened men whatever on mature reflexion was judged worthy of publication, the tritcal dulness and dry prolixity incident to bookmaking have been completely avoided. Of such Writers it is obvious that none has taken the pen but when a flow of ideas produced efforts of communication; his first impressions are arrested in all their freshness, and the vividness or energy of his own feelings is transmitted unimpaired to the Reader. The first article in this collection is a preliminary discourse by Mr. Walpole, elucidating the causes which have produced the decline of the Turkish Empire. The first Traveller to whom we are introduced is Mr. Morritt, who gives a most interesting and original account of the brave Highlanders of Greece, the Mainiots, a people in many essential points approximating in character to the Feudal Clans in North Britain.

We are next presented to the late Dr. Sibthorp, who, in conjunction with his excellent friend Mr. Hawkins, spent some years in Greece and Asia, and by his diligent researches materially extended our knowledge of Natural History. This indefatigable observer thrice ascended Parnassus, and became familiar with every object of that interesting place.

He has supplied exact information respecting the present state of Attica; and has, perhaps, contributed more than any Traveller to give correct ideas on its agriculture, and every other subject of political œconomy. An expedition through the Troad by Dr. Hunt, accompanied by the late Professor Carlyle, is extremely interesting. The first remarkable station was the Promontory of Sigæum, where Dr. Hunt missed the celebrated Sigeian Inscription, and an exquisite fragment of Sculpture, which, by the Sultan's order, had been transported to Constantinople for the acceptance of Lord Elgin. This privation was deeply lamented by the Greek Priests, by whom it was rendered instrumental to the superstitious rites of exorcism with which they profess to suspend disease and prevent calamity; it being still usual to attribute obstinate chronic maladies to demoniacal possessions. In a few hours the Travellers had passed from one extremity to the other of the two naval stations mentioned by Homer; beheld the Tumuli attributed to Ajax, to Achilles, and Patroclus, and crossed the Scamander. In some existing usages they traced a correspondence with classical description. The car or little waggon in common use has its wheels formed of solid blocks, and is the counterpart of the chariot represented on antique gems and vases. The structure of the Turkish vessels is perfectly analogous to that of the old Grecian boats, sloping from the poop to the prow. The ascent to Ida, or, as it is now called, Kaz-Dag, was difficult and laborious. When the summit was gained, the sublime expanse of view was nearly intercepted by the snowy atmosphere. A curious account is given of the ruins of Assos.

In the following sensible remarks Dr. Hunt presents the general result of his observations:

"We now prepared to take leave of the interesting region of the Troad, the Scamandrian Plain, Mount Ida, and the shores of the Hellespont. It would be an invidious task to attempt destroying any of the enthusiasm that is felt in reading some of the immortal works of the Antient Writers, by shewing in what instances they have deviated from Geographical precision in their allusions to local scenery; and indeed it is hardly allowable to look for perfect and minute resemblance at the distance of nearly

nearly three thousand years. But sufficient resemblance, I think, still remains to warrant the belief, that the Plain of Menderè and Bounarbashi is the Scamandrian plain of Homer; that Kaz-Dag is the Ida of the Poet; that Dtheo Tepè and In Tepè are the barrows alluded to as the tumuli of Achilles and Ajax, though the names of these heroes may have been assigned to them to give a kind of local habitation to invented incidents. A citadel and walls have also existed at a remote period near Bounarbashi, but not of a construction contemporary with the supposed æra of the Trojan war. The ten years duration of the siege, the numbers of ships and forces furnished by Greece, their means of subsistence, the names of their leaders, and the particular details of engagements and single combats, must frequently have been the invention of the Poet; and perhaps he merely availed himself of some popular legend or a predatory excursion, which had ultimately led to the establishment of his fellow countrymen on the coasts of Asia Minor, adapting the incidents of his poem, as much as possible, to the appearance which the Plain then exhibited, and to the received traditions of its inhabitants."

It would exceed our limits to analyse all the papers in this volume. We have been particularly pleased with the observations on the Amyclean Marbles by Lord Aberdeen, and the valuable topographical information respecting Marathon, communicated by the late Col. Squire. Mr. Haygarth's panoramic views of Athens exhibit all that gentleman's well-known taste, accuracy, and judgment. One of the most curious contributions is from Mr. Wilkins, elucidating the Architectural Inscriptions of the Marbles now deposited in the British Museum.

The Drawings which illustrate this valuable Work are ably executed.

The following extract from the journal of Mr. Hawkins contains a lively description of a spot which has seldom been explored by Travellers.

In the year 1797 Mr. Hawkins was enabled to gratify his curiosity by exploring the Vale of Tempe, so seldom visited by classic Travellers. He landed at Volo on the 1st of May, and proceeded on his route by the Plains of Thessaly. After spending some days at Ambelakia, a Greek town which overlooks Tempe, he ascended Pelion and Ossa. It was re-

marked by his companion, Mr. Randle Wilbraham, who had lately been in Persia, that the Plains of Thessaly closely resembled the Provinces of Is-pahan and Amadan. This resemblance was most conspicuous in the vast extent of these open plains, in the bold rise, as well as the bare and rocky surface, of the mountains around them, and in the numerous hills which emerge like so many islands from out of their stagnant level. The Vale of Tempe is known to the Turks by the appellation of Bogaz, a pass or strait, answering to our idea of a rocky dell. Travellers are prepared for their approach by the gradual closing-in of the mountains on each side of the river, and by a greater severity of character which the scenery assumes around it.

" 'The road through the Bogaz,' observes Mr. Hawkins, 'is chiefly the work of Art, Nature having left only sufficient room for the channel of the river. This road is, nevertheless, broad enough for wheel-carriages; and in some parts of its course consists of a paved causeway, which has been laid on the bank of the river; whilst in others it is a solid terrace of rock, hewn out of the base of the mountain. It is carried on for a great way at the height of 20 or 30 feet above the river; but toward the Eastern end of the vale it rises much higher, in order to surmount the brows of some promontories which fall there precipitately, and without any basement, into the water. In short, it appears to have been conducted with as much attention to the ease and safety of passengers as the nature of the ground would admit of; and even in its present neglected state inspires a Traveller with sufficient confidence to contemplate the various beauties of the scenery.

'This scenery, of which every reader of classical literature has formed so lively a picture in his imagination, consists of a dell or deep glen, the opposite sides of which rise very steeply from the bed of the river. The towering height of these rocky and well-wooded acclivities above the spectator, the contrast of lines, exhibited by their folding successively one over another, and the winding of the Peneus between them, produce a very striking effect, which is heightened by the wildness of the whole view, and the deep shadows of the mountains. The eye, however, dwells with pleasure only on the Peneus. The full but silent stream of that river is bordered nearly in all its course through the dell by the oriental Plane Tree, which

which supports the wild Vine, thickly interlaced among its branches, and dropping in festoons to the surface of the water. This beautiful Parasite, at the season when we visited Tempe, was in full bloom, and scented the air with delightful odour. About midway a fountain of the coldest water gushes forth at the foot of a rock, which forms the base of the causeway. Here Travellers usually halt to refresh themselves and their cavalry, while many repose here, or devour, as we did, the contents of their wallets, cooling their wine in the crystal fountain. Just beyond this spot, and adjoining to the road, are the ruins of a fortress of no very antient date, which once, perhaps, guarded the Pass; but the peasants conceive it to be the monument of a Princess, who met here with an untimely death. The remains of this old castle are situated at the mouth of a small dell, which is rendered in some degree remarkable by a ruined tower on the brow of a lofty cliff. One or two dells of less magnitude diversify this side of the river as we proceed Eastwards. On the North side of the Peneus the mass of rock is more entire, and the objects which strike the eye are altogether more bold, but perhaps less picturesque. It is here, however, that the exposure of the strata suggests to the imagination some violent convulsion, which in a period of the most remote antiquity may have severed the ridge, and drained the great basin of Thessaly.

"The above account of Tempe, which was written almost immediately after visiting that celebrated spot, will convey to my Readers a faint but no unfaithful representation of the scenery which I observed there. It is scarcely necessary for me to add, that the scenery itself by no means corresponds with the idea which has been generally conceived of it; and that the eloquence of Ælian has given rise to expectations which the Traveller will not find realized.

"In the fine description which that writer has given us of Tempe, he seems to have failed chiefly in the general character of its scenery, which is distinguished by an air of savage grandeur rather than by its beauty and amenity; the aspect of the whole defile impressing the spectator with a sense of danger and difficulty."

44. *The Life and Errors of John Dunton, Citizen of London, with the Lives and Characters of more than a Thousand Contemporary Divines, and other Persons of Literary Eminence. To which are added, Dunton's Conversa-*

tion in Ireland; Selections from his other genuine Works; and a faithful Portrait of the Author. 2 Vols. 8vo, pp. 773. Nichols and Co.

"THE Life and Errors" of John Dunton has long been a favourite with the *Curious*; and of late years has been ranked among *scarce* books, and deservedly considered as affording much entertainment, and furnishing no small portion of Literary History. It is strictly true, that, if we have not the *lives*, properly so called, we have *notices* and *characters* of more than a thousand of John's contemporaries. As the Hero of his own tale, we should not scruple to trust in his veracity; for, confused as his head appears to have been, he had none, or very little, of that cunning which Auto-biographers aim at in order to hide their failings, and generally aim unsuccessfully; but John's object was to give his *errors* as well as his *life*, and he has not been sparing.

To some, and perhaps even to some of the readers of literary history, it may be information, that John Dunton was a bookseller; and in this work he gives an account of all the personages, male and female, with whom he became connected or acquainted in the way of trade. In this respect his production is *unique*; nor, as far as we know, has any attempt been made to follow his example, at least *after the manner*. In the course of writing his life, which was chequered with many failures, and ended at last in obscurity, and probably in poverty, Dunton, who appears when writing to labour under a *plethora* of anecdote, gives us first the lives and characters of all his brethren the Booksellers; then of all the Printers, Stationers, Auctioneers, Bookbinders; then of all the Authors; and his complaint not being quite relieved by these copious discharges, he proceeds to give us a list of his Customers. In all this, which unquestionably has much the appearance of a farrago, there is the strongest internal evidence that he delineates with candour and discernment. The whole affords a picture, and probably a just one, of the state of literature and literary patronage, the success of books and of Authors, and many particulars, which, apparently minute, are yet very necessary to enable the reader to form in his mind a very lively idea of the state of learning, and the *trade* of books for a considerable period.

On this account, we are happy to see a judicious re-print of a work that has always afforded us much amusement and information, illustrated, as it now is, with notes and explanations, and prefaced by a well-written sketch of Dunton's life, from the pen of the Editor, Mr. J. B. Nichols. Had our Editor confined himself to the "Life and Errors" only, he would have performed an acceptable service to every inquirer after Literary History; but he has done more. Dunton's Works are extremely numerous, and now so scarce, that perhaps few collectors have been able to acquire a fourth part; while the most valuable appear to be the most scarce. Mr. N. therefore, whose researches appear to have been fortunate, has employed his second volume on a judicious selection of whatever he found most valuable and interesting in Dunton's numerous pamphlets; and, by still keeping his eye on Literary History, has been enabled to increase our stores very considerably. We may also notice that one of Dunton's pieces, the "Account of his Conversation in Ireland" (of which we never saw but one copy) contains a curious description of some parts of that Island not generally known to an English reader. His "Panegyrick on Eminent Persons," the "Secret History of the Weekly Writers," his "Living Elegy," his "Narrative of the Scotch Commencement," and his "Dissenting Doctors," we consider as so many obligations conferred on the reader, who might have spent half a life in endeavouring to possess these very rare and curious Tracts.

These volumes are embellished by a portrait of Dunton, from the original and very scarce plate, and with what is yet more valuable, a copious and correct index of names.—Some extracts shall be given in a future Number.

45. *Observations, Critical, Explanatory, and Practical, on the Canonical Scriptures.* By Mrs. Cornwallis, of Wittersham, Kent. In Four Volumes, pp. 472, 432, 490, 514. London, 1817, 8vo.

SEVEN pages of Introductory Remarks fitly unfold the Author's aim.

That genius is of no sex, is an axiom with all the female writers of this sciolous and scribbling age; that

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piety is of no sex, is a truth universally acknowledged. Genius, says Johnson, is strong general powers of mind, accidentally determined to some particular pursuit. Piety, says Hannah More, is a strong general disposition of the heart to every thing that is right, breaking forth into every excellent action, as the occasion presents itself. Without fastidiously criticising the correctness of these definitions, we shall venture to admit the position, that genius and piety are conspicuous in the lucubrations of many of our fair countrywomen in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; and that wheresoever and whensoever found, they ought to ensure courtesy from Gentlemanly Reviewers. Of course the quantum of our respect should be commensurate with the utility, real or presumed, of the mode in which genius and piety are manifested, and the importance of the object to which they are directed. But, whatever strengthens faith, confirms hope, augments and improves charity, and by purifying our notions in science, morality, or religion, tends in any way to elucidate the past, to cheer the present, and to brighten our prospect of the future; whatever literary undertaking is begun with honest intention, continued in the spirit of truth, and ended with good-will towards men, to the glory of God in the highest—that undertaking is hallowed, and its success is sure; the Author's praise is in the Gospel of Christ, and the reward of his labour is with the Most High.

In the prudent choice of books on subjects of Divinity, however, much circumspection is requisite. Under ensnaring titles innumerable tracts and treatises are printed now, designedly to poison the springs of living waters, to corrupt and pervert the minds of ingenuous youth, and disseminate unsound principles; and hence it becomes necessary that every professed commentary on the Holy Scriptures should exhibit indisputable evidence of its rigid orthodoxy. From her sensible Prospectus we were pleased to learn that the Author of these Observations is connected with the Established Church of England by a matrimonial union of 38 years with the Rev. William Cornwallis, Rector of Wittersham, to whose learn-

learning and judgment the Lady has been indebted, not only for the direction of her studies, but for the cautious selection of books by which she was enabled to pursue them. For what concealed reason the husband thought proper to withhold his responsibility from a bantling conceived, brought forth, and suckled under his paternal auspices, and trained by the wife of his bosom according to his advice, it may not, perhaps, be deemed exactly within the sphere of our province to inquire; still we cannot hesitate to assure the worthy Gentleman, in decided terms, that an avowal under his own hand of co-operation in begetting this child of their old age, could have done no harm, and might have done much good; at least it would have thrown the graceful mantle of clerical authority over his heifer at the plough; it would have given force to the original passages throughout the four volumes; it would have obviated many cavils; it would have silenced the trite sneer, that "Ilka auld wife in the chimley neuck will be for knapping doctrine wi' doctors o' divinity and the godly fathers o' the church*." It would have added weight to what in argument was solid, and dignity to what was easy of comprehension. We state our opinion with plainness, freedom, and candour; at the same time we declare ourselves utterly unwilling to disparage the skill and talent of the avowed Author, and should be sorry to rebuff a lady in years, who seems diligently and with fidelity to have consulted several excellent Works—in particular, the Commentaries of Patrick, Lowth, and Whitby; the Translations of Lowth and Horsley; and the Works of Mede, Stillingfleet, Blackwall, Wells, and Horne; with such others as were found to illustrate difficult passages, Oriental manners, or Scripture Geography. When we consider that these observations are the result of six and twenty years spent by a married female in secret study; that they commenced in notes collected only for her private edification; that they were then with patience digested into regular form for the use of a promising descendant destined for the Ministry, but who

(in the language of Mrs. Cornwallis) was removed, before he began his labours in the church militant, to the rest of the church triumphant; and that they are now wrested from the Lady's feeble grasp by the importunity of friends, expressly for the promotion of good: we cannot but venerate the zeal of the first motive, and applaud the benevolence of the last determination. Families of every rank, and serious women of superior education, especially, have long felt and regretted the want of some plain regular comment on the Scriptures, more connected and interesting than mere notes, that might take a place between Mrs. Trimmer's pleasant and popular annotations, entitled, "Sacred History," and those unwieldy volumes which few ladies have temper, taste, or time, to peruse. Such a compilation is here offered to all respectable domestic circles; and it only requires the addition of a well-executed and copious Index to become extensively useful. The citations are never fallacious by design, though some are made in a negligent perfunctory manner; and we find the references to be not always equally correct; but the Work is long, and Mrs. Cornwallis has classical authority for venial somnolency*. In a second edition, which we persuade ourselves the approbation of the wise and good must soon occasion, these blemishes will assuredly be removed; and Criticism is satisfied with thus slightly alluding to them as to a few scattered tares left, here and there, amidst a most abundant field of wheat. Indeed on this head our general hint is directed to the Lady's intelligent Publishers. Mrs. Cornwallis herself may look calmly forward, far beyond the incense or the smoke of human eulogy and censure. The period of her honourable pilgrimage is nigh; and from her literary eminence, as from the heights of Pisgah, she descries the holy land of Christian inheritance.

"Swiftly," the pious woman declares, "have fled the hours which were employed in this Work, although accompanied by pain, sickness, and sorrow, under a variety of forms. It has in its progress raised her mind above all sublunary things, and preserved her spirits unbroken even to the present moment;

* "Tales of my Landlord," vol. II. p. 150.

* Hor. A. P.

when, according to all human calculation, her mortal course must be nearly finished. The prayer which accompanied her pen, that it might prove beneficial to the object for whom it was particularly intended, extends now to individuals unknown. Should they derive any advantage from the perusal, she begs in return their prayers, that she may tread the rugged path which still remains before her in faith and patience; and finally receive pardon and acceptance at the hands of that Gracious Being, whose chastisements are blessings, and whose trials become mercies, whenever rightly understood and properly supported."

Αὐτῶν ἐκ μακαρῶν ἀντάξιός εἴη ἀμοιβή.

Henceforth in the catalogue of every religious woman's library of Lay-Divinity we predict the name of Mrs. Mary Cornwallis will be ranked deservedly high; and we recommend her four large volumes of "Critical, Explanatory, and Practical Observations" to all those female seminaries in which Christianity is taught and believed. The orthodoxy of our Author bears a *Latitudinarian* complexion; sure we are that some of her positions may be objected to by our Divines, and we shall not feel surprize at the occurrence. We are convinced this must ever be the case in a protracted work on Divinity—*periculosæ plenum opus aleæ*—when conducted by the hands of any lady, or of any blue-stocking coterie, who (however endowed by nature with uncommon powers, and improved by partial habits of study) cannot fairly be expected by their admirers to vie with the Potts, the Hewletts, the Mants, and the D'Oyleys of their day. What sensible Israelite of old would have adduced as conclusive in a point of difficulty the authority even of Miriam, who knew that he had it in his power to remove doubt at once, and appeal instantly, and with ease, to Aaron and to Moses? The composition before us is masterly, inso-much, that the more we viewed it, the more it reminded us of the faithful Matron of Ithaca, tardily producing to the gaze of a licentious race of men the weapons, τόξον καὶ δειγθεῖς, of her veteran lord:

Ἡ δ' ἐπεὶ δὴν τάρφθη πολυδακρύτοιο
γόοιο [ἀγαυῆς,
Βῆ ῥ' ἵμεναι μέγαρόνδε μετὰ μνηστῆρας

Τόξον ἔχουσ' ἐν χειρὶ παλίντονον, ἥδ' ἐ
Φαρέτρην

Ἰοδόκον· πολλοὶ δ' ἔνεσαν γονόοτες οἰστοί.

WEEDEN BUTLER, *Chelsea*.

46. Unitarianism, *Old and New, exemplified and illustrated in Three Letters, addressed to the Editor of 'The Monthly Repository of Theology and General Literature.'* With a Preface by an Old Unitarian. 8vo, pp. 67. Mason, Chichester.

THESE Letters, which first appeared in "The Monthly Repository," are written with much ability and great moderation; but they are more interesting to the parties concerned, than to the publick at large.

"It was my hope and expectation to have compressed what I had to say into a few short paragraphs; but, on trial, I find this to be impossible. I hope, therefore, you will excuse the bulk of this heavy communication. I could have enlivened it with remarks on many passages in Mr. F.'s Letter, which are wonderfully *naïves* and amusing: particularly that where he endeavours to frighten the Old Unitarian from his 'cant of candour,' and his 'mock liberality,' by holding up to him the terrors of the disapprobation and ridicule of his own old friends the Calvinists. This is a stroke of humour hardly surpassed by any thing in Terence, Moliere, or Addison. The same may be said of the question, which, with admirable simplicity, Mr. F. proposes in these words: 'What have these moderate men (the Old Unitarians) done that they are entitled to sneer and hint away, &c. Let them take the range of 50 years, and what have they to throw into the balance against a single report of the Unitarian Fund?' In the way of an argument *ad hominem*, these questions may be answered by other interrogatories. Have not the Old Unitarians given birth to the New; and can a more hopeful offspring be imagined? It is true, that the parents and the progeny differ in this respect, that the former were very little solicitous about the number of their proselytes, and the latter appear to be much at their ease on most other points."

47. *The History of Lincoln; and Guide to its Curiosities and Antiquities.* 12mo, pp. 160. Cole, Lincoln.

THE City of Lincoln has long been famous in the English Annals; and the present Vade-mecum will be found an interesting Guide to its many curiosities. A few extracts shall be

be given connected with General History, from a Journal kept by an old and respectable Family in that City.

"1488. A capp of maintenance brought from Roome.

"1598. City divided into wards.

"1609. Part of the Minster burnt.

"1616. James the First came to Lincoln.

"1630. The plague began at Lincoln the 19th of July, 1630.

"1632. The sickness ended about August.

"1634. Great frost and snow.

"1640. King Charles the First came to Lincoln on St. Simon and Jude's day, and Sheriff Peart met the King at Burton Wall.

"1641. Mr. J. Becke being Mayor was sent for by the King to Yorke, but returned safe.

"1642. Newport Church pulled down, and the Mayor left the City when the King's party came, and Rich. Summersby supplied his place, and Sheriff Gray died, and Downhill Bromfield supplied his place.

"1643. Mr. Blow, mayor, was for the most part of the year, either imprisoned by the Parliament forces, or absent with the King's forces.

"1644. The 30th of May, St. Swithen's church, Lincoln, was burnt down, and many houses besides, by fire, which began at the Corn Market Hill.

"1646. The 6th of August, being Sunday, in the night, St. Botolph's church fell down.

"1647. The 13th of October, Robt. Becke, Wm. Bishop, and Ant. Kent, three Aldermen, were put out of office, because they were captains on the King's side.

1656. The 14th of July, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, proclaimed in Lincoln."

48. *A Summary View of the Report and Evidence relative to the Poor Laws, published by order of the House of Commons; with Observations and Suggestions.* By S. W. Nicoll. 8vo, pp. 112. Darton and Co.

A WELL-TIMED and judicious publication; comprising the Substance of the Report of the Committee; the Substance of the Evidence; Remarks on a compulsory Provision for the Poor; Propositions of the Committee; Select Vestries; Limitation of Rates; Friendly Societies; Maintenance of Children; Support of the Poor—Statute of Elizabeth; Settlement of the Poor; Means of supporting them; the present State of the Poor, and of

the execution of the Poor Laws: and the whole is closed by suggestions of a variety of practicable expedients.

49. *A View of the present Increase of the Slave Trade, the Cause of that Increase, and suggesting a Mode for effecting its total Annihilation; with Observations on the African Institution and Edinburgh Review, and on the Specches of Messrs Wilberforce and Brougham, delivered in the House of Commons, 7th July, 1817; also, a Plan submitted for civilizing Africa, and introducing free Labourers into our Colonies in the West Indies.* By Robert Thorpe, esq. LL. D. 8vo, pp. 128. Longman and Co.

THE Title of this well-meant Publication sufficiently indicates its contents. In a short Preface Dr. Thorpe apologizes for some passages and observations similar to those in his former pamphlets; but, he adds,

"To establish proof, by a series of events which succeeded during thirty years, it was impossible to avoid some repetition, while treating of the same subject, during the same period.

"Should displeasure be felt at the personal allusions which occur in this Narrative, the Author rests satisfied that the provocation will be remembered; and the Reader will perceive that no reflection has been made, except when elicited by the matter under discussion.

"The Reader will observe how intimately identified the Author is with the points advocated, from the station he held, and the interest he has taken in the prosperity of Africa, which induces the hope that his being so often introduced in the following pages will be excused, as he has carefully avoided every allusion to his own particular case."

We shall copy a few lines from the Author's Notes.

"I cannot conclude without bestowing my mite of praise on the benevolent exertions made at Ceylon to liberate children from slavery, who have been born British subjects.

"In South America they are eradicating Slavery extensively. I am confident this liberal and salutary principle will soon extend to the American States; and the Emperor of Russia having so greatly meliorated the condition of Slaves in his vast Empire, we may confidently hope that the spirit of Emancipation will be caught from England, and diffused to the remotest corner of the earth."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly ready for Publication:

A new edition, being the Third, of the Rev. Dr. WHITAKER's History of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe; to which will be added, for the first time, an Account of the Parish of Cartmell. Many mistakes which had been discovered in the former Editions have been rectified, many facts which were there hypothetically stated have been reduced to certainty, and an ample fund of original matter has been introduced. The Volume will be embellished with 46 Plates, 19 of which are not in the preceding editions.

Mr. COTMAN's Ninth and Tenth Numbers of his "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk;" embracing, with the preceding numbers, a variety of very curious and interesting examples of the Antiquities of that County. The plates are all drawn and etched, in a clear, free, and spirited style, by Mr. Cotman, who by their execution has evinced very considerable abilities.—The same Artist also announces a series of similar etchings, illustrative of the "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," which will prove very gratifying to the Architectural Antiquary.

The Eighth Number of Mr. CHARLES STOTWARD's "Effigies," containing 12 very interesting Statues, most admirably executed, one sheet of letter-press, with vignettes of arms and tombs.

No. II. of "Views of Gentlemen's Seats," from Drawings by Mr. J. P. NEALE.

Parts II. and III. of Mr. Moss's History of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Part II. of the Second Volume of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

The First and Second Numbers of a topographical work, entitled, "London before the Great Fire." This Work will be published periodically, and will consist of plates, with historical and descriptive accounts, illustrative of the early State, Buildings, Monuments, and Antiquities of the Metropolis; forming a regular Topographical History and Survey of London, as it existed prior to the year 1666.

The Traveller's Guide down the Rhine; minutely describing the modes of conveyance, the picturesque scenery, and every other object that can interest a stranger, or facilitate his journey. With a Map. By A. SCHREIBER, Historiographer to the Grand Duke of Baden.

A New Picture of Brussels and its Environs; or an accurate description of every object that can interest the Stranger, both in the City and its Vicinity.

By J. B. RÖMBERG. With engravings, and a plan of Brussels.

Indian Church History; or, notices relative to the first planting of the Gospel in Syria, Mesopotamia, and India: compiled chiefly from the Syrian Chronicles; with an accurate relation of the first Christian Missions in China. By Mr. T. YEATES.

The Beauties of Sincerity; or, Selections from various printed Sermons, indited with heart-felt love, and delivered with sincere affection from the pulpit, by the Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, Drs. Kays, Chalmers, Collyer, Rev. S. Crowther, White, Alley, Bowerbank, Bartlett, Aspland, Cunningham, Fenwick, &c. upon the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe Cobourg. Selected by ROBERT HUISE, esq.

A Sermon on the Advances in Knowledge, Freedom, and Morals, from the Reformation to the present times; preached to young people at the Meeting-house in Monkwell-street, Jan. 4, 1818. By the Rev. Dr. LINDSAY; who has in the press a Volume of Sermons on various subjects.

Sermons on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ. By the Rev. THOMAS BOWDLER, M. A.

Memoir of the Life and scientific Labours of the late Rev. WM. GREGOR, partly drawn up from his original documents and papers, and read at the late Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society of Cornwall. By Dr. PARIS.

The Anniversary Oration delivered before the Medical Society of London, on the 9th of March, by Dr. UWINS.

The Entomologist's Pocket Compendium; being an introduction to the knowledge of British Insects, the apparatus used, and best method of obtaining and preserving them; the Genera of Linnæus, with observations on the modern systems, and a copious Calendar of the Time and Situations where usually found, of between 2 and 3000 Insects; also, Instructions for obtaining and fitting up Objects for the Microscope. By a Practical Collector.

Morning Thoughts, and Midnight Musings, in prose and verse, by Mr. PARK, of Hampstead.

A Poem occasioned by the cessation of Public Mourning for her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte-Augusta; together with Sonnets and other productions. By Mrs. B. HOOPER.

Astarte, a Tale, with other Poems; by the Author of "Melancholy Hours."

The

The Recluse of the Pyrenees, a Poem; inscribed to Prince Leopold.

Correction, a Novel.

The Fudge Family in Paris, in a series of Letters from Phil. Fudge, esq. Miss Biddy Fudge, Mr. Rob. Fudge, &c. Edited by THOMAS BROWN the younger, author of the Twopenny Post Bag.

Preparing for Publication;

The Rev. JAMES RAINE, of Durham, has issued a Prospectus for "The History and Antiquities of North Durham," with appropriate engravings from drawings by Mr. EDWARD BLORE. As connected with Border History and Northern Antiquities, this Work (one volume folio) cannot fail of being highly interesting; and the drawings of various seals and other subjects, by the very accurate pencil of Mr. Blore, will be a valuable treat to the Topographer and Antiquary.—A Second Portion of the valuable labours of Mr. SURTEES, on the County of Durham, is also in the press.

Mr. BLORE has also made a set of Drawings for the Rev. Mr. HUNTER's "History and Antiquities of Hallamshire" (part of Yorkshire) which is to make a folio volume, and will contain many curious and interesting particulars of the Talbot family, as well as many topographical and antiquarian memoirs.

Mr. G. BAKER, of Northampton, proceeds most zealously and carefully in his arduous task of preparing a comprehensive History of the County. Messrs. Blore and Mackenzie have furnished some very interesting drawings for the First Portion; and it is hoped that the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Northamptonshire will follow the laudable and liberal example of those of Durham, by *presenting views of Seats, &c.*

Mr. BRITTON, having re-examined the Abbey Church of Bath during the last autumn, and compared the Prints, intends to put his promised volume immediately to the press.

A Work on the Geognosy of the Hebrides, particularly the outer range of those Islands. By Dr. MACCULLOCH, President of the Geological Society.

A series of picturesque and interesting Views of the City of Paris, to be engraved from drawings made on the spot by Mr. F. NASH; with descriptions.

A full and authentic Life of the late Mr. CURRAN, by his Son, W. H. CURRAN, esq. of the Irish Bar.

Dr. JONES, of Landybie, and of Chingford, has in the press a new Translation of the Gospels from the Greek into Welsh. He states, that the received version was rendered from the Latin and English texts by men who were but little acquainted with Greek, and not at all with the Syriac; and he submits

his intended publication to the serious perusal of the ancient Britons on these pretensions—that it is the only honest version of the Gospels ever prepared by an individual hand, and the only instance in which the Scriptures have met with the fair and liberal translation commonly given to other writings.

An Abridgement, in one volume 8vo, of Bishop TAYLOR's Great Exemplar. By the Rev. W. N. DARNELL.

A System of Divinity, in a series of Sermons, by the late TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D. LL. D. and President of Yale College in Connecticut. This Work will, when completed, comprizè five Octavo Volumes, accompanied by a Life and Portrait of the excellent Author, who as a Poet, a Philosopher, and a Professor of Theology, ranks among the brightest luminaries of the New World.

A Work on the Connexion of Natural and Revealed Theology; by the Rev. W. GRENFIELD, of Bath.

The Testimony of Natural Theology to Christianity. By Rev. T. GISBORNE.

Familiar Lectures on Moral Philosophy. By JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN, LL. D.

Mr. JOHN FRY is preparing for publication "Bibliophilia," containing, 1. An Account of those Publications of the earliest English Printers, which have either escaped other Bibliographers, or have been inadequately described; 2. An Account of scarce and curious books printed before the 17th century; 3. Notices of such MSS. as fall under the Editor's inspection; and entire Reprints of pieces of old Poetry meriting revival. The Work will form two vols. small 4to.

A Prospectus is in circulation of a new and corrected Edition of the Delphin Classics, with the Variorum Notes appended. To be intituled, "The Regent's Edition;" and to be printed and edited by A. J. VALPY, M. A. late Fellow of Pembroke College. Oxford.

A new edition of the "Family Shakspeare," by THO. BOWDLER, esq. which will contain all Shakspeare's Plays, with the omission of some expressions not proper to be read aloud in a Family.

Mr. SAUNDERS is now selling by auction a valuable Collection of Books from the North of England. Among many other interesting articles may be noticed, a Collection of 941 beautiful Chinese Drawings and Paintings; a fine Copy of Caxton's Fayttes of Armes and Chyvalre; several illuminated Missals, and early printed Books on Vellum; and richly illustrated Copies of the following splendid Works: Granger's History, Hume's History, Pennant's London, Macklin's and Field's Bibles, Boydell's Shakspeare; with numerous valuable Works on Large Paper.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Magnetic Needle.—Mr. H. C. JENNINGS announces that he has discovered a *Method of insulating the Magnetic Needle*, in such a degree as, under the ordinary circumstances, will prevent, and protect the Compass from false and dangerous attractions, by the designed, or accidental *approach of Iron*, or substances containing it; a defect which has already cost the Government and Nation many lives and ships.—A striking instance of the uncertainty and imperfection of the ordinary compass was exhibited in the loss of H.M.S. Apollo and 70 sail of convoy; and if this event were the only one of the kind on record, it would be sufficient to convince every person of the vast importance of a method which shall effectually preclude the possibility of the recurrence of such a disaster.

Altitude of Hills.—The following are the height, in feet, of the principal Hills in the North-west of England, above the level of the sea: Brown Willy, Cornwall, 1,368; Butterton Hill, Devon, 1,203; Breadumy Beacon, Gloucester, 1203; Cader Brown, Cornwall, 1,011; Carraton Hill, Cornwall, 1,208; Cawsand Beacon, Devon, 1,792; Cleane Down, Gloucester, 1,184; Dundry Beacon, Somerset, 1,638; Hensbarrow Beacon, Cornwall, 1,034; Inkpin Beacon, Hants, 1,011; Kit Hill, Cornwall, 1067; Malvern Hill, Worcester, 1,444; Rippon Tor, Dartmouth, Devon, 1,549.

Animal Flower.—The inhabitants of St. Lucia have discovered a most singular plant. In a cavern of that Isle, near the sea, is a large bason, from twelve to fifteen feet deep, the water of which is very brackish, and the bottom composed of rocks. From these, at all times, proceed certain substances, which present, at first sight, beautiful flowers, of a bright shining colour, and pretty nearly resembling our marigolds—only that their tint is more lively. These seeming flowers, on the approach of a hand or instrument, retire, like a snail, out of sight. On examining their substance closely, there appear, in the middle of the disk, four brown filaments, resembling spiders' legs, which move round a kind of petals with a pretty brisk and spontaneous motion. These legs have pincers to seize their prey; and, upon seizing it, the yellow petals immediately close, so that it cannot escape. Under this exterior of a flower is a brown stalk, of the bigness of a raven's quill, and which appears to be the body of some animal. It is probable that this strange creature lives on the

spawn of fish, and the marine insects thrown by the sea into the bason.

Improvement in Hothouses.—Mr. J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. H.S. &c. has proposed some valuable improvements in the construction of Hothouses, which appear to meet every idea of beauty, variety, or elegance of form, and satisfy the most sanguine expectations in respect to durability, and the admission of light. The fundamental source of both these improvements is a solid iron sash-bar of great strength and elegance, and which admits of being bent in every direction without diminishing, but rather increasing, its strength. His publication, which well deserves attention, is intitled "*Sketches of Curvilinear Hothouses; with a Description of the various purposes in Horticultural and general Architecture, to which a solid iron sash bar (lately invented) is applicable.*"

On pernicious Ingredients in Bakers' Bread.—Several Medical Gentlemen having long suspected that Bakers' Bread frequently contained ingredients which proved hurtful to the stomach, lately determined to submit bread, from several different baking-houses, to chemical analysis, when they found, in all which they analysed, a large quantity of alum. It being absolutely contrary to law to put this substance in bread, it is desirable that the publick should be acquainted with the prevalence of the practice of using it. Every baker is liable to a fine of 40s. for each offence of this kind. In some of the bread analyzed by the above-named gentlemen, several other substances were found, as chalk, &c.—One easy test for alum and similar substances in bread is the application of the hot knife, well known to some Country Magistrates. When there is much alum in bread, it appears on the hot knife, so applied to the flat surface of a cut loaf as to make pressure on the blade. But there is a peculiar smell in bakers' bread, which, when compared with good home-made bread, may easily be distinguished as arising from some substance foreign to flower and yeast.

Distilled Sea-water.—Experiments on distilled Sea-water have been tried at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, by giving it as drink to the galley-slaves, and using it in cooking their victuals. The result of these experiments is, that distilled Sea-water may be used as a necessary of life for a month, and even for a long time; and that it may be of great assistance in long voyages and journeys of discovery.

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET,

*In Spring. — To the Muse :**By EDWARD, Lord THURLOW.*

DAUGHTER of Jove, encircled by the
Hours,
The warbling Spring comes dancing
from the gate [state,
Of Heaven, and, ripe in majesty and
Pours from her golden ewer the purpling
flowers
On mead, on mountain, on the hallowed
marge
Of sacred rivers ; and the Mermaid
chants [haunts
The seas into a calm ; and the wood-
Of coy Diana echo all at large
With the smooth songs of Philomel :
awake,
Daughter of Heaven, and blameless
Memory ;
Put on thy flowery sandals, and uptake
Thy golden rod, beloved of the Sky !
And with a tongue, like vernal thunder,
make
Virtue, the heir of Immortality !
Brussels, March, 1818.

SONNET *written in 1815,**To EDWARD, Lord THURLOW.*

NOT that Patrician honours grace thy
name,
Not that the diadem thy brow adorns :
THURLOW pursues a different path to
Fame, [scorns.
Nor the chaste Muse's inspiration
The Muse who smil'd on Spenser's fairy
strains, [child," inspir'd ;
Or Shakespeare, " Nature's darling
She, who with Cowley's tenderness com-
plains, [fir'd.
Or Sidney's Patriot breast with ardour
Yes, Noble Baron, these are thy Compeers ;
These thy Precursors to Apollo's shrine,
These the Companions of thy earlier years,
These the prime Favourites of the sac-
cred Nine :
These the best model of thy tuneful song,
The harbingers of praise which to true
Bards belong. J. N.

* * * *The following humorous Ballad, from
the pen of WALTER SCOTT, Esq. entitled
"Donald Caird," (extracted from Albyn's
Anthology) is eminently characteristic of
the bold leader of a Gipsy tribe. It is
quite in the spirit of the original air, to
which it is adapted.*

DONALD Caird can lilt and sing,
Blithely dance the hieland fling,
Drink till the gudeman be blind,
Fleech till the gudewife be kind ;

Hoop a leglin, clout a pan,
Or crack a pow wi' ony man ;
Tell the news in burgh and glen
Donald Caird's come again !
Donald Caird's come again !
Donald Caird's come again !
Tell the news in burgh and glen
Donald Caird's come again !
Donald Caird can wire a maukin,
Kens the wiles o' dun deer staukin ;
Leisters kipper, makes a shift
To shoot a moorfowl in the drift ;
Water-bailiffs, rangers, keepers,
He can wauk when you are sleepers ;
Not for bountith or reward,
Dare ye mill wi' Donald Caird !
Donald Caird, &c. &c.
Donald Caird can drink a gill
Fast as hostler-wife can fill,
Ika ane that sells gude liquor
Kens how Donald bends a bicker :
When he's fou, he's stout and saucy,
Keeps the cantle of the causey ;
Hieland chief and lowland laird
Maun gie room to Donald Caird.
Donald Caird, &c. &c.

Steek the amrie, lock the kist,
Else some geer may weel be mist.
Donald Caird finds orra things
Where Allan Gregor fund te tings ;
Dunts of kebbeck, taitis of woo',
Whiles a hen, and whiles a sow,
Webs or duds frae hedge or yard—
'Ware the widdie Donald Caird !
Donald Caird, &c. &c.
On Donald Caird the doom was stern.
Craig to tether, legs to ajrn ;
Dut Donald Caird, wi' mickle study,
Caught the gift to cheat the woodie ;
Rings of airn, and belts of steel,
Fell like ice frae hand and heel !
Watch the sheep, in fauld and glen,
Donald Caird's loose again !
Donald Caird, &c. &c.

ADDRESS

*To the Members of the Banffshire Club,
on their first Meeting, March 4, 1818.*

FRAE Dev'ron's banks, an' Spey's hoarse
roaring tide,
Frae fertile Boyne, an' Isla's haunted side,
Frae Birk-clad A'en, an' Livat's lovely
glen, [remain ;
An' mony a stream, that nameless shall
Here are we met : frae these scenes, far
awa' ! [an' a' !
Welcome ! my Frien's and Brothers, ane
Here are we met, in frien'ly craks to join,
Live o'er again "the days o' auld lang
syne ;"
Recal to mind each boyish prank an' ploy,
An' consecrate the hour to social joy.

Each

Each by his side here meets his youth's
compeer ! -

His chosen frien' ! his bosom cronie dear !
The same wha wi' him, in the days o' yore ;
Turn'd o'er the page of antient classic lore ;
Or lap the burn, or wi' him shook a fa',
Or ran a race, or kick'd the bounding ba',
Or danc'd wi' lightsome heart, or pat the
stane,

And kiss'd the lasses o'er an' o'er again.

Since then, far scatter'd o'er this world
so wide,

A Scotsman's enterprise our only guide,
In search of Honour's wreath, or For-
tune's smile,

We've shar'd the Merchant's care, the
Soldier's toil—

An' brav'd each danger of the stormy
main,

Inspir'd by Glory's call, or lur'd by gain :
Yet 'mid our days o' woe, our hours of
mirth,

Could ne'er forget the Sror that gave us
birth ;

But oft have paus'd amid our worldly strife,
An' sighed ! to find the bliss of real life
(E'en while we bask'd in Pleasure's sunny
beams)

Fall so far short of Youth's romantic
dreams ;

Then turn'd to scenes "endear'd by joys
gone by,"

By all the treasur'd sweets of Memory.

To nurse those friendships form'd in
life's glad morn,

Ere Care had planted in our breasts a
thorn—

Ere Sorrow wrung the heart, or dimm'd
the eye,

While Love was true, and Hope's young
pulse beat high :

To nurse those friendships—fan the sa-
cred flame

Of warm attachment to our native hame,
Awaken feelings that have slept for years,
Forgot 'mid worldly hopes, and worldly
fears ;

In short, to exercise each social power,
And snatch from life's dull round one
happy hour—

For this we meet ; and who around this
board

But feels, e'en now, as if by magic word,
His heart-strings vibrate, as they did ere-
while

When first he parted from his native soil ;
Feels thro' his veins life's current warmer
flow,

And his whole soul with kindling rapture
glow ?

Fill high the glass, and raise the merry
sang,

Till age forgets that he has lived sae lang !
Fill high the glass, till sparkle every eye,
Mantle on every cheek the smile of joy,
An' loud ! loud swell the note of glad'ning
revelry.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1818.

MORS NELSONI.

*Poema dignatum Priore Aureo Numisma-
tum quod ex judicio dedit GUL. TURTON,
M. D. Swanseæ, Valliæ, sub auspiciis
GEORG. Augustiss. VAL. Princ. 1807.*

Auctore R. TREVELYAN, A. M.

————— quæ, Tiberine, videbis
Funera, cum tumulum præterlabere re-
centem ? VIRG.

SEGNIVS insigni venalem * funere lau-
rum,

Immatura nimis mœstæ præconia famæ !
Prosequar inferiis, tanto sed debita fato—
At non præcipiti † celebremus funeris
horam [bria Musis

Carmine supremam—vetuit † nam Cam-
Præmia proponens, et novit Cambria
Musas [annis !

Montanumque melos — novit melioribus
Quippe ortus sacrâ referens ab origine
Virtus

Explicat infanti ingenuas conamine vires,
Primus ubi vitæ calor, et florentis honores
Prima juventutis maturat gratia, in ausis
Emicat exultans melioribus ; illa Penates
Nativosque focos circum indignata mo-
rari,

Donec inassuetos nisus docuere pericla,
Inque reluctantem demisit vividus hostem
Impetus—hostilique juvat raptare lacerto
Tela suæ fabricata neci ; seu fama su-
perstes

Exhilarat, seu nobilitat Victoria mortem.
Haud aliter (patriis surgunt ubi amata
Camœnis

Ardua Snodeni, seu Plinlimmonia rupes
Nativis nimbis, quam circumsidit opaca
Majestas scopulorum, atque atri verticis
horror) [diæ,

Haud aliter sociata Jovi, flammæ arbitra
Ales ibi primo linquit conamine nidum,
Montanumque Larem — vim vis nativa
ministrat ; [pennæ

Infantemque juvat volucris libramina
Primâ novis mandare Notis, sociæque
procellæ,

Vere suo ; luditque cavis emissa juvenus.

Quid memorem nullâ imbutam formi-
dine mentem ?

Cum vel adhuc teneris heros pubesceret
annis ?

Quid memorem Syrtes ‡, turbantibus
æquora ventis,

Caligantem ‡ funereâ formidine pontum ?

* "Morte venalem petiisse laurum."—

Hor.

† Nelsoni vitam à primis annis repeti
voluit, qui hæc præmia proposuit, ne-
que pauciores quam vers. 300 componi
jussit.

‡ Nelsoni solertia in superandis maris
periculis mira fuit. Vid. White, p. 25,
et seq.

Quid

Quid memorem fluctus montanâ mole
ruentes ? [undâ

Vel quâ spumiferâ gurgēs sibi tortilis
Insidias servat ; vel quâ latet abdita
arenis [auras ?

Rupes, letiferumque caput vix tollit ad
Seu pluvii rores, demissâ aut nubila nocte
Incertam obscurare viam, lucemque di-
emque [cursus

Eripuisse volunt ; notos tamen indice
Fida comes * monstrat, dubius nec fluctuat
error,

Respectatque suas alio sub sole latebras †.
Quid memorem Zemblen, spectataque
frigora Cauri ‡ ?

Nonne vides, quâ perpetuum succincta
procellis

Bruma Larem jejuna tenet, glacialisque
arva ?

Oceani quippe in medio exitialia monstra §
Cernere erit, (neque enim diras Symple-
gadas olim

Cantatas toties, aut concurrentia saxa
Deprensas movisse legās tot funera nautis)
Tantam ubi dissolvēre hyemem resoluta
caloris

Vi subitâ insoliti glacialis flamma venti.
His porro in regnis exacto tempore blandæ
Æstatis (neque enim mutata mitigat au-
num [nebris

Temperie autumnus) longis obducta te-
More gemunt reduci infelicia sæcula
noctem.

En ubi nativis circumdata Bastia ||
nimbis [undas.—

Candescit longè, et victas dominatur in
Immatura illic succisæ fata juventæ
Deplorare datum est ; cognata ut vulne-
ra passi [umph

Procubere Duces ; lætâ quos sorte tri-
Abstulit atra dies, et funere fudit acerbo
Insanam et pompam fremitumque minacis
Iberi,

Qui toties victus pallescit morte futurâ,
Qui toties terram, toties qui labra mo-
mordit

Dedecori assuetus, patriâque labante
superstes !

Nobiliora manent, et adhuc solennia
pandit

Gaudia Libertas ; licet arva revisere cara
Natalesque licet tūres, patriumque tropæis
Instaurare Jovem ; fuso qui victor ab hoste,
Corde videt memori notâ dulcedine valles.
Sed graviora manent ; toties celebrata,
per undas

Ardua quâ Hesperidum fulgent specta-
cula nautis,

* Magnet. intell.

† Philosophi opinantur flecti magne-
tam ad Norvegianos montes ; ibi enim
istius materiæ magna latet copia.

‡ P. 25, White, et 26, et seq.

§ Glaciales moles.

|| Apud Bastiam et Calvos res gestas.
White, p. 43.

Saxea quâ candent Teneriffi * culmina ;
Solem

Quâ juvat occiduum demissâ luce morari ;
Hic Natura potens sua propugnacula in
æquor

Objice secreto firmat ; dum verberat unda
Littus agens turritum : at non temerata
periculis

Pectora Nelsoni—quid possit vivida virtus
Experiare licet, duris spectata juventæ.

Audin adhuc victrix † sententia pendet ab
ore ? [sepulchrum"—

"Aut petiisse juvat laurum, patriumve
Nec mora, et ultores decorat Victoria
nisus.

O fortunati ! reduces quos patria novit
Materno mulcere sinu ; seu munere functos
Victrici lacrymæ sacrant mœrentis amici
Languentes fato ; fati sive hora superstes
Conspectu ponit dulcique in luce suorum.
At non te, Nelson, gravi sub vulnere fu-
sum

Exitio stravēre, et acerbo funere Parcæ.
Te natum in meliora ; ægri ‡ dum vul-
neris ictu

Palleres, dobiâ et fluerent languedine
venæ !

At non illa vigil patria est oblita su-
orum

Aut custos patriæ Regalis cura—virilem
Nam simul ac vidit languentem vulnere
formam, [lam

Atque ora Herois multam testata procel-
Vidit et obstupuit, — multi monumenta
doloris [tus ;

Regificum § tangunt tristi dulcedine pec-
Atque inter lacrymas generosi lumen
ocelli

Emicat ut pluviam ridenti luce serenat
Æthereus color, et genialis tæda diei !
Majora aggredior — major patet area
votis !

Jam patriis latet insidiis et marte fugaci
Gallia secreto servans sub tegmine portus
Exiit fœtos, vastæ et molimina classis,—
Hos tecum tacitos casus sub corde volu-
tans, [cursu

Magna salus, servasti ; haud segnior alite
Arboreosque lares latebrosa que tegmina
nidi [arte

Accipiter linquit, cantâ et circumvolat
Omnia perlustrans latè loca, donec in
auris [tentat.

Versat præda vias, et non sua flamina
Gallia sic naves fati commisit iniquis.
Nec mora ; longinqui tardum maris æquor
arandum [ultro

Tentandæque viæ, longisque ambagibus
Seu vigili curâ circumvolitare carinis

* White, p. 67.

† "Westminster Abbey, or glorious
victory !" White, p. 62.

‡ Ibid. p. 72.

§ Geo. III. Nelsonum ad meliora pro-
movit. Vid. White, p. 76 and 77.

Hostiles

Hostiles latebras, puppi aut custode tueri.
Interea Italiæ* raduntur littora, et aliè
Nigrescunt ponto horrendi capita alta Vesevi,
Culmine nimboso—classisque exosa Ty-Littora
nota petunt Meletes†, quàm vividus ardor

Heroum innatæ servabat semina mentis.
Omne si simili hostiles fudisse catervas
Contigerit, vesanæ et libertatis amantes
Angliaco pressisse jugo!—frustrata meatus
[in orâ.

Nuncia fauta silet—nullus latet hostis
Haud locus hic, dulces strepitus versante camœnâ,

Insignire animos fortes qui vulnere laurum

Sacrârunt, dulci pro libertate labantes,
Cum fusò cinxit Solymanus marte Valetam.

Conspectu interea multæ telluris in altum
Anxia vela dabant, longè candeabat in undis
[stris;

Concelebrata suis olim Trinacria‡ mon-Hic
in secessu tuto locus; insula portum Efficit
effusâ mole; hîc molimine rupes In cœlum,
et ponto incumbens Ætnea minatur
[undæ,

Objectu laterum, longinquæque incubat
Obducto terrore, quietisque imminet oris,
Fontani hîc latices, vivo et libamine pôcla
Dulcia præbebant ægris medicamina nautis

Scilicet incestat validas languedine vires
Salsugo, fessosque salo contaminat artus:
Jamque ubi dia salus morbo rediviva remoto

Languenti lætum revocabat lumen ocello,
Volvisti tecum interea, dux inclyte, casus,
Pendentemque tuis terrarum viribus orbem.

(To be continued.)

IL MODERATO §.

Copied from an early Edition of HANDEL'S Music. It is found set to Music in the same volume with "L'Allegro," and "Il Penseroso."

HENCE! boast not, ye profane,
Of vainly fancied, little tasted pleasure,

Pursued beyond all measure,
And by its own excess transform'd to pain.

Come, with native lustre shine,
Moderation! Grace Divine!
Whom the wise God of Nature gave
Mad mortals from themselves to save—
Keep, as of old, the middle way,
Nor deeply sad, nor idly gay,
But still the same in look and gait,
Easy, cheerful, and sedate;

* White, p. 81. † Ibid. p. 82.

‡ Ibid. p. 83.

§ This poem has been ascribed, but without foundation, to Milton.

Sweet Temperance in thy right hand bear,
With her let rosy Health appear;—
And in thy left Contentment true,
Whom headlong Passion never knew;—
Frugality, by Bounty's side,
Fast friends, tho' oft as foes belied;
Chaste Love, by Reason led secure,
With Joy sincere, and Pleasure pure;
Happy Life, from Heaven descending,
Crowds of smiling years attending,
All this company serene,
Join to fill thy beauteous train.
Come, with gentle hand restrain,
Those who fondly court their bane;
One extreme with caution shunning,
To another blindly running;
Kindly teach how blest are they
Who Nature's equal laws obey;
Who safely steer two rocks between,
And prudent keep the golden mean,—
No more short life they then will spend,
In straying further from its end;
In frantic mirth, and childish play,
In dance and revels, night and day;
Or else like lifeless statues seeming,
Ever musing, moping, dreaming;
Each action will derive new grace,
From Order, Measure, Time, and Place;
'Till life, the goodly structure, rise,
In due proportion to the skies:—
As steals the moon upon the night
And melts the shades away,
So Truth does Fancy's charms dissolve,
And rising Reason puts to flight
The fumes that did the mind involve,
Restoring intellectual Day.
Thy pleasures, Moderation, give,
In them alone we truly live!

LINES

Written after reading the Poems of the Ettrick Shepherd.

WITH harp of Celt, and eye of fire,
The Swain of Ettrick strikes the lyre;

A simple Mountain Shepherd, he
Grac'd with rare powers of Minstrelsy:
Illustrating what Horace writ—
"Poeta nascitur non fit."

Rude Son of song—thy Runic rhyme
Shall brave, unhurt, the touch of Time!
Thy name, in after-ages, be
The boast of Bibliography!

When Rizzio breathes the melting story
Of hapless Lorn, and fair Glen-Ora;
When Farquhar—in terrific form—
Pourtrays the spirit of the storm;
Or Ilia's virgin charms allure
The royal "Mador of the Moor;"
The passions, rous'd at thy command,
Confess the powerful Master-hand.

Oft, o'er thy page, with rapt regard,
Shall hang entranc'd the embryo Bard;
Pronounce thee Nature's genuine child—
The gifted "Nurseling of the Wild."

D. CABANEL.
HISPO

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 5.

A petition was presented from Dublin for the repeal of the Window Tax; and one from the Corporation of London for a Bill to amend the New Prison Act.

A conversation took place between Mr. Curwen and Mr. Vansittart, in explanation of the financial statement of the latter the preceding evening, from which it appeared, that on a comparison of the debt incurred last year, and the debt paid off, there was a balance of more than 3,000,000*l.* in favour of the Country.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, after dwelling at some length on the inconveniences and hardships resulting from the Assizes being only held once a year in the Northern Counties, moved for copies of the calendars of prisoners in those Counties for the last 40 years; and gave notice that he should bring forward a proposition for a remedy on the 17th instant.

Mr. Grenfell, on the Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, entered into a statement of the transactions of the Government with the Bank of England; and contended that any private banker would perform for the publick for 20,000*l.* a year those services for which the Bank had about 500,000*l.*

Mr. Vansittart said it was intended to pay off the 6,000,000*l.* for which the publick paid the Bank 4 *per cent.* that being a higher rate of interest than was paid to any other public creditor.

Lord Castlereagh then rose to move for a Committee by ballot, to consider of the papers laid before the House relative to the state of the Country. As all Committees of this nature, since the Revolution, had been invested with the power of sending for persons, &c. he should propose a similar power in this instance. It did not follow as a matter of course that a Bill of Indemnity should spring out of the appointment of this Committee; but he had no hesitation to say that such a measure was necessary, and would be ready to justify it in whatever shape it might be brought forward. He concluded with moving, that the papers be referred to a Secret Committee.

Mr. Tierney observed, that the papers had been sent without any message to explain their nature, or to point out the object in view. Ministers had been, during the last eight months, making a *prima facie* case against themselves in the mind of every man in the country: they were now to make a case for themselves in the

House by means of a Secret Committee. He gave credit to the Noble Lord for his candour in assuring them, that since it was necessary, he would get a Bill of Indemnity. Every case of indemnity must stand upon its own merits. (*Hear, hear!*) In the present case the Suspension was a Cabinet measure, and every Member of the Cabinet endeavoured to give it as much stage effect as it was possible to give, because alarm was their daily bread. (*Hear, hear.*) Hence they heard nothing but the burning of barracks, the smoking of soldiers, and the destruction of manufactories. After all the trials that had taken place, his solemn opinion was, that nothing had occurred to justify the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. Ministers had exercised their powers with unnecessary rigour; and if any one thing disgusted the Nation more than another, it was the public boast which referred to the agency of infernal scoundrels who incited the people to rebellion. He would state the whole merits of the subject before them in two questions: Who were now upon their trial? Who appointed the Committee to decide upon their conduct? A Committee, a Secret Committee, specially chosen by Ministers, were to try, to judge, and to report the conduct of Ministers. Ministers were invested with most extraordinary authority. They suspended the Habeas Corpus—they acted under the Suspension as they pleased—they cover themselves with a Bill of Indemnity. This was a juggle to screen themselves, to find indemnity against themselves. To shut our mouths, they say, “Here is our bag, touch it who dare.” He would proceed no further, he had said enough to satisfy the House and the whole Country, that there never was a measure brought before Parliament that exceeded so much the bounds of fairness and common decency.

Mr. B. Bathurst contended that the result of the trials proved the necessity of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. It had been said that a Committee by ballot was appointed by the Treasury; it was, however, only the recommendation of certain persons to the House; it was only the choice of the majority against the minority. A person alluded to as a spy had excited to no improper act, had done no harm, but had done much good to the publick. He had, by accident, come into the society of persons who plotted against the Government, and Ministers wished

wished him to continue to associate with them, in order to obtain a knowledge of their plans. It was necessary that he should seem to approve of their conduct; but he denied that he had, in any way, instigated them to violence.

Mr. *Douglas* held the course now proposed to be equally dangerous and disgraceful to the character of the House of Commons. If the Noble Lord was determined to account to no other tribunal than that which should be so composed, he should prefer to see a Committee formed entirely of his own friends, and carried by the undisguised force of a majority. It was his belief that the spies had done all the mischief; that they had made representations which they must have known to be unfounded; and that, when they found disaffection, they produced conspiracy.

Sir *Samuel Romilly* said, the House should recollect the responsibility which itself owed to its constituents, and not be deluded into a belief that a ballot was proposed for any other purpose than for securing a Bill of Indemnity. The common and decent forms of the House were abandoned, when Ministers, whose conduct alone was in question, were themselves to select the judges of it. When a charge was brought against an individual Member, after making his defence he usually retired, without taking any further share in the discussion, or interfering in the result of it by his vote. In the trials at Derby, if there was one thing more remarkable than another, it was, that the counsel for the Crown studiously avoided, although challenged to it by the prisoners' counsel, to say one word about the origin of the conspiracy, or in disproof of the allegation of its having been caused by the agents of Government. Let the House consider the danger of this precedent to future generations, when the grave shall have closed on those who now enjoy the Royal favour, and on those who were discharging an unthankful duty, in opposing the inroads making on our liberties; when this Country may have a Prince of the House of Brunswick on the throne, but inheriting the arbitrary notions of the House of Stuart.

Mr. *Phillips* took the same view of the question with the preceding speaker. That the Lancashire plots were either unfounded, or grossly exaggerated, was evident from the persons accused of high treason having been discharged without a trial.

Mr. *C. Wynn* expressed his conviction of the beneficial effect which the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus had on the state of the country.

Sir *W. Burroughs* maintained a contrary opinion.

Sir *J. Sebright* said he had voted for the Suspension upon the statements of danger made by Ministers; but he now found he had been grossly deceived.

After some observations by several other Members, the resolution for referring the papers to a Secret Committee was carried without a division; and the resolution that it should be appointed by ballot was carried, on a division, by 102 to 29.

Feb. 6.

The House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Vansittart* proposed the annual grant of 3,000,000*l.* for land and malt duties, and also an issue of Exchequer Bills, conformable to the vote of the Committee of Supply. A conversation of some length took place between Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Vansittart*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, as to the repayment of the 6,000,000*l.* loan from the Bank, and the resumption of cash payments. It was stated by Ministers that the loan would be paid in money, and not in Exchequer Bills; and the pending foreign loans constituted the only difficulty that could by possibility retard the resumption of cash payments. It was distinctly intimated that the treaty of 1814 afforded no guarantee to British subjects investing property in the French funds. The resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. *Brogden* reported the names of the Committee of Secrecy: Lord *Milton*, Lord *G. Cavendish*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Lord *Lascelles*, Right Hon. *C. B. Bathurst*, Hon. *W. Lambe*, Sir *A. Pigot*, Mr. *C. W. Wynn*, Sir *W. Scott*, Sir *J. Nicholl*, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. *Canning*, Hon. *C. Yorke*, Mr. *W. Egerton*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, Mr. *Booth Wilbraham*, Mr. *W. Dundas*, Sir *R. Peel*, Sir *W. Curtis*, Adm. *Frank*.

Sir *M. W. Ridley* said Lord *G. Cavendish* was unavoidably absent, and proposed the substitution of Mr. *Tierney*.

To this Lord *Castlereagh* answered, that such a nomination would be inconsistent with a proceeding by ballot.

Mr. *Brougham* objected to Lord *Castlereagh* sitting in judgment on himself and his colleagues.—Here the *Speaker* inquired what was the question before the House.

Lord *Castlereagh* said it was, that the Committee should meet to-morrow; which, after some observations from Mr. *Wilberforce*, Mr. *Canning*, and others, was carried in the affirmative.

Feb. 9.

Mr. *Phillips* presented a petition from certain merchants, manufacturers, and others, inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, praying that the House would order a strict inquiry into the conduct, not

not only of the lower classes, but also of the Magistrates of those places, with regard to the rumoured conspiracies of March last.

The House having gone into a Committee, Lord *Castlereagh* explained at great length the stipulations of the treaties recently entered into with Spain for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and stated that a treaty for the same purpose had been concluded with Portugal, but that the ratifications had not yet been exchanged. He then justified the giving 400,000*l.* to Spain for her consent to the abolition, and said that five times that sum had been offered by the Spanish merchants for permission to continue the trade. He concluded with moving a resolution that the House would make the necessary provisions for carrying the treaty into effect.

In the course of the debate on this subject, Sir *G. Heathcote* protested against the grant of 400,000*l.* to Spain in the present distressed state of the country; and Sir *O. Moseley* objected to it on the same ground, adding, that the money would be employed against the Spanish colonies; so that, whilst we were emancipating the Blacks by thousands, we should be enslaving the Whites by millions.

Mr. *Wilberforce*, Sir *J. Mackintosh*, Mr. *Bennet*, Sir *W. Burroughs*, and others, supported the resolution; which, on a division, was carried by 56 to 4. The House being then resumed, the Spanish treaty was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. *Bennet* brought in a Bill for the better regulating of chimney-sweepers and their apprentices, which was read the first time.

Feb. 10.

Sir *W. Curtis* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enlarge the powers given by Act for building the New Prison in London. After some observations from Mr. *Bennet* as to the clumsy and inconvenient construction of the prison in question, and from Mr. *H. Sumner* as to the injustice of burdening his Surrey constituents with a continuation of the coal duty, to be applied to purposes in which the City alone was interested.

The conduct of the City was defended by Sir *W. Curtis*, Sir *J. Shaw*, and Mr. Alderman *Wood*.

Lord *A. Hamilton* entered at large into the case of *M'Kinlay*, tried last year in Scotland on a charge of administering unlawful oaths, and acquitted. It will be recollected that *Campbell*, one of the witnesses against him, stated that he had been promised a reward for giving evidence; in consequence of which the Court deemed his testimony inadmissible.

The Honourable Member detailed what passed at the different conversations between *Campbell* and the agents for the Crown, and concluded with moving for "A copy of such parts of the Journals of the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland, as contained the libels, evidence, and proceedings in the case of *Andrew M'Kinlay*, tried July 19, 1817."

The *Lord Advocate* contended that the verdict of "not proven" returned in the case of *M'Kinlay* did not imply that the man was not guilty, but that there was not legal evidence to support the charge. Nothing had been done in the way of tampering with *Campbell*, nor was he promised any thing on the part of the prosecution but protection, as he had said his life would be endangered by giving evidence. He was never desired to speak any thing but the truth; and a general promise of reward or protection for so doing had been held not to disqualify a witness. A long debate ensued, in the course of which the motion was supported by Mr. *J. P. Grant*, Sir *S. Romilly*, Mr. *C. Wynn*, Mr. *K. Finlay*, and opposed by Sir *A. Colquhoun*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *V. Fitzgerald*, and the *Attorney General*. On a division, it was negatived by 136 to 71.

Feb. 11.

Mr. *Babington* adverted to the loss which the lower orders might experience from the Bank tokens not being exchanged in proper time.

Mr. *Vansittart* saw no necessity for the interference of Government; and in the two years allowed for exchanging them, it was highly probable that but very few of them would not find their way back to the Bank.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Lord *Castlereagh* moved a grant of 400,000*l.* to Spain, under the treaty for abolishing the Slave Trade.

Mr. *Lyttleton* complained that Spain had, without the usual notice of six months, prohibited our cottons, and laid a duty of 110*l. per cent.* on our iron manufactures.

Lord *Castlereagh* observed, that our cottons had been altogether prohibited prior to 1792, so that in this respect Spain had only reverted to her old system. Nothing that could have been done was omitted on the part of the British Government to induce that of Spain to adopt a more liberal commercial system; but unfortunately Spain was much less forward than other countries in adopting those truths which were now happily established, and which proved that the true interest of every country was to throw wide open its ports to the unrestrained commerce of other countries. The same unfortunate prejudices formerly restrained com-

commerce between this Country and the Sister Island, and between Britain and other countries.

After some discussion, in the course of which Lord *Castlereagh* stated that the sum of 400,000*l.* was to be given entire to the Spanish Government, to which those who had claims for compensation were to apply, the resolution was agreed to, and the House was resumed.

Lord *Castlereagh* laid on the table copies of the treaty with Portugal for abolishing the Slave Trade.

Mr. *Fazakerly*, after some preliminary observations, moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee of Secrecy now sitting, to inquire and report whether any and what measures have been taken to detect and bring to justice those persons who have been described in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the 20th June, 1817, as persons who encouraged those designs, which it was only intended they should be employed in detecting."

Mr. *B. Bathurst* said the motion took for granted, that the Report of the Committee of Secrecy asserted that a certain crime had been committed, which it did not. Mr. B. then read a passage from the Report, which stated, that though the language and conduct of certain persons might, in some instances, have had the effect of influencing the minds of the people where they were, yet the plan of a serious insurrection had been previously begun, and its execution finally determined on. He then contended, that Oliver had not excited any of the insurrectional proceedings, nor had a single person been apprehended on his information. His moral character stood unimpeached; he had not gone among the reformers to give information, but being with them, he thought it his duty to communicate what he knew. He had nothing to do with the Derbyshire conspiracy, and never saw Brandreth.

Lord *Milton* supported the motion, and reprobated the proceedings of Oliver.

Mr. *C. Grant* could not account for Oliver's not having been summoned on the part of the prisoners at Derby, if he had been their instigator.

Mr. *Bennet* expected nothing satisfactory from the Committee. It had been nominated by Ministers; it was the Ministers who were to be tried; it was the Ministers who were to furnish the evidence. Up to that moment the case of the people had not been heard. Mr. B. then alluded to the conduct of spies in encouraging the Luddites, to the infamous Castles, and Oliver, who, instead of being a man of unsullied reputation, had been guilty of bigamy, and owed to the mercy of a benefactor whom he had basely injured, the miserable and infamous life which he now held. Mr. B. then stated the proceedings of Oliver in different parts of the country, and undertook to prove that Oliver had conversed with Brandreth, and urged him and others to insurrection. It was a certain fact, the day that Oliver ceased his employment as missionary of Government, to foment disturbances, that very day was public tranquillity perfectly restored. He was prepared to establish the facts he had stated on the evidence of oaths, and of the most credible witnesses.

Mr. *Wilberforce* condemned the employment of spies, but thought the Committee not the proper place for the inquiry suggested.

The *Solicitor General* opposed the motion, and asserted that Oliver was not concerned in the conspiracy of Brandreth, Ludlam, &c. The statement of Mr. *Bennet* he considered as coming from a polluted source—*Mitchell*, who had been imprisoned on a charge of treason.

Sir *S. Romilly* and Mr. *Tierney* supported the motion; and Mr. *Canning* and Lord *Castlereagh* opposed it. On a division, it was negatived by 111 to 53.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

According to the French Law on Recruiting, the levies cannot exceed 40,000 men in one year; so that, supposing this number is actually raised annually, the whole peace establishment cannot be completed before five or six years. But, instead of 40,000, no more than 15,000 will most likely be raised in 1818, owing to the present financial difficulties. As to the Army of Reserve, it will exist only on the books; as the soldiers who are to compose it are not to be called out except in cases of invasion.

A Law has been proposed by the Government to the Chamber of Deputies,

relative to arrests for debt. By one of the articles of the new law, men of 70 years of age are not to be exposed to personal arrest. Every debtor imprisoned for civil or commercial debt shall obtain his release after three years' imprisonment, by paying or assigning the third of the principal of the debt and its accessories; and giving, besides, security, accepted by the creditor, or received by the Tribunal.

Frequent conferences are held at Paris, between the Duke of Wellington and other political personages, on the subject of the foreign claims upon the French Treasury.—If we may believe report, Prussia still demands

demands two millions and a half sterling. The Duke of Wellington has cut down the claims of the smaller States, in some instances, even to one-sixth of their pretensions. By his authority, the demand of Bavaria has been abridged from thirty to ten millions; at which it complains grievously.

It appears from the Paris Journals, that the Abolition of the Slave Trade is at length seriously taken up by France; a law to enforce it has been introduced to the Chamber of Deputies.

Several families of the Western Departments of France have subscribed to purchase a spot of ground, near Angers, on which to build a monument to the memory of more than 3000 victims; who, in that place alone, were shot by hundreds, and buried in masses, in 1793. These innocent victims of the Revolution were old men, women, mothers of families, entire families, strangers for the most part to public transactions, who were condemned either for their attachment to Religion, or their love of the King, or their compassion for some proscribed person. A simple chapel will be erected on the spot.

A fatal duel took place on the 1st inst. at Avaranches, on the French coast, opposite to Jersey. It arose in consequence of a dispute between Lieuts. Cartwright and Maxwell, of the Royal Navy. Mr. Cartwright received his adversary's first fire; the ball entered his forehead, and he expired in a few minutes. He was married a few weeks since at St. Helier's, to Miss Mann, niece of the late Bishop of Cork and Ross.

The arrest of the assassin who attempted the life of the Duke of Wellington is now, we suppose, placed beyond all doubt.—A Letter from Paris says: "The efforts of the Police have been crowned with success; the assassin of his Grace is in custody; yet the Police is still silent, because it is believed that he has accomplices not yet in custody. The following are the facts which may be implicitly relied on: the execrable wretch is one Cantillon, or Caintillon, formerly a soldier, who had taken refuge in Belgium. This miserable outcast, seduced by the hope of a reward, came secretly to Paris, to commit the crime in question; he immediately got his mustachios shaved, and set off without a passport for the Low Countries; but the Gendarmery would not suffer him to pass the frontiers. Cantillon, knowing well that the Police was after him, fancied that he would be more safe at Paris than any where else; he therefore returned, and was arrested in the day-time on the 16th inst. Nothing has yet transpired as to any confessions that he may have made; but it appears

certain that he has several accomplices or instigators, some of whom are already in custody. It may safely be affirmed that this execrable plot was formed in Belgium, by a set of miserable wretches, who cannot be said specially to belong to any party; who have no country; but are always anxious to seize the opportunity of creating or profiting by troubles, because they have no means of existence except what tumult or disorder affords."

The Duke of Wellington recently received an autograph letter from the Prince Regent, congratulating him on his escape from assassination, and expressing thanks to Providence for preserving a life "so important to the preservation of the general tranquillity of Europe."

The French Papers give us daily accounts of the frequent conferences held by Lord Wellington with the several Ministers of the Allied Powers and of France; and of an intended removal of the Army of Occupation from France. This, it is said, will commence in May next, as far as regards the Danish, Saxon, and Hanoverian contingents; but that the British and Russians remain until September; and the latter have agreed to transfer to France (by virtue of an arrangement not yet made public) the whole of the horses of their cavalry, artillery, &c. which saves effectually the risk and expence of carrying them round by sea.—Now, it is not improbable that the removal of the Army of Occupation may form the subject of these frequent discussions. But we do not believe that any determination is yet formed respecting it; nor is it likely that the Duke of Wellington would consent to a division of the Allied Forces, while it may be thought necessary to retain on the frontiers of France any appearance of a foreign power. The occupying Army would indeed occupy a post of danger, if it ceased for a moment to be respectable in numbers and efficiency.

Charles John, King of Sweden, has been formally acknowledged by Louis the XVIIIth.; he therefore ascends the throne of Sweden without a dissentient voice among the Potentates of Europe. His coronation is appointed to take place in May.

The Duke d'Aumont went, on the 1st inst. in the name of Louis XVIII. to congratulate the new Queen of Sweden, who resides *incognita* at Paris.

NETHERLANDS.

Allusion is made, in the Amsterdam Intelligence, to a conspiracy and mutiny which lately took place on-board the Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean; but which was suppressed by the courage of the Admiral commanding, who inflicted

flicted capital punishment on the ring-leader alone. Discipline was then at once re-established.

The late tempestuous weather has caused great havoc among the shipping on the coast of Holland. One letter mentions, that in the storms of the 4th and 6th inst. 140 vessels perished between the Helder and Calais only. Another letter mentions (taking in a wider range) the melancholy certainty of upwards of 300 vessels having been wrecked; which had caused the greatest consternation in all the mercantile towns.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette has been directed to state, that the King of Spain makes no other sacrifice for the acquisition of the Russian fleet than the payment in money of its value.

Spain seems to be making great exertions for the purpose of sending a large naval and military force to South America. The Russian squadron will be joined by a Spanish squadron, which is in complete readiness. The troops are assembled, and Buenos Ayres is believed to be their destination.

The Madrid accounts continue to dwell with the greatest exultation upon the capture of Mina.

A letter from Madrid contains a report, that 120 Spaniards, including eight officers, were shot by the Independents, in retaliation for Mina's death.

ITALY.

The Constitution of the Ionian Isles has been ratified by the Prince Regent. There is to be a Legislative Assembly chosen by the electoral body; a Senate chosen by the Legislative Assembly; and the Judges are to be appointed by the Senate. The elections are to be for five years; the Lord Commissioner to have the power of convoking or proroguing the Parliament, but not of dissolving it, except by virtue of an order of the Government here. Each Island to have a local Government. The dominant religion to be the Greek Church; the language to be Greek. There is to be a general printing establishment at Corfu, under the immediate direction of the Senate; and no other printing establishment in any of the Islands, without the approbation of the Lord Commissioner.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria has put off his intended journey to Dalmatia; having received an intimation that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia will pay him a visit at Vienna about the middle of May.

The Emperor of Austria has written a letter to the King of Prussia, apparently with the view of inducing the latter to be more reasonable in his pecuniary claims on the French Government.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1818.

The Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin has called together his States, to whom he intends proposing the abolition of personal servitude.

The Prussian Council of State has, at length, adopted a new Tariff of Duties upon imports, with a view to the protection of domestic manufactures: all foreign goods, and English manufactures in particular, are heavily taxed.

The Paris Papers inform us, that great preparations are making at Frankfort for the reception of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, who will spend some weeks there, and then repair to Dusseldorff, where the Congress is expected to be held; Lord Castlereagh will be the Representative of Great Britain, and the Duke of Richelieu of France. Among other subjects to be discussed and settled, one will relate to the state of European commerce in general. This Congress is to be considered as a continuation of the Congress of Vienna, at which many important objects could not be decided on account of the resumption of hostilities after the 20th March, 1815.

September is talked of as the period when the Congress will assemble at Dusseldorff.

POLAND.

We find in the German Papers the copy of a Proclamation from his Imperial Majesty, convoking the Polish Diet for the 27th inst. to remain assembled for the dispatch of public business until the 27th April. The Emperor, in addressing himself to the senators and deputies of Poland, congratulates them on the cessation of those calamities which had so long afflicted her, and on the existence of a Constitution by which rational freedom is secured.—The benefit of a Constitution is a concession on the part of the Emperor Alexander to the people of that interesting country, which they appear duly to appreciate; and which they expressly consider as the noblest, as well as the most worthy consolation which that magnanimous Sovereign could give them after so long a series of misfortunes. The Emperor was expected at Warsaw on the 12th inst.; and preparations were making to give his Majesty a brilliant reception in the capital of his new kingdom.

SWEDEN.

The Prince Royal, Charles John (Bernadotte), immediately after the late King's demise, pronounced the Royal declaration, and signed it in the presence of the Council of State. The Council, and Chief Officers and Magistrates of the Realm, then took the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty; after which, a Royal Proclamation was published, and King Charles John proclaimed on the 6th ult. by the Herald, in the usual form. The Proclamation

mation recites the unanimous election, by virtue of which the Crown Prince was chosen on the 21st August, 1810, in consequence of events in which he had himself no share, but which decided the free and independent resolutions of the Estates of Sweden. On the 7th the Estates were solemnly assembled; when they took the oath of allegiance to the King, upon his throne, the Crown Prince (Osear) setting the example. The most perfect tranquillity is represented to have prevailed throughout the capital and dominions of Sweden when the accounts came away.—It is related of Bernadotte, that in early life he was wounded and taken prisoner in a sortie at the siege of Cuddalore, at which time he was a young French serjeant. He was then noticed and taken care of by Col. Waggenheim, Commandant of the Hanoverian troops in our service; and they mutually recognized each other many years after, when Bernadotte entered Hanover as a French Marshal and a conqueror.

RUSSIA.

An article from Petersburg announces, that the brave Count Platoff, Hetman of the Cossacks, lately died at an advanced age.

ASIA.

Dispatches, arrived overland from Bombay, brought by Capt. Moore, and dated 24th November, are of more striking and important interest than any that we have received from India for a considerable period. The accounts state, that the British Government, having ascertained that the Peishwa was preparing for hostilities, marched a force of 4000 men from the Bombay army to oppose him. The Peishwa met us with 40,000 men, and fought two battles; in both of which he was defeated. The first engagement took place on the 5th of November; but this could not have been of a decisive character, as the Mahratta chieftain was again in a condition to cope with the British troops on the 17th of the same month; when, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, he was totally routed, flying to one of his strong forts, and leaving Poonah to its fate. The English accordingly entered his capital in triumph.

Marquis Hastings had concluded a treaty with Scindiah; by which it was provided that the British troops might pass through his territories, to punish the Pindarrees. It is not, however, supposed that a subsidiary force will be fixed upon Scindiah, who seems anxious to maintain an amicable understanding with the Company, and willing to assist in suppressing the robbers. Holkar submits in every thing to Lord Hastings. The troops of the Peishwa hung two British officers whom they had made captive—an outrage for which we may presume that our countrymen were

were not slow to enforce a rigorous retaliation.

The army of Bengal was either in motion, or on the alert; while the Governor-general, with a great staff, was moving up the country, evidently for military purposes. It is generally understood to be the determination of his Excellency to insist, that a subsidiary force shall be put on every one of the Mahratta chiefs: that is, an English division is to occupy the head-quarters, and hold the person of the Indian prince; having a district of country assigned for their maintenance, and an English Ambassador at the Court to take care of their interests. The Indian army is to be considerably strengthened; the Directors at home have this winter had, each, the nomination of nine cadets, though two has been the usual number. The plan begun by Governor Hastings, and widely extended by the Marquis Wellesley, is now, it seems, to be fully completed by the Marquis of Hastings.

AFRICA.

An account has been lately received of an interesting discovery made in the South of Africa, about 20 miles North of Cape Town. Some persons, in digging, happened to strike upon what appeared a beam of timber; but, tracing it, they found a ship, or other large vessel, deeply imbedded in the soil. A plank of it has accompanied the account of the discovery. It appears to be cedar, and is in a state of good preservation.

A letter, dated Genoa, Feb. 25, says:—"The Commander of the squadron of the United States of America in the Mediterranean has required the Dey of Algiers to give orders to his cruisers not to take the liberty in future of visiting American vessels, under any pretext whatever; because as the plague prevails in the territory of Algiers, it is much to be feared that the contagion might be spread by these visits. He added, that in case of refusal, he had orders to give chase to the Algerine vessels, and to sink them. If all the maritime Powers would hold the same energetic language, there would not be so much reason to fear that these corsairs would communicate the plague to us; and their piracies would cease of themselves."

AMERICA.

A Message from the President informs the House of Representatives, that he is building considerable maritime fortifications. The portion of the army stationed in the neighbourhood of the new fortifications has been employed in assisting to construct them. Considering that only one country has the means of attacking fortresses on the American shore, this message is not a pleasant instance of foresight.

Ameri-

American journals recently received contain a Message from the President to Congress, together with two letters from the British Minister, Mr. Bagot, to the American Secretary for Foreign Affairs, having for their common object the institution of such measures on the part of the United States, as should secure to British subjects the full benefit of the reciprocity to which they were entitled under the Commercial Treaty; including therein a return of those sums which had been paid by them on account of duties, in the ports of America, subsequent to the period at which those duties ought, in virtue of the compact, to have ceased. It is pleasing to observe, that on this occasion the requisitions of our Ambassador and the rights of our countrymen have met from the Government of the United States the most prompt and equitable attention.

It is reported, that we are likely to be involved in a dispute with America, similar to the Nootka Sound question with Spain; an American frigate having sailed round into the Pacific Ocean to take possession of the river Columbia, a British station, where there is a small colony of settlers, with a fort upon which the British flag flies. It was originally taken possession of by Vancouver. The claim made by the United States arises solely from the purchase of Louisiana from Spain.

From the following article there appears to be a strong inclination on the part of the Americans to resent the conduct of the Spanish Government in confining an agent of the United States at Cadiz. In the sitting of the House of Representatives on the 3d of February the following Resolution was unanimously passed:

“Resolved, That the demand made by the President of the United States upon the King of Spain, for the liberation of Richard W. Meade, a Citizen of the United States, detained in confinement in the Castle of Santa Catalina, at Cadiz, ought to be supported and enforced, by vesting the President with authority to make reprisals in the event of a failure on the part of Spain promptly to discharge the said Meade.”

A letter from Washington states, that Don Onis (Spanish Ambassador) feels himself very disagreeably situated, on account of the free remarks in the newspapers respecting his Sovereign and his country. They confidently assert, that it was not with the concurrence of Spain that Amelia Island has been taken possession of by the troops of the United States; but that Don Onis immediately transmitted dispatches to his Court, the reply of which is anxiously expected.

The New York papers announce preparations for another extension of the Ame-

rican Navy; ten line of battle ships and ten frigates are ordered to be built, and launched within a certain time. The Public Debt of America stands at 99,000,000 of dollars. — The Seminoles continued to massacre the unprotected American settlers on the borders of their territory; some supplies had, with difficulty, been thrown into Forts Gaines and Scott; and Generals Gaines and Jackson were occupied in the preparatory arrangements for an active campaign against the Indians.

A Quebec Gazette Extraordinary, of January 7, contains a Speech of the Governor in Chief on opening the Session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada. We observe, that the Canadian Legislature is now, for the first time, called upon to provide for the expense of the Civil Government of the Province: a measure to which we must wish success, as some relief to the finances of England.

The Subscriptions entered into in America for the relief of the sufferers in Newfoundland are highly creditable to the people of that country. — At New York there were subscribed, on the 9th ult. about three thousand dollars. An application had been made to Mr. Bagot, the British Minister, for permission to load an American vessel at that port with provisions for the distressed sufferers in question. — A meeting had also been held at Boston; when some of the most respectable Citizens were appointed to act as a Committee for receiving, soliciting, and applying relief; a brig of 150 tons was instantly hired to proceed to St. John's, loaded with provisions; even the common truck men offered their gratuitous services to transport the cargo to the vessel; and the stevedores to put the same on board, and stow it, without charge. The Boston Committee was labouring also to extend their relief to the supplying the sufferers with means to erect shelters for themselves against the extreme severity of the winter in Newfoundland, by sending them a cargo of joists and boards.

Jamaica papers state, that the House of Assembly, as a mark of their high satisfaction with the administration of the Duke of Manchester, had unanimously voted him an additional salary of 3,000*l.* a year. A long report had been laid before the Assembly of the numbers and state of the slave population. The total on the island was 345,252; and the number of slaves baptized last year is stated at 40,000.

Recent letters, received in Paris from Martinique, estimate the losses sustained by that colony from the late hurricane at 25,000,000 of francs. More than a thousand individuals have perished, and nine-tenths of the vessels have been shipwrecked.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Jan. 12. A party of gentlemen met at dinner on the occasion of presenting a Piece of Plate and Subscription to Mr. G. Stephenson. After the customary toasts, the Chairman, C. J. Brandling, esq. in a neat address presented a massy silver tankard, upon which was the following inscription :

“ This Piece of Plate, purchased with a part of the sum of a subscription of 1036*l.* raised for the remuneration of Mr. GEORGE STEPHENSON, for having discovered the fact, that inflated fire-damp will not pass through tubes and apertures of small dimensions; and having been the first to apply that principle in the construction of a safety lamp, calculated for the preservation of human life in situations formerly of the greatest danger, was presented to him at a general meeting of the Subscribers.”

The Chairman then observed, that it never had been the wish of those who supported the claims of Mr. Stephenson, to injure the fair fame of any man, or deprive an eminent individual of the merit to which he was justly entitled. Under this impression, he felt no hesitation in rising to give the health of Sir H. Davy, for the ready manner in which he came forward to lend his aid to the cause of humanity, and for the great and disinterested services he had rendered to the coal-trade, and to science in general. This toast was received with great applause. The Earl of Strathmore concluded an excellent speech with a sentiment, “ Rivalry in science without Jealousy, and may every one engaged in useful researches reap the benefit of his own labours.” The cheerful and convivial spirit displayed by the Chairman soon infused itself into the company, and rendered this meeting, from its commencement till its close, a scene of festivity and good humour seldom witnessed; and a general wish seemed to prevail that all animosity should from that day cease between the contending parties.

Edinburgh, Jan. 30. St. Paul's Chapel, York Place, was opened for the purpose of being consecrated. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Sandford, assisted by the Rev. A. Alison, and R. Morehead, Ministers of the Chapel.

Feb. 6. At 2 o'clock p. m. a large and luminous meteor was seen descending vertically from the zenith towards the Northern part of the horizon, in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. It was

visible in broad day-light, the sun shining at the time in great splendour.—The same meteor was seen at *Swaffham*, in Norfolk.

Feb. 19. The useful and beautiful Chain Bridge lately erected over the Tweed at *Dryburgh Abbey* by the Earl of Buchan, was entirely blown down by a tremendous gale.

Feb. 28. Several of Mr. Kemble's friends in *Edinburgh*, anxious to express their admiration of his talents, by requesting his acceptance of some memorial of their affection and regard, requested the honour of his company to dinner. The party was fixed for this day, and several of the first noblemen and most distinguished characters of *Edinburgh* were present. The chair was taken by F. Jeffrey, esq.; Mr. Kemble taking his seat on his right hand, and Professor Playfair on his left; and he was most ably assisted in *crœpriers* by Walter Scott, and John Wilson, esqrs. After dinner, and the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Jeffrey proposed the health of Mr. Kemble, and in the name of the company requested his acceptance of a gold snuff-box, to bear the following inscription :

“ To John Philip Kemble, esq. in the first year of his retirement from the Stage, this Box was presented by Francis Jeffrey, esq. in the name of fifty Inhabitants of *Edinburgh*, as a slight token of their sense of those important services which his taste and his example have rendered to the British Drama; in grateful remembrance of the exquisite delight which they have received from his talents as a performer; and as a testimony of their high esteem and regard for his private character. 28th of February, 1818.”

Mr. Kemble expressed his sincere and grateful thanks for the honour done him. Among other toasts in the course of the evening, the health of Mrs. Siddons, introduced by an animated and eloquent address from Mr. Walter Scott, was received with great respect and delight.

March 4. Another great house was in imminent danger of increasing the catalogue of those destroyed by fire. Some plumbers were at work at *Gorhambury*, near St. Alban's, the seat of the Earl of Verulam, who went to dinner, leaving thereon a charcoal fire, which, before they returned, communicated to the rafters; but, being providentially discovered in time, men were sent up, who cut away a large portion of the rafters, and prevented the fire from burning into the house, which it was rapidly threatening to do.

March

March 16. The annual sale of the linen manufactured from the yarn spun by the poor women employed by the West Ham Spinning Institution, was held at the house of the Treasurer at *Upton*, in Essex, when table linen, diaper, sheeting, &c. to the amount of upwards of 100*l.* were disposed of among the ladies who patronize the charity.—This useful institution has afforded employment at their own houses to between 30 and 40 poor women during the winter, who but for this assistance must have become with their families dependent on the parish. They are supplied with flax from time to time as they require it, and are allowed to purchase their wheels by small weekly instalments. The charity has now been established sixteen years, and each return of winter affords the ladies who conduct it fresh proof of the advantages which result from the plan of furnishing the poor with suitable work, instead of relieving them with money at the door.

In our last volume, p. 463, we noticed the atrocious murders perpetrated at *Theddlethorpe* on the 7th of October. A man named John Raithby being apprehended on strong suspicion, and committed to Lincoln Castle, confessed the crime with every mark of sincere repentance. Ever since his committal his agony of mind, accompanied with visions of horror, continued day and night, till nature at length sunk under the conflict. The verdict of the coroner's inquest was, *Died of excessive grief.*

The Spanish chesnut-tree, under which the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth and his party dined before the battle of Sedgemoor, is still standing in *Dillington Park*, near Ilminster. It now measures 26 feet in circumference, and annually produces a large quantity of nuts.

A great sensation has been created at *Bath*, and indeed throughout the kingdom, by a Protest read by the Archdeacon of Bath, at a meeting convened for the purpose of establishing a Church Missionary Society in that City; the Bishop of Gloucester in the chair.

Mr. Gladstone, of *Liverpool*, has built and endowed, at his sole expence, two churches, St. Andrew's, in Renshaw-street, and St. Thomas's, at Litherland, near that town. He has also built, endowed, and will shortly open, a charity-school, in Slater-street, where 270 children will be educated. At Litherland, he has, moreover, built a school and a master's house, which he has also endowed, and in which about 80 children at present receive the benefits of education.

The Bishop of Carlisle some time since intimated to the Earl of Lonsdale, that it would essentially serve the Established Church if the costly education at one of the English Universities could be avoided, and gentlemen intended for a clerical life could obtain it nearer home. His Lordship, with his accustomed public spirit, adopted the hint, and has caused the chancel of *St. Bees* abbey, which has been upwards of 200 years without a roof, but the walls of which were still found to be substantial, to be fitted up for the purpose, at his own expence, under the superintendence of Mr. Peile. The work is now finished, and forms one of the noblest structures for academic studies which this or any adjacent county can boast. The Free Grammar School of St. Bees has also been lately repaired at a considerable expence by the same munificent nobleman.

The exterior of the grand public Museum, in the College at *Edinburgh*, is now finished, and is allowed to be one of the most beautiful and chaste pieces of architecture in Scotland. Preparations are making for fitting up the interior according to the classical plan conceived by Mr. Playfair jun. Col. Imrie, well known to the publick by his mineralogical writings, has been the first to set the example of contributing to this establishment. He has presented to the Museum the valuable collection of minerals he made in Greece and the Greek Islands, and has accompanied this interesting donation with a splendidly-printed catalogue, and engravings of classical Grecian scenery, made from original drawings, and engraved at his own expence, by one of our most eminent artists.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Windsor Castle, March 7.—His Majesty has passed the last month in great tranquillity, and continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder is unchanged."

Sunday, March 28.

This morning, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Wheeler, grocer, in the Strand, which was totally consumed, as well as seven houses adjoining; and Mrs. Wheeler, J. Sturgeon the apprentice, and J. Tasker the shopman, were burnt to death. Mr. Wheeler with much difficulty saved his life by dropping from the window, after having in vain sought for Mrs. Wheeler.—Mrs. Jackson, the wife of Mr. Jackson, book-binder,

binder, of Villiers-street (who was among the first persons attracted to the spot), has since died in consequence of the fright occasioned by this calamitous event.

Wednesday, March 4.

This night, the Metropolis was visited by a Storm more violent than any remembered for some years past. The wind began to blow from S. to S. W. about 8 o'clock, a perfect hurricane, accompanied with rain, and at times with lightning; and raged with increasing fury until near 1, when a temporary abatement took place, which was followed by occasional squalls till between 3 and 4 o'clock. The house of Mr. Thatcher in Union-street, Chelsea, fell in upon him as he was seated by his fire-side reading, and he was buried in the ruins. The neighbours having removed the rubbish, he was got out alive, but very seriously injured.—At the East end of the town several shells of houses, and some nearly finished, but of slight construction, were levelled with the ground. Three unfinished houses in the New Cut, leading from Rev. Rowland Hill's Chapel to Lambeth, fell with a tremendous crash a few minutes after a lady and gentleman who had taken refuge there had left the spot.—Several trees were blown down in St. James's Park and in other quarters; and the streets in all parts of the town were strewed with fragments of chimneys, tiles, &c.—Mr. Kinnaird, one of the magistrates of the Thames Police, was sitting in his back parlour, at his house in Holborn, with his family, when a stack of chimneys fell in upon them. They had just a moment's time, and a moment only, for escape. The chair in which Mr. Kinnaird was sitting was broken into shivers, as well as the flap of the table on which he was leaning. The assistant also, who was sitting in the counting-house, narrowly escaped with his life.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock, a kitchen at the back of the house of Lady Hayes, in Somerset-street, was rendered one mass of ruins by the falling-in of a large wall. After some time the body of Mary Mauntie, the cook, was taken out, the head dashed to atoms, and the body greatly disfigured; she was quite dead. The bodies of the house-maid and laundry-maid were also dug out, but some signs of life were apparent in both, although they were most dangerously bruised. One had her thigh broken, and was burnt about the shoulder; the other was much worse burnt, but had no limb fractured.—Many other accidents occurred, though none of so serious a nature as the preceding.—Considerable

damage was done to the shipping in the River. A young man named John Lint, belonging to Erith, who was coming up the River in a Gravesend boat, was forced overboard, and every effort to save him proved ineffectual.—The effects of the storm were also very severely experienced in various parts of the country; as well as by the shipping on the coast.

The amount of the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, distinguishing the redeemed and unredeemed; together with the annual charge thereon, and the Sinking Fund applicable to the discharge thereof, on the 5th of January, 1818.

Great Britain, including Ireland, funded therein, consolidated per 56 Geo. III. c. 98.

Public Funded Debt*	£1,106,759,615
Debt Redeemed	358,557,624
Debt unredeemed	748,201,991

Charge, exclusive of Sinking

Fund, estimated at	27,268,439
Sinking Fund, estimated at ..	13,847,137

Total Annual Charge, esti-

.....	41,715,576
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By the 57 Geo. III. c. 48, the Sinking Fund Accounts terminate on the 5th of January in each year, instead of the 1st of February as heretofore.

The rapid increase of Saving Banks throughout the Kingdom must afford great satisfaction to every benevolent mind. By returns lately made to the House of Commons it appears that from Aug. 6, 1817, to Jan. 5, 1818, 325,051*l.* has been received by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, from the Trustees of the Saving Banks in Great Britain, to be applied to the purchase of Stock for the subscribers. This sum has purchased 376,733*l.* 3 per cents.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 21. Zuma, or The Tree of Health, a Comic-Opera, in three Acts, by Mr. Dibdin, the Music by Braham and Bishop.

March 12. Rob Roy; a Musical Drama, formed out of the celebrated novel under that title.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

March 2. The Castle of Glendower; a Comedy in five Acts.

March 25. Rob Roy the Gregarach; a Romantic Drama.

* Exclusive of £1,900,000 Irish 5 per Cents. payable in England.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Feb. 21. The undermentioned Knights Commanders, to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath: Adm. Sir C. M. Pole, bart. *vice* Adm. Sir R. Curtis, bart. deceased; Rear-adm. Sir T. F. Freemantle, *vice* Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth, bart. deceased; and Rear-adm. Sir G. Cockburn, *vice* Adm. Sir R. Onslow, bart. deceased.—*Gazette*.

Mr. Isaac Hadwen, Russian Consul at Gibraltar.—*Gazette*.

Rev. John Pattinson, Master of the Grammar School at Dendron, co. Lancaster.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Charles Turnor, M. A. and F. S. A. Vicar of Wendover, Bucks, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the same County, to a Prebendal Stall in Lincoln Cathedral, *vice* Dr. Charles Burney.

Rev. William Aldrich, B. D. Hintlesham R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. W. Morgan, M. A. St. Giles R. Colchester.

Rev. Samuel Jones, Briningham Curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. W. Tournay, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster, *vice* Wheeler, dec.—*Gazette*.

Rev. P. Scott Fisher, M. A. Burbage V. Wilts.

Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. William Wilmott, M. A. Trinity Church Perpetual Curacy, Halifax, *vice* Knight, resigned.

Rev. Gunton Postle, Wereham Perpetual Curacy, with Wretton annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. William Doncaster, B. A. Winterborne Bassett R. Wilts.

Rev. T. Ashley, B. D. West Shefford R. Berks, *vice* Wilson, deceased.

Rev. T. Pearce, M. A. Hawkinge R. Kent.

Rev. John Pattinson, Dendron Chapelry, co. Lancaster.

Rev. William Parker, B. A. Skipwith V. co. York, *vice* Nelson, deceased.

Rev. George Rennell, Greystead R. Northumberland, *vice* Jones, resigned.

Rev. William Jones, one of the Chaplains of Greenwich Hospital.

Rev. Charles Andrews, Flempton cum Hengrave R. Suffolk.

Rev. Robert Eynes Landor, B. D. Vicar of Hughendon, Bucks, Domestic Chaplain to the Prince Regent.

Rev. J. Brett, M. A. Mount Bures R. Essex.

Rev. H. Tacey, Bylaugh Perpetual Curacy, Norfolk.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Thomas Davis, Idmiston V. Wilts, with St. Martin R. Sarum.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 12. At Naples, the lady of the Commander-in-Chief Prince Nugent, a dau.—28. At Madeira, Rt. Hon. Lady E. Percival, a daughter.

Feb. 3. The lady of his Royal Highness Don Carlos of Spain, a son.—14. At Avoch house, co. Ross, the lady of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, a son and heir.—21. The wife of Joseph Feilden, esq. of Witton house, co. Lancaster, a son.—23. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of Paul Methuen, esq. M. P. a son.—24. In Weymouth-street, the lady of Hon. Thos. Orde Powlett, a son.—The wife of W. Ponsonby Johnson, esq. of Walton house, co. Cumberland, a son.—27. At Richmond house, the Countess of March, a son and heir.

Lately.—At Exeter, the wife of Col. Payne, a son.—At Edinburgh, Lady Ogilvy, a dau.—At Duniker house, Scotland, Lady Oswald, a dau.—At Glebe, near Dungannon, the wife of Capt. Hugh Edwards, a son and heir.—At Paris, the wife of Alexander Baring, esq. M. P. a son.—At Viseu, in Portugal, the wife of Colonel

Alexander Anderson, a dau.—At Fort William, Bengal, the lady of Sir T. M'Mahon, Adj.-gen. to the Forces, a son.—At Bangalore, the wife of Gen. Hare, a son.

March 1. In Hertford-street, the Countess of Clonmell, a son.—2. At Eaglehurst, Hants, the Countess of Cavan, a son.—3. At Eden house, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Alexander John Wynch, esq. a dau.—5. At Melton Mowbray, Lady Elizabeth Norman, a son.—6. At Edwinstowe, Notts, Hon. Mrs. Boothby, a son.—13. At Wickham Bishops, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Leigh, a son.—At Noseley-hall, co. Leicester, the lady of Sir Arthur Grey Hesilrige, bart. a son.—15. In Grosvenor place, the wife of Henry Hobhouse, esq. a son.—16. In Burlington-street, the Marchioness of Anglesey, a son.—20. In Highbury place, the wife of Humphrey Ballard, esq. a dau.—The lady of Adm. Sir C. H. Knowles, bart. a son.—23. In Albemarle-street, the Countess of Waldegrave, a dau.—25. In Wimpole-street, Rt. Hon. Lady Bridport, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

1817, *Aug.* 19. At Bombay, Rev. Geo. Barnes, B. D. Archdeacon of Bombay, to Harriët Penelope, fourth dau. of the late James Rivett Carnac, esq. formerly Member of Council at that Presidency.

Sept. 8. At Baroda, V. C. Kemble, esq. of the East India Company's Establishment, to Miss Shaw.

Dec. 15. At Malaga, Cipiano Palafox, Count of Jeva, to Maraquita Malvina, eldest daughter of William Kirkpatrick, esq. of Malaga.

At the Bermudas, Sir Charles Thomas Jones, knt. Captain of his Majesty's ship *Harrier*, to Jane Helen Melville, only child of Gilbert Sutton, esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs.

1818, *Feb.* 9. James Dempster, esq. M.D. 93d Highlanders, to Elizabeth Maria, only daughter of John Carroll, esq. of Newlawn, co. Tipperary.

12. Major Hugonin, 4th Drag. only son of Lieut.-gen. Hugonin, to Catherine, eldest dau. of James Cogan, esq. of Walthamstow.

16. Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. to Jane, eldest dau. of W. Mure, esq. of Caldwell.

17. At Paris, T. Finnimore Hill, esq. to Lucy Frances, second dau. of T. Lewis, esq. and grand-daughter of Sir Harry Goring, bart.

19. Francis Onslow Trent, esq. youngest son of the late John Trent, esq. of Dillington-house, Somerset, to Judith, eldest dau. of the late W. S. Loher, esq. of the Polygon, Southampton.

21. George Attwood, esq. of the Leasowes, Shropshire, to Mary, dau. of T. Kinnersly, esq. of Clough-hall, co. Stafford.

26. Lieut.-col. C. W. Crookshank, 33d reg. son of the late Judge Crookshank, of Newton Park, Ireland, to Charlotte, second dau. of Rev. Charles Johnson, vicar of Southstoke, and Prebendary of Wells.

28. W. L. Lowndes, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Eliza, fourth dau. of S. C. Cox, esq. one of the Masters in Chancery.

29. At Seroor, Major Ford, of the Madras Establishment, to the eldest dau. of Robert Eastwick, esq. of Warfield, Berks.

Lately.—Dep.-assistant Commissary-gen. Turner, to Susan, eldest dau. of P. Delanney, esq. of New Bond-street.

Charles Chaplin, esq. Professor of Fortifications at the Royal Military College, Farnham, to Sarah, eldest dau. of W. Parsons, esq. of Prospect-house, Southampton.

W. Green, esq. of Coddensham-hall, Suffolk, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of T. Cooper, esq. of Langenhoe-hall, Essex.

Mr. D. T. Egerton, artist, of Lexden, Essex, to Georgiana, dau. of the late John Dickens, esq. Judge at Prince of Wales's Island.

At Carlisle, Thomas Reeves, esq. Captain in the 54th foot, to Alice, only dau. of the late William Dacre, esq. of Kirklington-hall.

Rev. J. C. Fisher, of Merton, Devon, to Harriet, third daughter of Richard Litchfield, esq. of Torrington.

Rev. J. W. Sinclair, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. R. Bligh, rector of Donaldkirk, Yorkshire.

At Madras, Rev. William Malkin, A. B. Chaplain to the East India Company, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Samuel Toller, Advocate General, Madras.

March 4. By special licence, Sir Chas. Eggleton Kent, bart. of Little Pontonhouse, co. Lincoln, to Lady Sophia Lygon, dau. of the late Earl of Beauchamp.

Rev. Edward James Townsend, Rector of Rawmarsh, co. York, to Mary Catherine, only daughter of John Hambrough, esq. of Hereford-street, Park-lane.

5. Visc. Newport, eldest son of the Earl of Bradford, to Georgiana Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, bart. of Moncrieffe, co. Perth.

6. Olawell Puxwell, esq. of Galway, to Mrs. O'Brien, widow of the late Ulick O'Brien, esq. of Waterview, co. Galway, and younger sister of Lord Clanmorris.

9. Charles Gordon Ashley, esq. to the Hon. Jane Newcomen.

10. William Symonds, esq. to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of the late Adm. Carteret, and niece of Sir John Silvester, bart.

Henry Robert Carden, esq. only son of Sir J. C. Carden, bart. to Louisa, only daughter of Frederick Thompson, esq. of Dublin.

At Edinburgh, John Munsie, esq. surgeon, Thornhill, to Miss Anna Torrie, daughter of the late Captain Torrie, R. N.

14. John By, Major in Royal Engineers, to Esther, heiress of the late John March, esq. of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

William Henry Feilde, esq. only son of W. H. Feilde, esq. of Netherfield-house, Herts, to Miss Georgiana Martha Pybus Fairfield, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

William Blasket, esq. to Eliza, third dau. of the late Alexander Caldeleugh, esq. of Broad Green-house, Surrey.

18. Rev. Dr. Butler, Head-master of Harrow school, Rector of Gayton, co. Northampton, and of Calverton, Bucks, to Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of John Gray, esq. of Wembley-park, Middlesex.

23. Charles Telfair, esq. to Annabella, eldest dau. of the late Adm. Chamberlayne.

28. George Collings, esq. of Hampstead, to Mrs. Rhodes, widow of Captain Rhodes, of the East India Company's service.

O B I T U A R Y.

* * The following additional particulars of our late worthy Correspondent are chiefly extracted from "The New Monthly Mag."

MR. JOHN CARTER, F. S. A.

THE two Memoirs of Mr. CARTER, which appeared in the last volume of *Gent. Mag.* are both of them true; but, like the *Eloges de l'Academie Française*, they are merely panegyrical, and confined to his public works; but, while I subscribe to the truth of those accounts, I shall add such particulars from my own knowledge as it may be useful to make known, and which, I believe, the writers of those accounts were not acquainted with.

It has been said he was a *Roman Catholic*, which he certainly was not, if his own assertions, repeatedly made to me when that imputation was the subject of conversation between us, are to be credited; and he certainly was not an *Irishman*. He had a foolish and inveterate dislike to Ireland and every thing belonging to it; some of those with whom he was engaged in controversy knew this, and annoyed him by asserting that he was an *Irishman* who chose to deny his country. This greatly mortified him, for he certainly was born in his father's house in *Piccadilly*, and passed the early part of his life there; nor was he ever out of England, except once or twice that he went, professionally, into *South Wales*.

His education was very inferior even to what, in the time that he was educated, might have been given to qualify him for those pursuits in which he subsequently engaged. He knew no language but his own; and never could read or explain any inscription or epitaph that was not written in English. This threw him into a very unpleasant state of dependence in his subsequent pursuits, and was the cause of much uneasiness to him in the course of his life.

I was told by himself, that in early life he had been occasionally employed by *Dixon and Holland*; and since his death I have information from a person who knew him, forty years ago, in the employment of Mr. Wyatt, superintending the workmen in the buildings upon which that gentleman was engaged. At that time Carter was reckoned an odd, close man, and supposed to have saved some money. There can be no doubt that this was the occupation by which he supported himself; and I know, from his own mouth, that all his leisure time was employed in examining and drawing *Westminster Abbey* and all its parts, under every point of view. For many years he cultivated the acquaintance of every person who was employed about

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that building: was intimate with all the inferior officers, and respectfully attentive to the superiors and dignitaries, who, seeing him continually about the place, investigated his talents, and finally introduced him into the world of Antiquaries, by whom he was afterwards employed and patronized.

I learned from himself, that the first money he earned as a draughtsman was by making drawings for booksellers: besides other things, he made all the designs for the *Builder's Magazine*, of which work he told me the following anecdote:

When it was determined to build a new Sessions House on *Clerkenwell Green* instead of the old *Hicks's Hall*, the persons in authority advertised for designs, and promised to adopt that which should be approved of. Carter sent in a design, which was rejected for reasons which were to him the cause of singular mortification. He had, in the *Builder's Magazine*, inserted a design for a Sessions House; this design was copied by some person from the Magazine, offered to the County, accepted, and is the design for that building which is now standing on *Clerkenwell Green*. Those who possess the book may ascertain their identity by comparison: the Magazine was published before the house was built, so that there is complete evidence that an artist of talents had his design for a building of consequence rejected, in favour of a design that was likewise his own, but which had been either artfully or luckily borrowed from an existing publication, without acknowledgment, by some person who thus obtained all the credit and emolument, while the real inventor never received more than two or three guineas for his design. As the evidence is complete, and the fact incontrovertible, I have much pleasure in mentioning the Sessions House on *Clerkenwell Green* as a farther proof of Carter's talents as an architect.

As booksellers in those days were not accustomed to pay such sums for the works of artists as are now paid by their successors, I shall mention the circumstance which, Carter told me, first induced him to project his "Specimens of Antient Sculpture, Architecture," &c. which was the first public step he made towards that eminence he afterwards acquired in his peculiar department.

He was employed to make a drawing or drawings for a bookseller, for which he expected to receive five or six guineas: he carried it home, the man examined, approved, and laid it aside; but threw him down a single guinea, and told him that was all he could give him for it. This treatment

treatment enraged poor Carter so much, that he vowed he would never do any thing more for a bookseller, but get into something that would set him above the power of such people. He then projected his "Specimens of Antient Sculpture, Painting," &c.; and, as it did not consist with his finances to employ engravers, he applied himself to etching, and acquired so much power as enabled him to execute that work.

His talents as a draughtsman were quite equal to that part of the work; but he could not draw up the descriptions to his own satisfaction, and therefore solicited the assistance of gentlemen whose knowledge enabled them to perform the task in a way that greatly enhanced the value of the works. This placed him in situations that first converted some of his friends into enemies, and procured for him the character of a quarrelsome man; and as a knowledge of the facts may afford useful cautions to others, I shall mention some of them.

In the choir of Westminster Abbey was, at that time, a whole-length portrait of Richard II. which is believed to be authentic. Carter made a finished drawing from this picture, and engraved it to be inserted in his "Specimens," &c. A gentleman agreed to purchase this drawing, and in consequence the plate was inscribed to —, esq. *from the drawing in his possession.* Whether this honour satisfied the gentleman, or whether more money was asked for the drawing than he chose to give, I know not; but, after the plate was published, he refused to take the drawing, which remained in Carter's hands*.

Soon afterwards Harding, a printseller, undertook to publish a collection of the most authentic portraits that he could procure of Shakespeare's Characters, or of persons mentioned in, or connected with, Shakspeare's Plays. The inscription upon Carter's plate led him to ask Mr. — permission to engrave the head of Richard II. *from the drawing in his possession.* The permission was graciously granted; but he was told it would answer the same purpose, and save the trouble of bringing the drawing to town, if he made his drawing from the book, which was lent him for that purpose. Carter, seeing his plate so unceremoniously copied, sued Harding for the piracy: this led to an explanation, from which it evidently appeared that Harding was not to blame—because the gentleman, when applied to, did not choose to acknowledge that he had not a right to grant what was asked of him; and, when the fact was discovered, very dictatorially required that, because he had chosen to do this, and, in

consequence of occasionally purchasing some of Carter's works, called himself his patron, he should abandon his suit. This he refused; Harding made the best compromise that he could, and Carter lost his patron, who, to save his own credit, told the story as much to the Artist's disadvantage as he could make it appear.

A needy Author collected some scraps of information upon a particular subject from various books; and, by the help of wide printing, large paper, and, without leave, copying one of Carter's most curious plates, constructed a book, which he chose to sell for a guinea, although the original matter it contained would not have produced the odd shilling. Our Artist, knowing that the Author was not worth powder, sued the bookseller, who, having no defence, suffered judgment to go by default, and was compelled to pay such damages as compensated for the injury sustained. These and some other circumstances of less notoriety induced persons who found they could not make free with his property with impunity, to misrepresent his motives and his actions, when his only object was to enjoy unmolested that which his industry had acquired.

Of the trouble and expence it cost him to execute this work, none but his confidential acquaintance can judge. I shall mention one fact among others that I know, and which will convey some idea of them.

He learned that the Corporation of Lynn-Regis, in Norfolk, possessed a valuable cup, that was given to them by King John, at the same time that he granted their charter. Conceiving that this would be a desirable article for his work, he procured some introductions, and went down to make a drawing from it. The Corporation at that time could not comprehend the motives which should induce a stranger to go so far only *to take a picture* as they called it; they probably suspected that he intended to steal, or otherwise injure their *palladium*, and abruptly refused the permission required. After repeated applications, however, they consented—but on condition that he should be confined to a room in company with a person chosen by themselves, but *paid by him*, whose business was to see that no improper liberties were taken with the valuable cup; and under these circumstances he actually made that drawing from which he engraved the plate that is in the "Specimens of Sculpture," &c.

He expended considerable sums on other occasions to obtain materials for that work, the value of which was greatly increased by the written contributions of his antiquarian friends: but as these (except what he received from one person) were gratuitous, it was necessary to wait their leisure before he could receive them.

* It was purchased at Mr. Carter's sale by Mr. Nichols.

This, and other circumstances not necessary to mention, induced him to terminate that work when two volumes were complete, and begin the "*Specimens of Antient Architecture*," *which is entirely his own*.

By this time his reputation for correctly drawing those objects to which he directed his attention was firmly established. By investigating those objects, sometimes in conjunction with, and sometimes in opposition to, persons eminent for their skill in British Antiquities, he acquired much knowledge in other departments, as well as those to which he first directed his attention. He now formed opinions of his own upon these subjects, which in general were correct; but, when he was mistaken, it was very seldom that he could be brought to acknowledge his mistake; and having contracted a liking for all subjects of Antiquity that were connected with the people whose buildings he admired, he was not without credulity upon subjects of which he had no knowledge, when they happened to fall in with his own prejudices.

The same pertinacity pervaded all his actions, particularly where his professional pursuits were concerned. Those who remember the Stage when Garrick and Smith performed *Macbeth*, and Barry *Othello*, dressed in the laced scarlet uniforms of the Generals of that day, may justly estimate the extent of the improvements that have been made in every department of the dresses and decorations that are now used in theatrical representations, and for the greater part of which we are indebted to the exertions of Mr. Kemble. When that gentleman was engaged upon those subjects, he consulted Carter, who readily gave the information that was asked of him; and, if it had been possible to comply with his suggestions, he would have willingly dedicated his whole time gratuitously to render the representations of all our old plays what he called perfect in point of scenery and dresses; his notion was, that every play, particularly those of Shakspeare, should have scenes exactly representing all the places, and dresses in every particular adapted to each of the characters, which should be kept sacred to the play and character intended, and not to make shift, as he called it, by shuffling dresses and scenes backward and forward from one play to another, and thus never *truly* representing any. However desirable such a scheme, if executed, might be in some respects, it is easy to perceive that, in practice, it would be impossible, without abandoning all just ideas of œconomy which should pervade all theatrical as well as all other transactions. Mr. Kemble received what information was communicated, and made that use of it which he

thought proper. Raymond, the late manager of Drury Lane, consulted him upon the same subjects, and with the same success.

The merit for which Carter deserves to be remembered, is the scrupulous accuracy with which he represented those objects that he *saw*; here he was always to be depended upon, but beyond this point he was to be followed with caution: his knowledge of what he had not seen was obtained from books, through the information of others; and in combining information thus received with his own observations, he sometimes drew conclusions which were by no means warranted by the facts. His bigotry to his own opinions rendered him impatient of contradiction, and sometimes prompted him to persevere in errors which others have detected: still this is no impeachment of his integrity, which was free from any wilful blemish.

As a companion, he was blameless, pleasing, and had nothing that those who associated with him could have reason to be afraid of.

He continually represented himself as a solitary being, existing in life without any natural connexions from whom he could expect any assistance when age and imbecility came upon him; and even in his last illness he had no person with him but a common servant, and some old acquaintances upon whom he had no natural claim, but who chose to see that his servant did her duty, and that he had every assistance which *he chose* should be given to him. Such being the fact, it was with astonishment that, since his death, I have learned that he has a sister living who is nearly of his own age, and a brother who has several children. That near relations should quarrel and keep separate from each other, is an occurrence too common to be surprizing; but in all probability that was not the case here. I remember his niece living with him in the capacity of a servant about two years: she was evidently superior to that station, and there was a mystery in the business I could not penetrate: she disappeared; and when I asked why he parted with a person who seemed so proper to be in his family, his answer was evasive; he could not make her conform to all his peculiarities, and therefore put her away in hopes he might find one that would—a sort of proof that there was no dissention between them more than what arose from his oddities, which surmounted the patience of relations, who had the additional strong and natural motive of hoping to succeed to his property, to stimulate them to conform to his wishes.

Astonishment will be excited when I say it has been discovered, since his death, that he had purchased an annuity, for his

own life, of four hundred pounds, and did not live to receive the first quarter; thus annihilating that property which he had passed a life of industry to acquire, submitted to a life of privation to preserve, and which he might have given to his own relations who wanted it, or to any common acquaintance to whom it *might* have been useful, and who could not, by any possibility, have made a worse use of it than he has made himself!

Besides this, he is said to have left about fourteen hundred pounds, and his drawings, plates, &c. &c. to two gentlemen whom he has made his executors, and taken no notice of any of his relations.

I have written more than I intended, and shall conclude with recommending JOHN CARTER as a proper example to be imitated by those young artists who enter life under untoward circumstances, to shew how effectually they may, by due exertion, acquire reputation, property, and rank in their profession; and to instil into every man a conviction, that industry to acquire property in early life, and œconomy to preserve it, is highly praiseworthy; but that, after it is acquired, the best plan is to use it rationally for his own comfort, and then to give it to those to whom it may be useful.

Copy of Inscription on a Tombstone placed on the South side of Hampstead Church.

Sacred

to the Memory of

Mr. JOHN CARTER,

Antiquarian Draughtsman and Architect,
and

Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
of London.

He was distinguished
for his superior Knowledge
in Antient English Architecture;
in which, as a Profession,
he pre-eminently excelled.

His zeal for the preservation of
Antient Buildings

and

Remains of Antiquity
was equal to his

Judgment and Science;

and he had the high

satisfaction of knowing

that his active and steady

Perseverance

had been the means of saving
from Destruction

several Antient Structures,

valuable Monuments

of the skill of our Ancestors.

He died 8th September 1817,

in the 70th year of his age;

and was interred, at his own desire,

near the grave of his honoured Mother.

SAMUEL COTES, Esq.

March 7. Died, at his house in Paradise-row, Chelsea, in his 85th year, Samuel Cotes, esq.

This excellent and venerable old man was son of Robert Cotes and Elizabeth his wife. Robert Cotes was a native of Galway in Ireland, of which town he was Mayor in his 22d year, when, having fallen under the censure of the Irish House of Commons relative to a political dispute which then agitated the Corporation of Galway, he came to London to lay his case before the Queen (Anne) in Council, in which appeal his conduct was honourably borne out. Disgusted with the political animosities of his native Country, Robert Cotes determined to settle in the British Capital, in the practice of Medicine, and there, about the year 1720, married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Lynn, esq. Chief Secretary of the Royal African Company, by whom he had two sons, Francis, and Samuel (the subject of this memoir); the former was one of the greatest English painters of his day, and would, in all probability, have successfully rivalled Sir Joshua Reynolds, had he not been cut off in the meridian of life and professional fame. Francis Cotes was called the Rosalba of England—he chiefly painted in crayons, and carried that branch of the art to its last point of excellence—a fine specimen of this Master is now in the Council-room in the apartments of the Royal Academy at Somerset-house, close by the portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The picture in question is a portrait of the painter's father, Robert Cotes. Francis was one of the three Artists who received his present Majesty's commands to form the Royal Academy. Stimulated by the fame and success of his elder brother, Samuel was induced to abandon the profession of physic, to which he had been educated, and to solicit the instructions of his brother in the noble art of painting. The result answered his friends' expectations and his own—if he did not rival his fraternal master, it was because the talents of the latter were of that superior character, which Nature, husbanding her resources, refrains from putting forth more than once in the same age and country. The works of Samuel Cotes in crayons were deservedly and highly esteemed, and he became the first miniature-painter of his time. He was twice married: his first wife was a daughter of Mr. Creswick, an East India Director; his second, Miss Sarah Sheppard, whose talents as an amateur painter, elegance, virtues, and lamented death, we have recorded in our Magazine for the month of Oct. 1814. By the former he had one daughter only, who died an infant; by the latter, none.

A better

*** *An Account of Mr. CARTER's Sale in our next.*

A better son, husband, and friend, nor a more honourable, kind-hearted, and single-minded man, never lived. From his early youth, Samuel Cotes was honoured with the friendship of the noble families of Grafton and Harrington, and others in the same rank of life; but it was one of the juster sources of pride to him, that he was the kinsman of Roger Cotes, the illustrious Mathematician, of Trinity College, Cambridge—the friend of Newton, and editor of his *Principia*.

Sir RICHARD CROFT, Bart.

Sir Richard Croft was descended from a very antient and distinguished family in Herefordshire, in which there has been the title of Baronet since the year 1671*, and at one time a considerable estate. The entail of the estate was cut off about 60 years ago, and the family became considerably reduced in their circumstances.

Herbert Croft, the father of Sir Richard, was bred to the Law, was one of the 60 Clerks in the Court of Chancery, and was for some years Receiver of the Charterhouse. He married for his first wife Miss Young, a lady of considerable fortune, near Midhurst in Sussex, and had by her six children. Richard, who was the youngest, was born the 9th of January, 1762. For his second wife he married Miss Mary Chawner, sister of Mr. Chawner, a surgeon and apothecary of respectability at Burton-upon-Trent.

Richard was first sent to a school in the neighbourhood of London, and was afterwards for several years at Mr. Manlove's school at Derby. At a proper age he became apprentice to Mr. Chawner, and when his apprenticeship was finished he attended the Anatomical and Medical Lectures in London for two or three seasons, and was a pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, during which time he lived with his father in the Charterhouse. When his education was finished, he became the partner of Mr. Chawner, his former master, at Tutbury in Staffordshire, and succeeded him in his business there, when Mr. Chawner removed to Burton-upon-Trent. He continued at Tutbury in considerable practice for four or five years, much respected and beloved by all ranks of people. He afterwards settled for a short time as a surgeon at Oxford, upon the supposition that Sir Charles Nourse was about to retire from business. In this idea he was mistaken, and he soon left Oxford with the view of settling in London. While he was at Tutbury he became ac-

quainted with Dr. Joseph Denman, a physician of considerable eminence at Buxton, who was pleased with his manners, with his active mind, and his honourable principles; and he gave him a letter of introduction to his brother, Dr. Denman, of London. Before that time Mr. Croft had no acquaintance with Dr. Denman†; but this introduction naturally led to occasional visiting at his house, and in a few months afterwards to Mr. Croft's marriage with the eldest of his twin daughters, which had the entire approbation of her parents. In this place it may not be improper to correct some misrepresentations which have lately been published respecting Dr. Denman's situation in London. Dr. Denman never was an apothecary; but, after having served nine years as a surgeon in the Navy, he settled in London as an accoucheur. He never kept a boarding-house; but had occasionally one or two pupils resident in his house, in the same manner as has been usual with surgeons even after they have arrived at eminence; and the number of his house pupils, throughout the whole of his life, amounted only to six: three of these gentlemen have risen to distinction in their profession. Dr. Denman never went abroad with the Duchess of Newcastle; and it is believed that he never even had any acquaintance with her Grace.

Mr. Croft, soon after his marriage with Miss Denman, was sent to Paris, to attend the late Duchess of Devonshire, when she was brought to bed of the present Duke. In this affair a most foul calumny has been oftener than once circulated against the memory of the Duchess and of Mr. Croft. In that report the Duchess is stated to have been brought to bed of a girl, and to have changed it for a boy with a noble female friend, who was brought to bed at the same time. No story was ever more untrue, or more absurd. There are still alive several persons of most respectable character, who were present when the Duchess was delivered of a boy; and the other lady was at that time not with child.

Mr. Croft's successful attendance upon the Duchess of Devonshire naturally led to a great increase of his business when he returned to London; and Dr. Denman very naturally promoted Mr. Croft's interest as much as he could, but never officiously nor improperly. This interest, however, when Dr. Denman had for some years in a great measure retired, must have been very much diminished, or, in-

* Croft Castle was in possession of the family before the Norman Conquest; and many of them have been knighted for their faithful services to the Crown in the course of the English History.

† It was about this period that Mr. Croft and Dr. Baillie first became acquainted: they were previously known to each other only by sight, as fellow students in Medicine.

deed, have ceased entirely; yet Mr. Croft's business continued gradually increasing, till it had become quite equal to that of any former accoucheur. This clearly proves, not only that he was quite competent, but that he was very well skilled in that department of the profession which he had chosen; and that he was equally successful in practice with his brethren. At length, when the late much-lamented Princess Charlotte was pregnant, he was chosen by her Royal Highness to attend her. This he did with the most unwearied zeal; and, although the issue has been most unfortunate, with the greatest skill. It has been sometimes said that Dr. Sims should have seen the Princess when he first came to Claremont. This was proposed by Sir Richard Croft; but Dr. Baillie and Dr. Sims were both of opinion, that, as the labour was going on naturally, though the progress was slow, it was better that this introduction should be avoided, lest the alarm it might occasion should be injurious. During the whole of this severe trial Sir Richard conducted himself with the utmost fortitude and self-possession; but after its fatal and most afflicting termination he exhibited an agonizing despair, which was succeeded by great depression of spirits. This state of mind appeared to be sometimes soothed by the kind and considerate attention of the Royal Family, by the attachment and sympathy strongly shewn for him upon this occasion by many of the most respectable part of his own profession, and by his patients in general, who appeared anxious to convince him, by their conduct, that their confidence in his skill was undiminished. His friends were sometimes flattered with the hope that his spirits were gradually recovering; but his grief continued to return occasionally with great violence; and about three months after his attendance upon the Princess, his former agonizing feelings being renewed by another case of lingering labour, and an opportunity accidentally offering itself, he, in a moment of distraction, unhappily put an end to his own life. But, although this act was performed during a momentary derangement of mind, he had never in his former life shewn any symptoms of insanity; nor can that disease be traced in any of his family.

Thus died, universally beloved and esteemed, a man of the most honourable principles, of great humanity, and of sound practical knowledge in his profession. He unfortunately possessed too much sensibility of character, ill suited to bear the untoward circumstances and the misrepresentations to which every professional man, more especially if he has attained any degree of eminence, is more or less exposed; and to this sensibi-

lity he sacrificed his life. He succeeded to the title of Baronet, on the demise of his brother, the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, in 1816. His wife, three sons, and a daughter, survive him; and he has left them a moderate provision from the profits of his industry.

Mr. GEORGE CUIT.

George Cuit was born at Moulton, not far from Richmond, Yorkshire, in the year 1743; and died Feb. 3, 1818, in the 75th year of his age.

At an early period he showed a strong inclination for drawing, and indulged it in different subjects, but in portraits particularly. These attracted much notice in Richmond; and Sir Lawrence Dundas, of Aske, in the neighbourhood, from the talent which several portraits in crayons displayed, was induced to employ his pencil in taking the likeness of some of his own children. On this occasion young Cuit's performance proved so satisfactory to Sir Lawrence, that he determined to give to the self-taught artist the very best means of professional instruction.

Under the patronage of Sir Lawrence Dundas, he was accordingly sent out to Italy in the year 1769; on his arrival at Rome, he pursued the great object of his improvement with zeal and perseverance, as well at the academy, as amidst the well-known collections of sculpture and painting open to all students in the peaceful reign of Pope Ganganelli. Amongst the artists then at Rome, were Gavin Hamilton, David Allen, J. Banks, Nathaniel Marchant, Jacob Moore, Deau, Parry, Wright of Derby, &c. &c. To many of those gentlemen he became personally known; and from his unassuming manners and close attention to his studies, he was always respected and beloved.

Mr. Cuit was particularly assisted in his pursuits by the friendly advice of Mr. Nollekens, the celebrated sculptor, who readily furnished him with such casts or drawings of figures as were at his command. The beautiful landscape scenery of Italy, however, for some time divided his attention, and finally engrossed the whole of it. This study indeed was much more congenial to his turn of mind: and he delighted to pass whole days sketching in the woods and environs of Tivoli.

In the latter part of the year 1775, which was the "Holy Year" at Rome, Mr. Cuit returned to England. And, first paying his respects to Sir Lawrence Dundas, who was highly gratified with his improved talents and taste, he visited his native village in the North; but was ere long invited to Moor-park, then the property and residence of his Patron. At that place he was employed to restore a painted ceiling of an historical subject; and

and a liberal reward testified the satisfaction of his employer. To try his abilities in landscape, Sir Lawrence commissioned him to paint a view of Moorpark, of the same size with three pictures which Wilson had just finished of that spot and the country around it. In this landscape also, Mr. Cuit was equally fortunate to please Sir Lawrence, who paid him 100 guineas for the picture, the same price which Wilson had received for each of his.

It was his intention after this to follow his profession in London, and he took apartments accordingly. But being compelled by a low fever, which had been for some time hanging on him, to try the benefit of his native air, he re-visited the North; and finding his health restored, he finally settled at Richmond. There he quietly lived, painting with the greatest truth and faithfulness of character "the mouldering ruin, the moss-grown rugged cliff, and the roaring torrent." Nor was he less successful in delineating the polished features of park scenery: and scarcely a Nobleman's or Gentleman's house of any note in that district, but has been carefully transcribed upon canvas by the fidelity of his pencil.

Having for a great number of years secluded himself from the world of Art, he contracted a style peculiarly his own, working his pictures, as near as he could, to approach the effect which a camera obscura throws upon paper. It is the every-day effect of Nature, without any poetic licence of composition in form, or forced violence of contrast in colouring. Five of his best pictures are in the possession of S. Crompton, esq. of Wood End, near Thirske: and four of the subjects having been left entirely to his own judgment, he now chose to exercise his talent in composition, and has produced four landscapes, which, for design and colouring, will reflect great credit on the painter, as long as they remain in existence.

To show how the publick estimated the productions of his pencil, it may not be irrelevant to add, that, although indefatigable in his professional labours for more than forty years, yet in the course of that period he had not painted as many pictures for sale. The whole of his time having been occupied in executing commissions, his study at the time of his death did not contain one finished painting but what had been previously ordered.

Mr. Cuit, during his long residence at Richmond, was respected by the most respectable. With Archdeacon Blackburne he was a great favourite: and he uniformly experienced kindness and hospitality from the late John Yorke, esq. of the Green. The late Dr. Disney, of the Hyde,

in Essex, employed him professionally on a visit there in the year 1806: and in his *Memoirs of Thomas Brand Hollis*, p. vi. fixed upon him while living, the well-merited appellation of "An ingenious artist and very worthy man."

P. S. It ought not to be forgotten, that he was employed by the late Lord Mulgrave to paint a set of views of all the Ports on the Yorkshire Coast, at which Captain Cook had personally been; and views also of the town of Stokesley, and of the ruins of the cottage in which that great Circumnavigator was born. These paintings, with several others of Mulgrave Castle, and the grounds about it, were executed in quazzo. C. & R.

JOHN GIFFORD, Esq.

March 6. Died, at Bromley, in Kent, aged 60, John Gifford, esq. a literary character of considerable eminence and great attainments. At a time when the kingdom was so seriously divided with anarchy, republicanism, and treason, he most zealously aided those whose opinions and principles were truly loyal and constitutional, as well as congenial with his own, displaying his talents in developing and counteracting the plans and machinations of traitors and levelers against the Government of his native Isle, which has so long been the envy of the world. He also very ably seconded and approved the views of the Ministry in opposing the principles of the French Revolution, and shewed the necessity of the late protracted war, which was ultimately the downfall of the Tyrant of Europe. — He was the only child of John Green, esq. Barrister at Law, who died soon after the birth of this son, which took place in 1758, his name being John Richards Green. — He was then taken under the care of his grandfather and grandmother, John Green of the General Post office, and Tash-street, par. St. Andrew, Holborn, and Susanna (Corbett) his wife, daughter of Peter Corbett, of Bromley in Worfield, co. Salop, by Elizabeth (Richards) his wife. — From his grandmother's ancestors, the Richards's of this Bromley, he inherited a valuable family estate there, which is copyhold, and had been enjoyed by them from about the period of the Restoration. His grandfather dying in 1772, when he himself was only 14 years of age, appointed his relations, Richard Corbett, of Shiffnall, co. Salop, and Joseph Wilkes, of Over Seile, co. Leicester, gent. and another friend in London, guardians during his minority. Mr. Richards Green (by which name he was yet known) having received a classical education, and become master of several living languages, was destined for the bar, and had chambers in Lincoln's-inn, where he was resident in 1781. His juvenile

juvenile years must plead his taste for expence, and the extravagance and pleasures of high life, which so soon took deep root in his mind, that he was obliged during his minority to obtain large sums of money from the Jews. He resided occasionally in town and country, at an amazing expenditure, which at length brought his creditors upon him; the whole of his landed possessions were disposed of, particularly his estate at Bromley, in Shropshire, in August 1781; and the ready money of his long minority being also squandered away, he went over to France, not being able to satisfy the whole of the demands of his creditors. There he obtained an introduction to the British Ambassador's retinue, where he remained several years, to the delight and admiration of all who had the felicity of his acquaintance, till the violence of that Revolution obliged him to return to England, from which period he assumed the surname of Gifford. At that time, and during the administration of the late Mr. Pitt, he obtained the situation of a police-magistrate of the office in Worship-street, and lately of that in Marlborough-street, with an income which furnished him with the necessary comforts of life. Mr. Gifford's great erudition has elevated him to the first rank of modern authors, and several of the productions of his pen are standard works, and very justly considered of sterling worth, being published on a great variety of political subjects. He set out with the History of France from the earliest times to the death of Lewis XVI. selected from the French of Villaret, Garnier, Mezeray, Daniel, and other eminent historians, with notes critical and explanatory, 5 vols. 4to. 1791 and 1794. This work was executed with great labour and care, and is written in a good style, and deserving of much commendation. The principles of the French Revolution having found their way into this country, he published A Plain Address to the common sense of the people of England, containing an abstract of Paine's life and writings, 8vo, 1792. Next appeared his Narrative of the transactions relating to Lewis XVI. from June 21, 1791, to his death, on 21st January, 1793, 4to, 1793. To this, in the following year, he added the reign of that unfortunate Monarch, and complete History of the French Revolution, 4to. He published his Letter to the Earl of Lauderdale, containing strictures on his Lordship's Letters to the Peers of Scotland, 8vo, 1795, of which he gave a new edition, with additions, in 1800. Soon after appeared his description of a residence in France, during the years 1792 and 1795, described in a series of letters from a Lady, 2 vols. 8vo, 1796. In the following year he published the Banditti

unmasked, or Historical Memoirs of the present times, from the French of General Danican, 8vo. About this time there appeared a considerable division of opinion as to the propriety of the war. The Hon. Thomas Erskine, afterwards Lord Chancellor, having in a letter expressed his sentiments in direct opposition to the views of the then Ministry, on the causes and consequences of the war, was answered by Mr. Gifford's strictures in a letter addressed to that Hon. Gentleman, 8vo. 1797. In the same year followed his Defence of the French Emigrants, from the French of Lally Tollendal, 8vo; and immediately afterwards his Address to the Members of the Loyal Associations on the then state of public affairs, 8vo, with a fifth edition, 1798. In this last year appeared his Translation from the French of the Address of Camille Jourdan to his Constituents, 8vo. He next ushered into the world his History of the Political life of the Saviour of his Country, the immortal and Right Honourable William Pitt, 3 vols. royal 4to, and six volumes 8vo, 1809. He is said to have furnished a long and interesting Preface to the London edition of W. Cobbett's "Bone to gnaw for the Democrats;" and has been considered the editor of the Anti-Jacobin Review from its commencement in 1806.

It is a singular incident, that, in the early part of his life, having enjoyed an antient family estate in the romantic township of Bromley in Shropshire, and retired near the close of life to Bromley, a beautiful village in Kent—that he should have closed his life there, where his last tenant who occupied his estate at Bromley in Shropshire before had lived several years, and there died about eight years ago—a circumstance to which he was a stranger. He was twice married, and by his last lady had several children.

PERCIVAL NORTH, Esq.

Feb. 13, Died, at his house on Dulwich Common, Percival North, esq. in his 86th year—*plenus honoris et ætatis*. If to have attained a lengthened life beyond the span usually allotted to human beings with unswerving rectitude, deserves the tribute of veneration and respect, we may join in the holy hope that, at the last day, the solemn sentence, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord," will be pronounced over the rising spirit of our departed friend! Raised to opulence by unrelaxing industry, he became, though not blessed with children, the parent of many, over whose welfare he vigilantly watched with a father's care. Amongst his equals in station his friendship and urbanity were the sincere testimonies of a good and generous heart. To all his numerous dependents his liberality was

was never-failing; and to the afflicted and the poor, his sympathy and unaffected charity almost united him in the sorrow which he was ever prompt to relieve. In his domestic circle he was surrounded by affectionate relatives, over whom he extended the beams of parental love; and those who were favoured with his intimate friendship bear testimony to the lively interest which he took in their welfare. His character may be contemplated in every view without a shade; for in whichever way it presented itself, its claim to esteem and admiration was readily and universally accorded. His life, though protracted, was a life of gratitude and duty—as upright as it was active in his vigour—as resigned as it was gradual in his decline. Blessed with a fair prosperity, he used it as a trust rather than for indulgence. Conscious of the uncertain tenor of human life, his mind was in continual preparation for a higher and a better state; and he sunk unruffled to his silent rest, until the last trump shall awaken him to future bliss!

* * * Another Correspondent has favoured us with the following character.

“When valuable members of society are removed from this transitory state of existence, their surviving friends are naturally anxious to retain such imperfect memorials of them as memory can recall and description supply: It also becomes a duty to record merits which few can equal, and an example from which all may benefit. The late Mr. North, of Bridge-street, was so dear to his relatives, so beloved by his friends, and so respected by a most extensive acquaintance, that few will be so generally regretted; and none can deserve to be more so. A sound understanding, a manly character, a most affectionate, benevolent, and liberal heart, were in him adorned by the kindest, most frank, and most winning manners. His open, animated, and benignant countenance portrayed the heart that enlightened it, inspired confidence, and invited to friendship, which his solid worth always confirmed. He spent a long life in active, useful, and profitable industry; upright, honourable, and liberal, in all his dealings. He filled every situation to which he was called with distinguished ability, as well as great zeal and unsullied integrity. His manners were so courteous and engaging, that, whether in the common intercourse of life, the transaction of business, or in the hour of social intercourse, the young and old, the poor and rich, were attracted and delighted with him. In domestic life he was uniformly cheerful, affectionate, and indulgent, the inspirer of every kind feeling; in affairs that concerned the in-

terests of his friends or the public welfare, disinterested, zealous, active, and persevering: he was the promoter of every good work. His acts of benevolence and charity were not the result of occasional application and temporary feelings only, but constant, regular, and extensive; supporting the orphan, supplying the widow, sustaining the helpless, and protecting the distressed. His hospitable mansion was not only ever open to his friends for social enjoyment, but their refuge and abode in sickness or sorrow. He had early imbibed, and zealously cultivated and supported, the genuine principles of civil, religious, and constitutional freedom. Such was the excellence of his character, and so engaging were his manners, that, had he aspired to the highest honours and dignities which the City of London could bestow, there can be little doubt of his having obtained them. Condemning none who differed from him on religious opinions, he was, from early conviction, a firm believer in the unity of the Godhead, a regular attendant and supporter of the Unitarian doctrine, and a truly pious and religious man. After having spent a long life in the practice of every virtue, he resigned his mortal existence in his 86th year, in the full possession of his mental faculties, with perfect serenity and equanimity. He died in charity with all men, grateful to his Maker for the many blessings he had so long enjoyed, in the joyful hope of being again united with his beloved family and friends in a blissful immortality. S.

EARL OF UPPER OSSORY.

Feb. 1. Died at his seat, Amptill Park, co. Bedford, in his 73d year, the Right Hon. John Fitzpatrick, Earl of Upper Ossory, Baron Gowran in Ireland, Baron Upper Ossory of Amptill in the Peerage of Great Britain, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Bedford, Keeper of Waltham Forest, co. Lincoln, and of Rockingham Forest, co. Northampton, F. R. S. and F. S. A. The Earl was born May 7, 1745, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He succeeded to the family honours and estates on the death of his father in 1758; and was elected Knight of the Shire for Bedford in 1767, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire in 1770, created a Peer of England in 1794, by the title of Baron Upper Ossory of Amptill, co. Bedford; married March 26, 1769, the Hon. Anne Liddell, only child and heiress of Henry Lord Ravensworth, (whose former marriage with Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, was dissolved by Act of Parliament); and had issue by her, who died in Feb. 1804, Anne, born Feb. 24, 1770: and Gertrude. — The Earl was the

the Representative of a very antient and noble family in Ireland, originally styled Princes of Ossory, and elevated to the Peerage by Henry VIII. in 1541, by the title of Baron of Upper Ossory. Barnaby Fitzpatrick, the second Lord Upper Ossory, was the intimate friend and companion of King Edward VI.; as is fully evinced by the many letters still preserved which the young Monarch wrote to him in 1551, while he served as a volunteer in France under Henry II. against the Emperor. His descendant, Bryan, the seventh Baron, died in 1696, since which the antient Barony has not been allowed in consequence of an attainder. The ancestor of this branch was the Hon. John Fitzpatrick, of Castletown, second son of Florence, the third Baron Upper Ossory, living in the reign of James I.; he was great-grandfather of Richard Fitzpatrick, the first Baron Gowran, so created April 27, 1715. This Nobleman was nephew of James, the first Duke of Ormond, and was promoted to the Peerage of Gowran, soon after that title had become extinct by the decease of his first cousin, Lord John Butler, (younger son of the Duke) created Earl of Gowran in 1676. His son John, second Baron Gowran, was in 1751 created Earl of Upper Ossory; he was father of John, second Earl of Upper Ossory, third Baron Gowran, and first Baron Upper Ossory of Amptill in England, by whose death, without male issue, the honours became extinct. The Earldom of Upper Ossory is the eighteenth Peerage of Ireland that has failed since January 1801, for want of male heirs.—The late Earl was elder brother to the late General Fitzpatrick, M. P. who, had he survived, would have inherited the Peerages; and maternal uncle of the Marquis of Lansdowne and of Lord Holland, his two sisters having married the fathers of these two Noblemen respectively. His Lordship was uniformly and highly esteemed; and his loss will long be felt and lamented by a numerous tenantry, both in Great Britain and Ireland. His remains were interred in the family-vault in Bedfordshire, Feb. 12. The Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Holland, attended the funeral. His Lordship's valuable estates in Ireland are left to his two daughters.

EDWARD RUSHWORTH, Esq.

P. 563. b. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Edward Rushworth, esq. of Farringford-hill, and mayor of Yarmouth. He was seized with apoplexy while sitting on a bench, conversing with a friend, on the Quay at Yarmouth; a medical gentleman was on the spot, who bled him, and caused him to be carried to the George Inn, where he lingered from Monday till Wednesday, when he expired. The death

of this truly respectable gentleman excited a sensation of the deepest regret in all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Mr. Rushworth was many years representative in Parliament for the Boroughs of Yarmouth and Newport, and was much esteemed for the independence of his character and for his intellectual endowments. He was a gentleman of pure and virtuous principles, steadily and zealously attached to the Establishment in Church and State, and eminently distinguished for a sense of duty in every relation of life. He was an intelligent and useful Magistrate, a good father, an affectionate husband, a kind master, and a firm friend.—On the day of his funeral the shops and private houses in the town were closed (a circumstance sufficiently expressive to mark the estimation of his high character). In the immediate neighbourhood of his late residence, his death is an event which will be long and deeply lamented, and by it the community at large have lost the benefit of a valuable example. Mr. Rushworth married the Hon. Catherine Holmes, daughter of the late Lord Holmes, by whom he had a large family. His son and heir is married to a daughter of Sir Everard Home; one of his daughters married to Col. Murray, Deputy-adjutant-general in Ireland, and another to Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, bart.; and he was father of the late gallant Capt. Rushworth, of the Barbadoes frigate.

ISAAC SERRA, Esq.

An essential use of this Obituary is that it teaches our best readers, how many fellow Christians have lived with as unblemished a fame, and as sincere a piety, and how many have died with as resigned and fervent a hope of future mercy, as themselves: and we proceed to state the decease of a gentleman, who, although of a different persuasion from ourselves, well deserves "the due meed of fame" from one who, during 30 years past, well knew much of his character, and witnessed much of his liberality. Isaac Serra, esq. of King's-road, near Bedford-row, died Feb. 9, in his 79th year: he was the surviving son of Gomez Serra, esq. formerly well known in the mercantile world. He derived from his father, and from the extension of his commerce in the Portuguese trade, a handsome fortune, with which he retired some years since, and occupied his leisure in works of charity. In faith, he was a zealous Israelite of the Portuguese Synagogue, which he attended with great punctuality and devotion, until prevented by advancing age and infirmities. He passed through all the offices there usually filled by Laymen; his mind was continually engaged in the promotion of the Institutions there for the education of the children of the

the poor, and for the hospital at Mile End Old Town, established by the community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews. His liberality and candour allowed himself to grant both his pecuniary assistance and his time in the management and support of several other charities, and those peculiarly formed on the Christian principles of the Established Church of England; among these he was an active member of the Committees of the City of London Lying-in Hospital, and the Workhouse of his parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in Gray's Inn Lane; and of the Parish-school in Hatton Garden. In the Committee of the Small Pox Hospital at Pancras, he was for many years a very assiduous member, and was never wanting in his assistance to many other institutions of charity; the Indigent Blind in St. George's Fields, the Delivery of poor married Women at their own Habitations, and others, where his punctuality and correctness afforded the most important help towards their success. His remarks were always tempered with peculiar humility and respect to the Clergy whom he might chance to meet on these occasions; and where they differed from him, he was always more ready to conciliate than to exhibit the least tenacity; and no man knew better how to value or to accord acts of civility. These things are mentioned to shew the candour and liberality of his mind, and to prove that he was truly "an Israelite without guile," and which is further evinced by his having bequeathed legacies to several of them. In his temper he was placid and serene; in his manners conciliatory, cheerful, and hospitable; very susceptible of any attentions, but never to be swayed from what he deemed to be strictly just and correct; in his character respectable; and in his age venerable; as a Jew, conscientiously strict; and as a member of society, upright, benevolent, and honourable.

ROBERT SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq.

March 6. Died, at his seat at Gawthorpe-hall, near Padiham, co. Lancaster, in his 32d year, Robert Shuttleworth, esq. He was interred in Padiham Church on that day week, nigh to the mouldering ashes of his ancestors. Mr. S. (had it been the will of Divine Providence to spare him) appeared to be formed for a signal blessing to the neighbourhood of his residence, and the County in general. When a Barrister, he published a very excellent book upon the Justice-Law; and, as a Magistrate, the very great energies of his mind and body were most highly conducive to the peace, order, and happiness of the country. He was Chairman of the Bench at Preston Sessions, and should have been High Sheriff this year: but he begged leave to decline the office, on account of

defective health, occasioned by a rapid consumption, brought on, or at least much increased, by unwearied application and indefatigable industry, so as to defy the skill of the faculty both in town and country. He had only returned from London to Gawthorp on the Wednesday, the day but one preceding his death. In a word, it may be truly said, "that the energies of his mind were too great for his body." He will be long and sincerely lamented by his family, his friends, and connexions. His wife is a daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks, bart. M.P. by whom he had only one child, a daughter.

Gawthorp Hall was erected by the celebrated Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Attorney General to Queen Elizabeth, a Serjeant at Law, and Chief Justice of Chester; who married Miss Barton, a Maid of Honour to the Queen: whence Barton Lodge, near Preston, has attached to the family ever since; and the arms, the Boars' Heads, are to this day quartered with their own, the Shuttles. In the Oliverian times, when rank and property were compelled to sail with the current, Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, esq. and John Starkie, of Huntroyde, esq. were two eminent leading Magistrates for the Hundred of Blackburn; whose names, as Hymeneal Priests, according to the prevalent notions of those times, frequently occur in the Parish Registers of the neighbouring Churches. These two seats, about two miles distant from one another, the former a beautiful specimen of Gothic Architecture, and the latter a modern, extensive, and elegant Chateau, are delineated (by very different pencils, it must be confessed) in the very learned and pious Dr. Whitaker's "History of Whalley."

MR. WALDRON.

March Died, in his 75th year, Mr. Francis Godolphin Waldron, an old and respectable member of the Theatrical profession. He belonged to Drury Lane Theatre in the time of Garrick, by whom he was appointed to the charge of the Theatrical Fund. Mr. Waldron was for some time manager of the theatres at Windsor and Richmond, and other Provincial companies; and was also prompter at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket. Few men were so well acquainted with the Dramatic Literature of this Country, or possessed so many anecdotes respecting the theatrical history of his own times. He possessed also poetical talents, which, if he had not been occupied in the necessary duties of life, might have enabled him to rise into distinction. He had taste and judgment, which he displayed in several original compositions, as well as in judicious alterations of some old Plays. He

He had prepared for the Stage an alteration of Massinger's *Fatal Dowry*, which had received the approbation of the learned Editor of that Author, Mr. Gifford, and which was to have been brought forward. — Rowe took his *Fair Penitent* from this Play; but it is much below the original. In private life, Mr. Waldron was one of the kindest men that ever existed. Nothing could gratify him more than an opportunity to render services of any description, but particularly of a literary nature, and he was indefatigable in his researches for that purpose. In the humble range of characters assigned to him on the Stage, he always manifested a full knowledge of his author, and sustained the part with judgment, truth, and nature; and, on the whole, was a very worthy and intelligent man. Mr. Waldron carried on the business of a bookseller with reputation for some years in London. He obtained the materials which Mr. Whalley had collected for an edition of Ben Jonson's Works; and communicated an interesting memoir of Thomas Davies, the bookseller and actor, to Mr. Nichols, who inserted it in his "Literary Anecdotes," and who added "his feeble testimony to the modest unassuming worth of his intelligent friend."

Mr. Waldron published the following works: "The Maid of Kent, Com." 1778, 8vo. — "The Sad Shepherd of Ben Jonson completed," 1783, 8vo. — "The King in the Country, a Drama," 1784, 8vo. — "Literary Museum or Antient and Modern Repository," 1792, 8vo. — "The Biographical Mirror, published by Harding," 1793, 4to. — "Heigho for a Husband, com." 1794, 8vo. — "The Prodigal, a dramatic piece," 1794, 8vo. — "Free Reflections on the supposed Manuscripts of Shakespeare in the possession of Samuel Ireland," 1796, 8vo. — "The Loves of Troilus and Cressida, written by Chaucer, with a commentary by Sir Francis Kynaston, never before published," 1796, 8vo. — "The Virgin Queen, a drama," 1797, 8vo. — "Shaksperian Miscellany," 1802, 4to. He was also author of the following Dramatic pieces which have not been printed: — "The Contrast, a farce," 1776. — "The Richmond Heiress, a comedy altered from D'Urfey," 1777. — "Imitation, a comedy," 1783. — "Love and Madness, a dramatic piece," 1795. — "'Tis a Wise Child knows its own Father, a comedy," 1795. — "Man with Two Wives, dramatic farce," 1798. — "Miller's Maid, comic opera," 1804. His Library, we are informed, will be speedily sold by auction; and we know that it abounds in curious articles relative to the Drama and History of the Stage. The Works of our most eminent Dramatic Writers are enriched by him with ample MS notes and illustrations.

DEATHS.

1817. **A**T Salisbury-hall, in Shenley, Feb. 18. Herts, aged 37, Capt. Francis Jackson Snell, of the Royal Navy (1806) youngest son of the late William Snell, esq. of that place, who died 27th Dec. last, aged 86.

Feb. 24. In Chester-place, Vauxhall-road, Lambeth, aged 67, Mrs. Mary Holbrooke, relict of the late Bernard Holbrooke, esq. and only daughter of Thomas Jemmitt, esq. of Lambeth. Her remains were deposited in the family vault at Chelsea, co. Middlesex.

Feb. 24. Early in the morning, at the parsonage of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, Jane, wife of the Rev. Baily Wallis, D.D. rector of the said parish. She was the youngest of three daughters of the Rev. Venn Eyre, A.M. Lecturer of Lyon Regis, in Norfolk, Chancellor of St Asaph, Archdeacon of Carlisle, Rector of Stamborne and Great Stambidge in Essex, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county. His Excellency Sir Benjamin Keene, K.B. F.R.S. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid from his late Majesty, and the Right Rev. Edmund Keene, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Ely, were her maternal uncles. She was a lady of unaffected piety, of a most affable and sweet temper and disposition, and is unfeignedly lamented by all who knew her, especially her disconsolate husband, and her poor neighbours, to whom, without respect of persons, she was a constant and liberal benefactress.

Feb. 25. Died at his house in Castle-lane, Westminster, in the 88th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Hatchard, who had resided in and near the said house between sixty and seventy years, and was one of the oldest inhabitants of Westminster, by trade a builder, and several years steward to the late Edward Burnaby Greene, esq. and by his recommendation, superintendant and agent to several other estates. From his fidelity, he acquired (and that most deservedly) the character of a truly honest man. His situation exposed him to know the wants of many deserving poor, to whose welfare he was feelingly alive; and where he could not aid them himself, he was not backward in applications to benevolent persons that readily attended to his recommendations. He was a good husband, and an affectionate father to fourteen children, six of whom survive him, and to whom his example says, "Do thou likewise."

His remains were interred in St. Margaret's Church-yard on the 4th of March, and the funeral service was performed by one of his grandsons.

As a testimony to his character, Capt. P. B. Greene, R.N. son to the late Mr. Greene

Greene adverted to, states, in answer to a letter relative to his departure, dated Wickham, Hants:—

“My dear Sir,—With the infirmities of nature, under which your worthy father has existed for several years past—to lament his release, either on his own account, or that of his children, would be superfluous. Nevertheless I cannot help feeling for the death of one for whom I have always entertained a very considerable esteem and regard, and whose faithful services in my family will never be forgotten. Were I upon the spot, I should have a sincere satisfaction in paying the last tribute of friendship to his memory.”

Feb. 26. At Southampton, aged 70, Mrs. Deane, widow of the late John Deane, of Reading, esq. for many years an active magistrate for Berkshire. Mild, benevolent, devout, and charitable in her character and disposition, she is deeply regretted by her numerous friends. She has left four children to mourn her loss: John, now acting as Commissioner with Sir E. Colebrooke, to settle the affairs of the conquered and ceded provinces in Upper India—Anne, widow of the late Capt. Deane of the 24th dragoons, by whom she has two sons and one daughter—Jane, unmarried—and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Lempriere, of Exeter, by whom she has one daughter. Her second son, Robert, died at Totness, 1806, Captain in the Artillery, leaving one daughter.

Feb. 28. At Norwood, Mr. George Pearce. This gentleman in early life was a chorister of St. Paul's cathedral, and was among the number of pupils educated under Mr. Savage.

March 3. At Haslar, near Gosport, in his 22d year, Joseph Augustus Bell, second son of the late Rev. Robert Barker Bell, formerly Fellow of New College, and Louisa Mynshull Colston, his wife. This excellent young man had served his Majesty faithfully and zealously in the Edinburgh, Union, Iphigenia, and Melville ships of war, and bid fair to realize the fondest wishes of his family, and to prove an ornament to his profession and his country. He returned from the East Indies in January, and passed his examination on the 3d of February, on the evening of which day he was seized with a fever, which terminated fatally on the 3d of March.

Stat sua cuique dies, breve et irreparabile tempus

Omnibus est vitæ; sed famam extendere factis,

Hoc virtutis opus.

March 9. At Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire, of the scarlet fever, aged 11, deeply regretted by her relations and friends, Helen Jenkins Elsdale, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Elsdale, master of the free grammar school at Moulton, near Spalding, Lincolnshire. She was a child

of great promise, and of a most amiable disposition.

March 13. The excellent wife of Mr. George Thompson, of Well's-row, Islington.

Aged 40, Peter Mathias, surgeon and apothecary, Mableton-place, Burton Crescent. In the prime of life, in the highest reputation for professional skill, in the receipts of a business exceedingly productive, an attack of disease, as violent as it was sudden, in three days put an end to this man's most valuable life. About twelve years ago he settled himself in this neighbourhood as a practitioner, with little other introduction than his own address and ability. In this very short period of time he had established a connexion, which in extent, in profit, and in respectability, was not perhaps surpassed by any of the same nature, either in town or country. Had his life been spared, had it been protracted to the reasonable limits of human energy and existence; and had his exertions been undiminished, to what fame and fortune he might have attained, it is not easy to calculate. But, cut off as he is in the very start of business, his race of success not more than begun, he has even thus early in life been able to provide for a numerous family. Had he been less solicitous upon their account, had he been less anxious for the cure and well-being of his many patients, who were not only his patients, but his friends; had he been more careful of himself, and less regardful of others, his health would have suffered less perhaps from a constitution naturally susceptible of nervous irritation, and his days might have been prolonged. But had he lived everlastingly, he could not have lived more intensely beloved by all who knew him. In society he was an useful member; in every relation of life he was amiable and honourable; in his own domestic circle he was the pattern of conjugal affection and fidelity, of paternal love and solicitude. In society his place may and will be supplied by others as useful, as amiable, and as honourable, as himself. To his friends and his family his loss is both irreparable and inestimable. His remains were deposited, in the presence of many of his respectable neighbours, who from voluntary feelings of regard had repaired to the place to witness this last solemn act, in the Chancel of the Church of St. Mary Whitechapel, of which parish his brother is rector. One grave will one day, most probably, contain all that is mortal of the two brothers. As in their lives they were “pleasant” to each other, so “in their deaths” they wish to be no longer “divided” than the will of the Almighty shall think fit!

March 14. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Joseph Wells, D.D. F.A.S. of Cowley-place, near Exeter, and formerly of Halton-house, Bucks, for which county he

was

was in the commission of the peace. Dr. Wells was rector of Croughion, in Northamptonshire, and of Ellesborough, in Buckinghamshire: of the latter rectory he was the patron; and on the 22d inst. his remains were deposited there, among his ancestors, and near his first lady, who was daughter of Joseph Burnham, esq. many years Surrogate and Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham.

At Plymouth, aged 19, Mr. George Grover, son of H. Grover, esq. of Hemel Hempsted, one of the midshipmen of his majesty's ship *Impregnable*. He was much beloved and respected. His funeral was attended by all the officers of the ship; and Admiral Lord Exmouth, under whom he had served at Algiers, paid the same honour to his memory.

March 17. At Oxford, aged 84, after a lingering indisposition, Mr. Richard Rawlins, surgeon, accoucheur, and apothecary, who practised the various branches of his profession in that city and its neighbourhood to a great extent with uncommon ability, humanity, and success, through a period of nearly threescore years: his undeviating rectitude of conduct and friendly deportment gained him the friendship and affection of all ranks. In 1793 he published "A Dissertation on the structure of the Obstetric Forceps, pointing out its defects; and the good effects of several new forms of the Single Curved Blade; with plates." Handsome mention and extracts from this work, translated into Latin, were made by Dr. J. Mulder, of Leyden, in 1794, in his Treatise upon the various improvements made upon this Instrument since its first discovery.

March 21. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, aged 30, the Hon. Annabella Hawke, sister to the present Peer, and granddaughter of Sir Edward, afterwards Lord Hawke, to whose naval achievements this country is so greatly indebted.—It is impossible for those who knew this amiable lady to restrain their wishes from recording her character. If filial piety—if an adherence to integrity in every action of a life of anxiety—if resignation to the Divine Will during the protracted period of a fatal complaint—if a thorough conviction of the revealed truths of Christianity, and obedience to its precepts, are, as we firmly believe they are, qualifications for a heavenly reward, her loss is not to be deplored. It was her consolation to die in the arms of her affectionate friend, Miss Staepoole, her constant companion from their early youth.—Miss Hawke was author of the poem of "Babylon," and other works, published in 1811. Her talents, improved by an excellent education, and graced with a knowledge of the modern languages, were dedicated to the cause of Religion, as her life was devoted to its duties.

March 25. At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, much respected, aged 67, Mrs. Hall, who has been in her station a blessing to the world: her house was an asylum for the aged, and a nursery for children. A dutiful and affectionate daughter soothed her long and languishing bed of sickness with every attention of filial piety. "Circles are praised not that abound
In largeness, but th' exactly round;
Such praise they merit, who excel
Not in wide spheres, but acting well."

WALLER.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather March 1818.
<i>Feb.</i>	°	°	°		
27	40	50	40	29, 25	showery
28	40	47	43	, 51	cloudy
<i>M. 1</i>	40	52	44	, 52	showery
2	40	48	46	, 49	stormy
3	42	52	44	, 50	fair
4	36	51	46	, 20	cloudy: ev.
5	44	52	39	28, 92	[viol. storm]
6	40	51	38	29, 40	fair
7	44	49	39	28, 72	stormy
8	42	46	38	29, 00	showery
9	37	45	33	, 36	fair [sleet]
10	33	42	32	, 25	shower of
11	36	48	38	, 40	cloudy
12	34	47	37	29, 85	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather March 1818.
<i>Mar.</i>	°	°	°		
13	36	50	40	29, 49	fair
14	36	49	40	, 80	cloudy
15	37	51	44	, 35	cloudy
16	39	47	41	, 60	showery
17	47	52	44	, 82	cloudy
18	45	54	47	, 98	cloudy
19	47	53	47	, 88	cloudy
20	47	54	39	, 75	fair
21	40	50	41	, 85	showery
22	40	47	49	, 60	stormy
23	47	50	40	, 40	stormy
24	40	49	38	, 65	hail storm
25	42	50	40	, 51	stormy
26	40	43	36	, 15	rain

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 24, to March 24, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60		
Males -	845	Males -	867		177		156		
Females -	884	Females -	854		64		142		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		480			64		119		
					133		61		
					140		13		
					171		108	-	1

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 21.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	90	4	49	8	46	7	30	9	48	9
Surrey	86	4	42	0	42	4	30	2	48	6
Hertford	78	4	52	0	45	6	30	10	44	4
Bedford	83	7	52	0	42	6	28	10	50	8
Huntingdon	82	11	00	0	43	4	25	8	47	11
Northamp.	79	0	00	0	42	2	28	2	64	4
Rutland	80	0	00	0	42	0	28	0	49	6
Leicester	82	8	50	0	42	4	28	8	54	0
Nottingham	82	2	47	6	47	4	30	10	56	8
Derby	80	6	00	0	50	9	31	0	64	0
Stafford	88	0	00	0	52	6	30	5	64	8
Salop	88	2	52	8	57	9	37	6	81	9
Hereford	82	4	54	4	48	6	31	8	60	2
Worcester	84	4	00	0	48	6	31	4	50	11
Warwick	82	5	00	0	55	4	33	8	63	1
Wilts	81	0	00	0	43	8	32	2	71	4
Berks	87	10	00	0	41	9	30	0	54	8
Oxford	77	6	00	0	41	6	31	0	55	0
Bucks	81	4	00	0	38	6	29	6	50	10
Brecon	88	8	64	0	55	10	26	8	00	0
Montgom.	91	2	00	0	54	5	34	8	00	0
Radnor	86	3	00	0	48	5	29	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
84 8½ 50 5¼ 29 5¼ 5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.
68 4½ 54 2¼ 31 9½ 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	76	7	39	0	40	0	28	3	46	9
Kent	87	4	00	0	43	0	28	6	45	4
Sussex	87	1	00	0	40	9	27	0	50	0
Suffolk	86	3	47	11	45	6	28	10	43	7
Camb.	75	11	00	0	40	4	23	2	44	11
Norfolk	81	0	42	0	43	2	29	7	44	11
Lincoln	74	9	45	0	42	8	24	10	45	11
York	73	0	49	9	43	7	26	8	60	9
Durham	75	6	00	0	44	7	28	10	00	0
Northum.	67	5	51	7	41	1	32	3	56	0
Cumberl.	87	1	62	8	47	8	50	6	00	0
Westmor.	89	9	56	0	49	7	31	11	00	0
Lancaster	91	11	00	0	00	0	34	3	00	0
Chester	86	4	00	0	60	9	33	8	00	0
Flint	82	8	00	0	53	8	30	8	00	0
Denbigh	81	5	00	0	56	5	27	5	00	0
Anglesea	80	0	00	0	49	6	28	0	00	0
Carnarvon	90	4	00	0	48	2	29	2	00	0
Merioneth	95	0	00	0	58	3	34	6	00	0
Cardigan	104	0	00	0	50	0	22	10	00	0
Pembroke	102	2	00	0	50	10	24	8	00	0
Carmart.	96	2	00	0	59	6	26	10	00	0
Glamorgan	91	2	00	0	53	0	25	5	00	0
Gloucester	79	3	00	0	47	10	32	6	58	5
Somerset	91	7	00	0	49	0	00	0	57	8
Monm.	88	1	00	0	50	8	30	4	00	0
Devon	81	0	00	0	44	5	28	0	00	0
Cornwall	87	6	00	0	46	3	25	2	00	0
Dorset	84	11	00	0	46	4	28	6	52	0
Hants	83	10	00	0	42	4	28	5	54	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 16, 75s. to 80s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 21, 34s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 25, 52s. 3¼d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 16 :

Kent Bags	22l.	0s.	to	24l.	10s.	Sussex Pockets.....	23l.	0s.	to	25l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	21l.	0s.	to	24l.	0s.	Essex Ditto.....	24l.	0s.	to	26l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	23l.	10s.	to	26l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	24l.	0s.	to	30l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 16 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 2l. 15s. 6d. Clover 5l. 0s. 0d. -- Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 2s. 0d. Straw 2l. 17s. Clover 6l. 10s. -- Smithfield, Hay 5l. 5s. 0d. Straw 2l. 14s. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, March 16. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d.	to	5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d.	to	0s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 6d.	to	6s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market March 16 :			
Veal	5s. 0d.	to	6s. 8d.	Beasts	2,300.	Calves	150.
Pork	5s. 0d.	to	6s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	13,000.	Pigs	280.

COALS, March 16 : Newcastle 34s. 3d. to 44s. 3d. Sunderland 33s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 8d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 6½d.

SOAP, Yellow, 100s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 12s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in March 1818 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1530*l.* Div. 65*l.* *per annum.*—Coventry Canal, 950*l.* Div. 44*l.* *per annum.*—Stafford and Worcester Canal, 620*l.* ex Half Year Div. 18*l.*—Oxford, 615*l.* Div. and Bonus 31*l.* *per annum.*—Monmouthshire, 127*l.*—Grand Junction, 225*l.* 230*l.*—Lancaster, 21*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 24*l.*—Thames and Medway, 29*l.* 8*s.* to 31*l.* 10*s.*—Commercial Dock, 79*l.*—West India Dock, 203*l.* Div. 10*l.* *per annum.*—London Dock, 83*l.* Div. 3*l.*—Sun Fire Assurance, 206*l.* Div. 8*l.* 10*s.*—Globe, 150*l.*—Rock, 4*l.* 14*s.*—East London Water Works, 101*l.* Div. 3*l.* *per annum.*—West Middlesex, 47*l.*—Grand Junction Ditto, 54*l.*—Drury-Lane Renters' Shares, 165*l.*—Original Gas Light 69*l.* 65*l.*—London Flour Company, 1*l.* 18*s.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1818.													
Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy	Long Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea 3 per Ct.	India Bonds.	E. Bil 2d.
1	Sunday 287½	79½	78½	99¼	106½	20½	106½	77½	238	—	—	97 pr.	17 pr.
2	286½	79½	78½	99	105½	shut	—	77½	—	—	—	97 pr.	20 pr.
3	285	79	77½	98½	105½	shut	—	77	—	—	—	97 pr.	21 pr.
4	shut	78½	77½	98¼	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	97 pr.	15 pr.
5	shut	shut	78	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	96 pr.	14 pr.
6	shut	shut	77½	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	96 pr.	13 pr.
7	shut	shut	77½	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	96 pr.	16 pr.
8	Sunday	shut	77½	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	95 pr.	15 pr.
9	shut	shut	77½	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	95 pr.	18 pr.
10	shut	shut	77½	shut	105½	shut	106½	77½	—	—	—	94 pr.	15 pr.
11	shut	shut	78	shut	105½	shut	—	77½	—	—	—	94 pr.	13 pr.
12	shut	shut	78	shut	105½	shut	—	77½	—	—	—	94 pr.	15 pr.
13	shut	shut	78½	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	94 pr.	15 pr.
14	shut	shut	77½	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	93 pr.	15 pr.
15	Sunday	shut	77½	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	94 pr.	15 pr.
16	shut	shut	77½	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	94 pr.	18 pr.
17	shut	shut	77½	shut	105½	shut	—	77½	—	—	—	94 pr.	18 pr.
18	shut	shut	78½	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	93 pr.	18 pr.
19	shut	shut	77½	shut	105½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	90 pr.	17 pr.
20	Holiday	shut	77½	shut	106	shut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	shut	shut	78	shut	106½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	85 pr.	16 pr.
22	Sunday	shut	78	shut	106½	shut	—	—	—	—	—	83 pr.	17 pr.
23	Holiday	shut	77½	shut	106	shut	—	77½	—	—	—	83 pr.	16 pr.
24	Holiday	shut	78	shut	106	shut	—	—	—	—	—	83 pr.	16 pr.
25	Holiday	shut	78	shut	106	shut	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	16 pr.
26	shut	shut	78½	shut	106	shut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	shut	shut	78½	shut	106	shut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	shut	shut	78½	shut	106	shut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	shut	shut	78½	shut	106	shut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Sunday	shut	78½	shut	106	shut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	shut	shut	78½	shut	106	shut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
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Derb.—Dorchester.
Durham — Essex
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Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
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Norfolk, Norwich
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Preston.—Plym. 2
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With a View of HATFIELD in Hertfordshire, and of EARL'S SHILTON CHURCH,
in Leicestershire:

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at Cicerò's HEAD; Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London,
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

From VICINUS (see p. 200) we have been gratified by the following communication: "Though in transmitting to you the case of Thomas Redmile of Dyke, near Bourn, Lincolnshire, I had reason to expect some good might ensue; still, be assured, Sir, not an idea, no not the most distant, ever once glanced across my mind, of opening, by your means, a channel for such a rapid current of real benevolence—benevolence conferred in a way worthy of religion, satisfactory to individuals, and honourable to the nation.—On Friday last I received by an anonymous Correspondent, on his own account, 25*l.* with a letter, which exalts the favour and increases the obligation. On Saturday, through the same, 5*l.* for two gentlewomen; on Sunday, ditto, for Sir Thomas Hope, Duchess-street, Portman-square, 10*l.* expressing, at the same time, an earnest hope, that some respectable house in town, without delay, may be pointed out, to facilitate the intentions of the humane.—Will you, therefore, have the goodness to say Messrs. Hoare, Barnetts, Hoare, and Co. London; Eaton, Stamford; Thorpe, Bourn; H. Claypon, Boston; and Squire, Peterborough, have kindly consented to receive even the smallest donations for the relief of Redmile and his family, to be disposed of under the sanction of a respectable Committee of Bourn and the circumjacent neighbourhood.—I am, Sir, upon this occasion, both towards you, and to every one who may please to assist this poor, excellent, and unfortunate man, with due respect, VICINUS."—[Rev. S. Hopkinson, Vicar of Morton, near Bourn.]

H. S. N. having observed with painful sensations, the ludicrous and almost profane Epitaphs, sometimes engraven on our Tomb stones, transmits one from the Church-yard of St. Giles's, Cambridge, hoping, as that sacred edifice is now under repair, proper measures will be taken to obliterate such passages as may diminish the regard we ought to feel to the memory of a departed Christian:

"Here mould'ring lies within this bed of
dust [lust:
A Virgin pure, not stain'd with carnal
Such grace the King of kings bestow'd
upon her [Honour.
That now she lives with him a Maid of
Her life was short, her thread was quick-
ly spun, [was done:
Drawn out, cut off, got Heav'n, her work
This world to her was but a tragic play,
She came and look'd, dislik'd, and went
away."

EUGENIUS asks, Can any one of your numerous Readers point out a *second* instance in the United Kingdom of an individual and his wife, who have been married upwards of 56 years, have 12 children alive, the youngest of whom has attained the age of 40 years?—It is presumed no subject in his Majesty's dominions can be at a loss where to look for the *one* illustrious instance alluded to. Q. D. C.

CLERICUS states the following question: "In the event of the Rector or Vicar of a parish being non-resident, and the Parsonage house allotted to the Officiating Minister *rent-free*, upon whom does the *Landlord's Land Tax*, the *Income Tax*, if in existence, and the *Assessed Taxes*, devolve for payment?"

J. M. M. says, that on his return to town from Hoddesdon, Herts, April 11, at noon, he saw the first Swallow; it was in full plumage.

L. L. is informed that Dr. Turton has at press "A Conchological Dictionary of the British Islands," in which the different species are described at large from specimens in his own Cabinet and those of his friends; and that, to facilitate the study of this engaging department of Natural History, English names will be attached to every species.—It will also be accompanied with plates of every Genus or Family, and their subdivisions; together with an Explanation of all the scientific terms, and an Index for the pronunciation of scientific names.

We cannot use the Inscription sent by "E. M. Crooked Lane," without a sight of "the enameled head."

The view of the antient Cross at Salisbury shall appear very soon.

H. I.'s Miscellaneous Extracts, and A. B. in our next; when we also hope to fulfil our promise to Messrs. HAWKINS, WEEKES, T. and M. P.

"In the Supplement for 1817, p. 631, the Duchess de Castries was Eliza, second daughter of Jeremiah Coghlan, esq. of Ardo, co. Waterford, and sister of the Countess of Barrymore.

"In p. 14, your Correspondent Driffieldis mentions, that John or George Aungier, or Hanger, purchased the Driffield estate in 1651; perhaps he could inform me of the exact name of this purchaser, to whom he was married, and the name of his successor in the estate of Driffield.

"P. 81. For *Right Hon.* Lady Levinge, read *Hon.* Lady Leviuge. For Lady Trimblestown, read Lady Trimleston.

"BIOGRAPHICUS-CASSAN."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

IN the "Classical Journal," No. XXXII. December 1817, pp. 383-386, "Observations on a passage in Horace" are inserted, tending to prove, that in the latter part of his life at least, Horace had a house in Tibur, or a villa very near it.

The Writer of those *observations* unquestionably was set a thinking on the subject by the noble emendation of Nicholas Hardinge, esq. as recorded by Markland, 3 *Carm.* xxix. 5.

"Eripe te moræ,

Ut semper-udum Tibur, et Æsulæ

Declive contempleris arvom," &c.

But beyond the original hint itself, the Writer got no light from any other source, and did his best to render the position probable by passages from Horace bearing on that point.

It was not till the middle of last month that he had the opportunity to peruse the first volume of Mr. Nichols's "Illustrations of Literary History," &c. In that Work he read with surprize and delight the long and varied disquisition (pp. 720—736) on the Tivoline residence of Horace; and now begs leave to state the fact, that he may stand clear of all imputation of wearing a critical plume not fairly acquired.

Nor can this question appear trivial by any means to the admirers of that great Poet. The localities of Horace are very closely connected with his personal history, and with the proper understanding of several of his works. 3 *Carm.* iv. 21.

"Vester, Camœnæ, vester, in arduos
Tollor Sabinos; seu mihi frigidum

Præneste, seu Tibur supinum,
seu liquidæ placuere Baia."

Such were his four principal places, out of Rome, of favourite residence or delightful resort. The *first* was his Sabine Villa and estate in the Val-

ley of Licenza, so accurately described and verified by Mr. Bradstreet in his publication called "The Sabine Farm." The *second* spot refreshed him in the dog-days; and to the *fourth* he repaired for its mild climate in winter. The *third* scene, long and early admired, from being often occasionally visited, became at last his most usual, if not regular, abode.

The late Mr. Justice Hardinge, in the pages of the "Illustrations of Literary History," above referred to, has contributed a very handsome quota to this curious point of classical debate; and the Ode to *Septimius* (II. vi.) in particular he has illustrated very beautifully*. But he seems not to have known in what book of Markland's the noble hint of his Father was first given to the publick. He sighs for the "Epistola Critica" of Markland to Hare (p. 728); but why had he not preserved in his own hands the *Supplices Mulieres*, &c. *cum explicatione locorum aliquot*, &c. ed. 1763? for there the conjecture and the explication of it (p. 258) may be seen. That very book, in the copy which he ought to have kept, on some *skiffling* of his Arab's tent (Illustr. Lit. Hist. i. 487) changed owners; and, coming into the North of England, has visited the banks, in succession, of the Wear, the Tees, and the Swale.

With your good leave, Mr. Urban, the story which Mr. Hardinge has told of his Father's critique, and its reception by our great Aristarchus, shall be laid before the Readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, for the sake of some very necessary correction in the Greek epigram with which it concludes:

* On this subject see more particularly Mr. Nicholas Hardinge's Latin Poems, 1818, p. 222. EDIT.

"The scenery which the Poet here describes, as that which he exhorts *Mæcenas* to contemplate no more for a time, is the very scene for which he invites him to leave town, and visit him, who (it seems agreed) had a villa in *Tibur*, unless this Ode is to deprive him of it. How then would *Mæcenas* cease to contemplate the *udum Tibur*, &c. by coming to it?

"My Father proposed (and *Bentley* approved) instead of *ne*, to read *ut*; and then to compress the *semper-udum* into a single word, marking the perennial streams of the *Tiburine* scene.

"The manner of *Bentley's* approbation, was characteristic of his wit, his memory, and his familiar habits, which tempted him to put a modern thought into *Latin*, or *Greek*, centuries old.

"*Mr. Townshend*, the first *Viscount Sydney's* father, and *Mr. Hardinge's* intimate friend, stated the remark and the correction to *Dr. Bentley*.

"'Good,' said he, '*very* good!—and sound; but that *Hardinge* is a *King's-man*—is he not?—Those *King's-men* are bad fellows—not one, or another, but all of them—except *Hardinge*—and *Hardinge* is a *King's-man*!'

"He immediately recollected an epigram of *Phocylides*, which he repeated laughing all the while:

Ὡς ἐπεὶ Φωκυλίδης· Λύριοι κακοὶ· οὐκ ὁ
μὲν ὅς τε [Προκλῆς Λύριος.

Πάντες — πλὴν Προκλέους· — καὶ

"I have attempted the image in *English* rhyme:

"I hate those *Lyricks* — they are
trump'ry men—

It is not one, or two, or nine in ten,—
I hate them *all*, *Phocylides* exclaim'd,
Except that *Procles*, whom you just
have nam'd:

He's an exception to the worthless crew;
And yet, that *Procles* is a *Lyrick* too.'

— "G. H."

Καὶ τόδε Φωκυλίδει· Λύριοι κακοί, οὐχ
ὁ μὲν, ὅς δ' οὐ· [κλέης Λέριος.

Πάντες, πλὴν Προκλέους· καὶ Προ-

Such must have been the Epigram which *Dr. Bentley* quoted with a fling at the *King's-men* of that day; and such, exactly, from *Strabo*, was it communicated by a Correspondent of the *Museum Criticum* (vol. I. p. 331), in publishing *Porson's* famous *Letter to Dalzel*.

Qu. Is any thing more known of this Epigram in its intermediate history? or did it lie all the while in *King's College*, till, picked up by an *Etonian*, a friend of *Porson's*, it was flung, by the Professor's direction, at the head of *Hermannus*? I. T.

Mr. URBAN, M. Temple, April 2.

AS the new Edition of "The Life and Errors of John Dunton," accompanied as it is by his "Conversation in Ireland," and Selections from his other Writings, will doubtless have an extensive circulation among your numerous Readers; a few remarks on the amusing and desultory pages of that eccentric Bookseller may probably be acceptable. They are principally taken from memorandums communicated by a truly respectable Divine, now resident in Ireland.

"The principal parts of Dunton's Writings were intimately connected with the Literary History of England and Ireland, with which (particularly the former) no man in his day was in some respects more conversant, as will appear from the perusal of the volume now republished; for in it will be found some particulars of almost every man who had even the humblest share in letters, from the Author who wrote a book, to him who read it, printed it, licensed its publication, bound it, and adorned it with engravings. All this kind of information our Author, first as a Bookseller, and next as a Bookmaker, of long standing in London, had the best means and opportunities of acquiring. Amongst other particulars of his Life, Dunton gives an account of a Voyage he made to Boston in New England, wherein he pays particular attention to the state of Religion in the new Colony, and especially to the means then employed for converting the native Indians to the Christian Religion; a glorious undertaking, which, unfortunately for the cause of Christianity, was too soon laid aside. On his return from America, Dunton visited Holland, and some parts of Germany. Not long afterwards he visited Ireland, of which he gives a lively and entertaining account of such parts of the country as fell under his observation. This account was first printed in his 'Conversations in Ireland,' which is a sequel to 'The Dublin Scuffle.' He landed in April 1698 in Dublin; of which City, what is said is curious, as it serves to let us into the history of many of its inhabitants of that day; but, in truth, the whole account which he gives of Ireland, is so interesting of itself, as would have justified the Editor in republishing it as a separate work, at a time when Irish History is become (particularly since the Union) a subject of so much investigation and research. Besides, what our Author says of the College of Dublin may not be uninteresting both to Fellows and Scholars, not previously acquainted with it."

Mr.

Mr. Parkhurst, p. 39, was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1703, and was the most eminent Presbyterian Bookseller in the three Kingdoms.

Mrs. Barnardiston, p. 63, was the first wife to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, a Patriot both before and after the Restoration.

Mr Benjamin Marriot, "the great Eater," p. 90, was a Lawyer of Gray's Inn, who piqued himself on a voracious appetite. There is a portrait of him, carrying sheeps' heads and plucks, with two boys hooting after him.

"Here to your view 's presented the great Eater,

Marriot the Lawyer, Graves Innes Cor- Who for his Gutt is become an Escheator, Those who will feed him Counsell shall not want."

There is another Portrait of him, in 12mo, "At the Shambles."

Mr. Granger says, "The writings of Increase Mather, and his son Cotton, p. 94, relative to the New England Witches, made a great noise in the world; and are at this day matter of astonishment to those who read the history in detail, with the various attestations of the facts."

Natick, p. 115, is an antient township in Middlesex, Massachusetts, 18 miles South-west of Boston. Its name in the Indian language signifies *the place of hills*. The famous Mr. Elliot formed a religious society here, and in 1670 there were 50 Indian communicants. — At his motion, the general court granted the land in this town, containing about 6000 acres, to the Indians. Very few of their descendants, however, now remain.

Thomas Coryat, p. 124, travelled over a great part of Europe on foot, and distinguished himself by walking 900 miles with one pair of shoes, which, as he informs us, he got mended at Zurick.

At Wenham, p. 132, a township of Massachusetts, Essex county, between Ipswich and Beverley, 26 miles from Boston, is a large pond well stored with fish, from which, and its vicinity to Salem, it was with whimsical piety called *Enon* by the first settlers. Ipswich, p. 133, was heretofore a place of much more consequence than at present.

A Print of the Statue of Erasmus, p. 144, resembles the prints of him after his portraits by Holbein. — The walks in and about the Hague, are plantations of trees; and the face of the country, especially on the way to the house in the wood, are altogether superior to any thing in Holland.

At the house of Mr. Eudred, letter-founder, at Haerlem, Mr. Granger saw a specimen of the first book that was printed by Laurence Coster. See his "Notes of a Tour through Holland."

P. 148. Mr. Granger saw 15 couple married. The men and women were at first in separate apartments in the *Stadt-house*. We there saw the latter, whom the men, after a little time, came into the rooms to, and led into the large room where they were married, sitting, by a Counsellor at Law, to whom was joined an Assessor of the same profession; one of the Secretaries of State was also present, besides other persons who attended ex-officio. The persons who were married joined hands, and each couple was asked in a very few words the important question. After they had given their assent, which was noted in a book by the Counsellor who performed the office, the populace, of whom numbers attended at the doors, were admitted as witnesses, and the several couples went out hand in hand.

A family of the name of *Christmas*, p. 152, still exists in the county of Waterford, and are respectable.

Barlow, 170, was Bishop of Lincoln, and wrote the "Case of a Toleration in matters of Religion," addressed to Robert Boyle, esq.

If these remarks are accepted, you shall hear again from CARADOC.

*** We are much obliged to A FRIEND TO ACCURACY, and shall thank him for a sight of the Tract he mentions.

THE SCOTCH DISTILLERY.

THE difference of the Highland and the Lowland duty has always excited much consideration. It is alleged that the latter is too high in itself, and the difference in favour of the former is answered to such a degree as to secure to it a complete monopoly of the trade, at a trifling duty, operating as a bounty, to ruin the revenue and the distillery, and to counteract the intention of raising the price of spirits. Besides, the Lowland farmer must either export his barley to foreign markets, or carry it to distant corners of the Highlands to be distilled; for without the distilling there is not a market in that country for the barley which the farmer by his rotation of crops is obliged to raise; and during the prohibition of 1795 a very considerable quantity of barley actually lay on the hands of the merchant and farmer, which did not find a market among the distillers till Christmas 1796.

The Highland boundary comprehends many districts of country remarkable for producing the best grain

grain in the kingdom; and when their own district does not afford grain sufficient to the Highland districts, they are uniformly in the practice of drawing the necessary supplies from the Lowlands. During Mr. Pitt's administration the *Ferrinsto Pitfearan*, and some other exemptions, were bought up at an enormous amount; and the good effect of this measure to the revenue is well known; but the subsequent augmentation of the duty, and extension of a new exemption, may ultimately cost the Nation some millions to redeem.

It is obvious to every one who is acquainted with the spirit business, and with the situation of Scotland, that an annual duty on spirits manufactured and consumed there, if it amount to 7 or 800,000*l.* is greatly beyond their strength;—and, independently of the favour shewn to the Highlands, will operate the ruin of the trade: neither will the prevalence of drinking spirits be checked by it.

Those districts carry on their trade by an annual licence expiring on the 10th of October; their security is given by a bond to pay the duties according to the terms of this licence, and also to pay them every two months in advance. In December 1796, the augmentation and alteration of these duties was submitted to Parliament as a part of the Budget then opened and since passed into a law, although those licences had then nearly a year to run.

And the Lowland districts were so much alarmed from the immense number of applications made for Highland licences, that they authorised their agent to offer to the Duke of Athol, 10,000*l.* for the use of the stills applied for by his Grace, for the district of Dunkald only—(see the Resolutions of the Committee of Districts at Edinburgh of December 1796, where this interesting subject was fully considered.)

The Committee of the House of Commons for preventing illicit practices used in defrauding the Revenue, for the accommodation of trade, at the instance of the Commissioners of Customs of Scotland, resolved, That all high duty goods should be warehoused at importation, in warehouses to be provided to the satisfaction of the proper officers at the importer's expence, and under the joint locks of

the King and the proprietor; subject only to the payment of duties for the same when taken out of the warehouses for home consumption; and that if taken out for exportation, the same to be delivered free of all duties whatsoever. The extension or permission to be granted for three years.

That under the present system much distress frequently arises from the want of ready money to satisfy the duties at the time of importation, and various artifices are made use of to obtain drawbacks fraudulently, by which there can be no doubt that the Revenue suffers considerably; probably more than it gains by the sums retained at present for goods intended to be exported. (See Third Report to the House of Commons, 23 March 1794.)

This was the foundation of the subsequent Acts affecting tobacco, rum, coffee, &c. The design of the general bonding system was to render *London* the grand depot of merchandize, which might increase its commerce, as well as benefit the Revenue.

A merchant of great respectability and opulence offered his opinion that the best security against illicit trade, is a general reduction of duties on a bonding system, and to impose duties, instead of prohibitions on many articles of commerce now only imported for immediate exportation—and which are only thus exported to be smuggled back again without duty. It would secure and increase the Revenue, lessen the expences of guarding and watching it, and all that system of connivance, which is frequently too strong and alluring to be resisted in the officers whose duty it is to protect it and detect the offenders. In wars, the effects of free trade are strongly marked by the increase of a legalized trade in neutral bottoms, which become the great carriers in a regular line of commerce, with all the duties that are imposed upon it in time of peace, from the security of their navigation, and at a less expence. States are frequently obliged in war to relax in their systems, and to encourage or receive their stores, supplies, and commerce, in neutral bottoms. Holland, Ostend, and Ham-burgh, are also strong examples how far a free trade or a neutral port, in times of war, have and will encourage and protect commerce, and how much

much nations give to foreigners what might have been secured to themselves, by other systems. (See Letters on Commerce and London Docks, p. 12.)

All foreign commodities were originally brought into England by the Lombard or Hanseatic merchants, who formed the most powerful commercial confederacy known in history. The English ports were frequented by ships both from the North and South of Europe, and they tamely allowed foreigners to reap all the profits arising from the supply of their wants. The first Commercial Treaty of England on record, is that with Haquin King of Norway, A.D. 1217*. But the English did not venture to trade in their own ships to the Baltic until the beginning of the 14th century. It was after the middle of the 15th before they sent any ship into the Mediterranean. Nor was it long before this period that their vessels began to visit the ports of Spain or Portugal†. From these causes, and from the subsequent concourse of foreigners which resorted to this country, its communication with all the other nations of Europe rapidly increased; and hence arose its almost unbounded, at least unparalleled influence, wealth, and authority.

But I have exceeded the limits which you can afford to this subject, however important it be—sufficient has I hope been offered to secure attention, and to interest those of your numerous Readers whose better experience and influence may improve on the hints which I have presumed to suggest.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.

OBSERVING in p. 198, a communication from Sir R. C. Hoare, expressing a wish to learn any intelligence of the Hungerford family;—I am not enabled to give him much information on the subject, but I believe the last descendant of that family married a Mr. Walker, and after his death re-assumed her maiden name of Hungerford; she lived for some years at Colne, and her town residence was the corner of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square; her only *surviving child* (a daughter) is married to General

Crewe, son and heir-apparent to the present Lord Crewe, and who most probably has in her possession authentic documents as well as portraits of that distinguished family. Q. R.

* * To this another Friend adds, that the late John Peach Hungerford, esq. of Dingley in Northamptonshire (who wished to link himself to the antient stem) was at considerable expense in causing a History of the *Hungerfords* to be compiled; which not long before his death he had thoughts of printing; and which is probably in the hands of his adopted heir, son of the Rev. Mr. Holditch, Market Harborough. S. T.

†† M. W. R. S. R. is received.

Mr. URBAN, Bristol, March 31.

THE Letter in your last Supplement, p. 608, signed ECCLESIAE AMICUS, coincides with the opinion of many sincere friends to the Established Church among the *Laitie*, in all parts of the kingdom. Indeed it has long been a matter of astonishment, and, I may say, sincere regret, that a part of the Clerical dress so strictly enjoined by the 58th and 74th Canons of the United Church of England and Ireland should be so very shamefully neglected, even by some who, generally speaking, are far from being *indifferent* to the dignity of their sacred Order, or *careless* with regard to the forms of the Church. The wearing of the *hood* is as directly ordered as that of the *surplice*;—for the first of the abovementioned Canons, viz. the 58th, after prescribing the use of the *surplice* during the times of Divine Worship, adds the following words—“Furthermore, such ministers as are graduates shall wear upon their *surplices* at such times, *such hoods* as by the orders of the Universities are agreeable to their degrees, which no Minister shall wear, being *no graduate*, under *pain of suspension*.”

Thus, (as the learned Wheatley observes in his valuable Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer) “that these Academical Honours, which always entitle those they are conferred upon to the greater respect and esteem of the people, might be known abroad as well as in the Universities; the Church enjoins that every Minister who is a Graduate, shall wear his proper hood during the time of Divine Service.” But now, alas! many

* Anderson, Com. 108. 151. 177.

† Robertson's Charles V. vol. 1. p. 408.

of our Clergy may be seen (in open defiance of a Canon they have solemnly promised to obey) not only in the Desk, but even at the Holy Altar of their God,

“*With naked surplice, lacking hood and band.*”

Crabbe’s Borough Letter III. p. 35.

To guard, however, against so flagrant a breach of this Canon, *both the surplice and hood* are wisely ordered to be provided *at the expence of the Parish*; which is alluded to by the above interesting and lively writer, in the following line; wherein the old Sexton, talking of one of his former masters, says, that, when officiating in the solemn services of the Church he was seen,

“*Adorn’d with College gown and Parish hood.*”

Crabbe’s Parish Register, II. 5th Edit.

And, Mr. Urban, this is generally among the articles of Enquiry at Episcopal and Archidiaconal Visitations; it was, as I well remember, inserted among the printed Questions of the *present* learned Bishop of this City at his last Visitation. “Without doubt, (as your Correspondent ‘*Ecclesiæ Amicus*’ justly observes) the Clergy who *thus* appear, contribute their share,” in these levelling days, “to uphold, in this respect, the Sacerdotal Dignity. Disusing the insignia of University or Lambeth Honours, and affixing them at the same time to the name, is an inconsistency not easily to be accounted for. Those who have *no right* to the honourable distinctions above alluded to take as much of the Robes of our Church as they can *possibly* assume;” whilst to *some of the Clergy of the Established Church* may be applied (with a slight grammatical alteration) another line of the eminent Poet before quoted—for—

“*Careless*” are they “*of surplice, hood, and band.*”

Crabbe’s Parish Reg. II. p. 52. 5th Edit.

But here I am naturally led to notice a strange innovation, followed by some of the *elder* as well as of the younger members of the Sacred Order—*viz.* the violation of the above Canons; which it is their *bounden duty to obey*, and, instead of wearing their *proper hood*, assuming the use of the *scarf*; which, as a mark of honour, is appropriated solely to the use of chaplains to Noblemen, Bachelors in Di-

vinity, Doctors in Divinity, Doctors of the Canon Law when in Holy Orders, and the Dignitaries of our Church. This piece of vanity or affectation; however, has been so well exposed and commented on in No. 609, of the Spectator; that a reference to *that* need only be recommended to induce all truly respectable characters to drop the use of an ornamental part of the clerical dress; which, not belonging to them, must necessarily excite the contempt of all their auditors who happen to be aware of it. S. T. B.

Mr. URBAN,

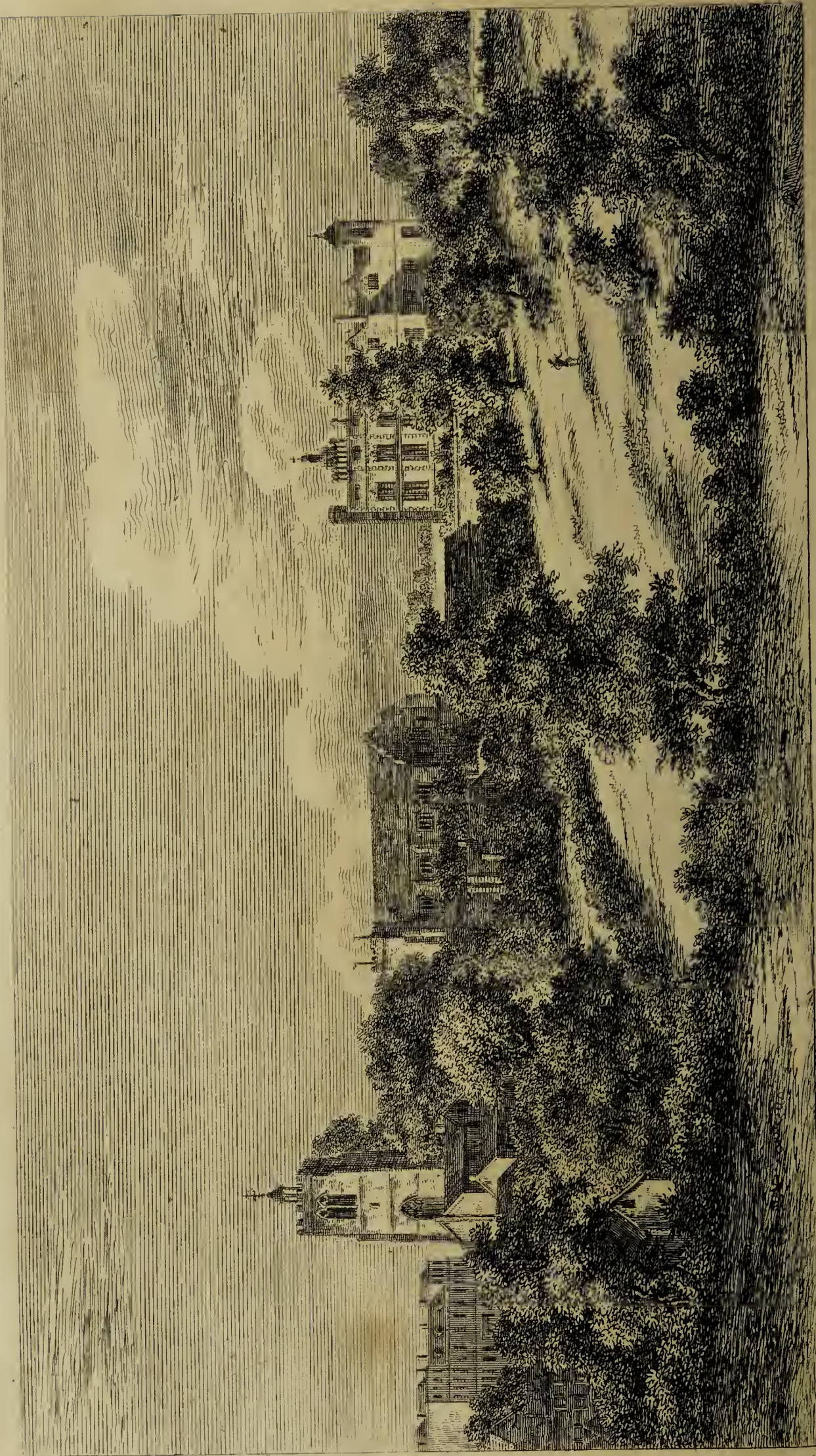
April 6.

IT is not without regret that I am tempted to start a doubt on the ingenious etymology of the *Bag o’ Nails*, given in your last Number, p. 228, by a Correspondent, from whose lucubrations I promise myself much amusement; but I remember a very few years ago a *Bag of Nails*, certainly not *Bacchanals*, the sign of an Ironmonger’s shop in Goswell-street. It is not uncommon for landlords or builders of inns and public-houses, to hang out as signs emblems of their former trades. Thus in a new street, built a few years ago by a blacksmith retired from business, with a public-house in it of course, the *Smith’s Arms* were displayed: and the Bricklayer’s Arms; Cooper’s Arms, Axe, Woolpack, Windmill, and various other well-known signs, were apparently derived from this source.

Still I do not think it very improbable, that the *Bag o’ Nails*, instead of being a corruption, was a figure of rhetoric; the bag of nails, originally represented on the sign, being intended by the erudite landlord to be read *Bacchanals*: though, as has been the case with more important hieroglyphics, the signification was doomed to perish, while the figure remained. “*Sic transit gloria pundi!*” The practice was certainly familiar in the reign of Elizabeth, whose head figured conspicuously in this way; and I hope I shall do no injury to the King’s Head, or other *head* taverns or inns, by observing, that they no doubt sprung from the classical *paronomasia*; though it may excite a horror for them in Mr. R. Trevelyan; and others, if any other such there be, who are troubled in a similar degree with the *Panniphobia*. S. N.

Mr.





Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

THE accompanying Drawing exhibits a general View of Hatfield in Hertfordshire, (*see Plate I.*) shewing on the right Hatfield House, the noble mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, built in the reign of James I. by Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury; in the centre, the stables, &c.; and on the left the Church of Hatfield, with the Salisbury Arms Inn.

“Hatfield*, called *Haethfeld* in the Saxon times, from its situation on a heath, was antient demesne of the Saxon Kings till it was granted by Edgar, in the tenth century, to the Abbey at Ely, in Cambridgeshire. On the conversion of that foundation into a Bishoprick, in the reign of Henry the First, it became attached to the new See; and the Manor-house becoming a *Palace* of the Bishops, the town was thenceforth distinguished by the appellation of Bishop’s Hatfield. Queen Elizabeth, who had resided in the Bishop’s Palace some years before she came to the Crown, greatly admired the situation; and by virtue of the statute which gave her the power of exchange, procured the alienation of this manor from the then Bishop of Ely, Richard Cox. James the First, in the third year of his reign, exchanged it for the house, manor, and park of Theobalds, with his Minister, Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; whose descendant, the Marquis of Salisbury, is the present owner.

“The *Church* is a handsome fabrick, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, and consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and embattled tower, with a Chapel, or Burial-place, of the Earls of Salisbury, on the North side of the chancel. This Chapel was erected by Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury of that surname, but contains neither monumental inscription, nor other memorial, for any of the family, except the founder. His monument is curious: it represents the Earl in his robes, lying on a slab of black marble, which is supported by figures, in white marble, of the Cardinal Virtues, kneeling, in virgin habits, and with their proper attributes. Beneath, on another slab of black marble, the Earl is represented as a skeleton, lying on a well-sculptured mat, in white marble. The Earl died at Marlborough, in May

1612, in his fiftieth year, and was buried at Hatfield, agreeably to the directions of his will.

“Hatfield House, the principal residence of James Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, and Viscount Cranbourn, occupies a beautiful situation in a finely diversified park, watered on the North side by the river Lea, and including an area of several miles in circumference. This mansion is of brick, and of vast extent: it was erected by Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, between the years 1605, when the manor came into his possession by exchange with King James, and 1611; the latter date appearing in front of a lofty tower, which rises near the centre of the building. Its form is that of an half H: many improvements have been made here of late years, particularly by the last Earl, who restored the antient magnificence of this venerable edifice, which had been suffered to fall into decay, and again rendered it an habitation worthy of the Cecils. Many of the apartments are very large; and most of them are decorated with pictures of considerable merit and curiosity*.”

Yours, &c.

M.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

AS you have in your late Volumes allowed many pages to the discussion of Architectural subjects; I presume that the admission of four short essays on Sculpture since the æra of Greek and Roman artists, may not be incompatible with your plan, or uninteresting to many of your Readers.

1. On Sculpture in England, from its first Introduction to the Close of the Fifteenth Century, as applied to Tombs.

2. The same subject continued to the present Time.

3. Of Italian Sculptors since the Revival of the Arts.

4. Of French Sculptors, to the present Time.

With your approbation, I propose that these should follow each other, at intervals best suited to your convenience.

On Sculpture in England, from its first Introduction, to the Close of the Fifteenth Century, as applied to Tombs.

The revival of the Art of Sculpture in Europe, after the universal pre-

† Beauties of England, vol. VII. pp. 276, 277.

valence

* “The town has frequently had the honour of being recorded as the place where a Synod was held in the year 680; and also as the birth-place of William de Hatfield, second son of Edward the Third: but the real scene of both those transactions was Hatfield in Yorkshire.”

valence of the Goths, originated in its connexion with Architecture. We have no remains of Saxon Sculpture in England excepting in bas-relief, of which there are many specimens upon fonts, upon the capitals of pillars, and over door-cases in Church-porches. When those superb temples were erected in France, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which have engrossed the admiration of succeeding ages, pedestals and canopies both for external and interior decoration were added to the infinite number of ornamental particles; by the combination of which, extreme richness was effected. To fill these niches with representations of the human form, required efforts, long dormant, of imitative art. The statuaries were necessarily inventors of their own mechanical process of sculpture; for all former rules of execution were lost in oblivion, and the art was once more in a state of infancy. Shrines were the first subjects of their ingenuity, and were ornamented with imaginary figures of the Madonna and Saints; and as the skill and number of these rude artists increased, they took their station in the grand fronts of Cathedral Churches. By the Abbot Sugerius, who built Notre Dame at Paris in the eleventh century, master-masons and carvers in stone were indiscriminately employed, and a consequent improvement made in the practice. The designs were certainly furnished by Ecclesiastics. Six statues, called "*La Galerie des Rois*," from Childebert to Philip Augustus, first appeared, as attached to the Western

front or façade of that Church*. The superiority of the French sculptors was apparent in the effigies of Dagobert, and the rich portals of the Cathedrals of St. Denis, half a century before carving, so applied, was known, in any degree, in this kingdom†. A general view of Sepulchral Sculpture in England may be communicated by an examination of the Royal tombs, upon which their effigies are placed‡. In their several reigns, monuments have been likewise erected to the great Nobility, similar in plan, and scarcely inferior in magnificence, to some of which occasional reference will be made. The effigies of Kings and Princes were more frequently of gilded copper, or latten, a mixture of brass and tin§; those of Nobles, of marble or alabaster; but of Ecclesiastics, never of the first mentioned material, for the outlines of portraits deeply engraven on brass are not the subjects of this disquisition. Every Cathedral retains the cumbent statues of its early Bishops, originally painted and gilt. Small variation occurs in the Royal costume; but the strictest imitation has been preserved in other representations of the human form, with respect to the armour, weapons, professional dress and habiliments, peculiar to the age in which the individual lived, or died. In the effigies of females particularly, scrupulous attention has been paid to the most minute article of dress, or change of fashion; and every perfect sepulchral monument of the middle centuries exhibits a fidelity of description, extremely gratifying to the in-

* Montfaucon, *Mon. de la Monarchie Franc.*; Millin, *Antiq. Nationales*.

† *Le Noir Musée des Mon. Franc.* t. i. p. 153.—The most perfect series of Statues in English Cathedrals, externally applied, and which have escaped the fury of Reformers and Puritans, are those at Wells and Lincoln. Carter, in his "*Antient English Sculpture*," has sometimes surprised us with single figures, in which the air of the heads and the free cast of the drapery are far beyond what is usually allowed to the capability of Gothic artists.

‡ Royal Tombs from 1216 to 1516. King John, alabaster, Worcester. Henry III. latten, or bronze, Westminster. Queen Eleanor, latten or bronze, Westminster. Edward II. alabaster, Gloucester. Edward III. bronze, gilt, Westminster. Edward, Prince of Wales, bronze, gilt, Canterbury. Richard II. bronze, gilt, Westminster. Henry IV. alabaster, gilt, Canterbury. Henry V. bronze, head of silver, Westminster. Henry VII. bronze, Westminster.

§ In Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. VII. p. 1795-7, is the contract for the tomb of Anne, Queen of Richard II. with Henry Yvele and Stephen Lite, "*citeins et Maçons de Londre*," for 400*l.* to be paid in two years from 1395, "*ouvert et fait selonc le manere et fourme d'un patren ent fait*"—and with Nich. Broker and Godfrey Prest, citeins et Copersmythes, "*l'ouvraige de coper et laton endorres*." And in the Will of Edward the Black Prince directing his tomb, "*d'ouvergne leve de Latoun surrorez*."

telligent Antiquary. In this attention to the drapery of Ecclesiastics, or the armour of military men, the real form is much neglected; yet the outline is generally more correct than the rudeness of the Gothic ages, with respect to classical art, might lead us to expect*. To elucidate a general view by particular instances of the progress of sculpture, as applied to sepulchral monuments, in England, the inquiry must commence with the 13th century, because the architectural statues, neither in point of number, authenticity, nor excellence, before that period, are deserving of particular notice. It is likewise certain, that their best artists were employed on the representations of the dead. No accuracy either of form or feature was required in the imaginary Saints with which their shrines were decorated; and they are therefore usually inferior to sepulchral figures, both as to design and finishing.—Carter has engraven several which will not be considered as unequal. The first, in chronological order, of the Royal effigies is that of King John, in the Cathedral of Worcester, though doubts are entertained of its having been finished soon after he died. It is (as others are, erected in this age) of

alabaster, and painted to resemble life, and the armour or habiliment then in use. Those of bronze or latten gilt† are in every respect superior as works of art, with the single exception of the recumbent statue of Edward II. on his tomb at Gloucester‡, which was erected by his illustrious son about the year 1334; the precise date of that of John of Eltham in Westminster Abbey, which is nearly similar in material and plan. Artists had been procured from Italy by Ware, Abbot of Westminster, in the reign of Edward I. to some of whom the two last mentioned may be fairly attributed. Pietro Cavallini was a painter, and it is improbable that he established a school of sculpture in England. The canopy, composed of a series of tabernacle work, rising to a pyramid, nearly resembles those of the monuments of the Scaligeri, Lords of Verona, now remaining in an open street of that city, of the same age, and which are ably delineated and described in the 13th volume of the *Archæologia*. By means of a mask of wax or plaster taken from the face immediately after death, the most accurate likeness of our Monarchs§ may be still seen on their tombs, several of which have been

* Philippa Duchess of York, 1431, at Westminster; Alice Duchess of Suffolk, at Ewelme, Oxfordshire; and Elin or Clifford Lady Percy at Beverley, in Yorkshire; are among the most beautiful in the fifteenth century. There is a peculiarity in the effigies of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset and his Lady, in Winborne Minster; and of Sir Robert Goushil, and the Duchess of Norfolk, at Hoveringham, co. Notts.; both of whom are represented as holding their wives by the right hand, and of the above-mentioned æra. The same attitude occurs in very splendid brass engraven figures of Thomas Lord Camois and his Lady, ulaid in a slab of marble, at Trotton, in Sussex. Such memorials cannot be with strict propriety enumerated as specimens of Sculpture (though Mr. Gough's authority in having introduced them among his specimens might sanction it); being composed by lines only *intagliated* upon plates of brass. They were invented in Flanders, and sent to England, chiefly from Ghent; and are found to abound principally in those Counties which supplied the Flemings with wool. See many engravings in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, and Lysons's *Magna Britannia*.

† Henry III. is said to have had a figure of Catherine his daughter, who died in 1257, cast in silver; and Leland (*Itin.* vol. VI. p. 98.) speaks of a statue, in silver, of Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, and the head of Henry V. on his monument at Westminster was of that metal, which circumstance occasioned its being stolen. Mr. Stothard, Junior, in his most valuable work (now in course of publication) has discovered, by a process of most laborious investigation, that many of the effigies carved in alabaster of the date of the thirteenth century were beautifully painted and ornamented with gilding particularly describing embroidery in Mosaic patterns as applied to belts and fringes, concealed under washes of lime.

‡ Upon this tomb, as a superstructure, is placed a rich canopy of tabernacle work, similar to that erected for Charles V. of France and Jane de Bourbon, in the Cathedral of St. Denis, about 1380. Le Noir designates this kind of ornament, by the word "*Couronnement*."

§ The mask taken from the face of Henry VII. after his death, by Torrigiano, is preserved among the curiosities at Strawberry-hill

engraven

engraven on a large scale in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, a work splendid and valuable in every point of view. It appears by contracts which have been preserved, that the table or architectural part was furnished by master-masons, and the figures by coppersmiths, and that the artist or modeller is very rarely named*. Two the most remarkable instances of such agreements are that made by K. Richard II. for the tomb now remaining in Westminster Abbey; and another by the executors of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, in his sepulchral chapel†. We have no documents to prove that many foreign sculptors were established in England; and it is more than probable, that at first the *bronze* figures were cast in France or Flanders. In 1439, Thomas Porchalion, a founder in brass, is mentioned, as having contracted to make the effigies of Isabella Countess of Warwick—"all nakyd with her hair cast backward."—There is scarcely a Cathedral in England, in which a figure of a man emaciated by extreme sickness, or taken immediately after death, does not occur, usually of ecclesiastics, and placed with another figure of the same prelate, as a contrast to his pride, in pontificals. The art of the sculptor is more apparent in the first mentioned, because much anatomical accuracy was required, and shown. One of the earliest which I recollect, of a warrior so contrasted, is that of John Earl of Arundel‡, slain in the French wars, under the Duke of Bedford. It remains in the sepulchral chapel of that noble family at Arundel, and is finely sculptured in white marble. The dead figure is,

indeed, a masterly performance, and has every appearance of having been originally modelled from nature §.

From the commencement of the 13th to the close of the 15th century, it will be evident, upon a comparison of the plates in Montfaucon and other French Antiquaries with those in Dart's Westminster, and Gough's more extended and excellent Work, that through every æra, a very scrupulous imitation of French design and costume prevailed in this country; and, before the Revolution, that France contained the prototype of every fine monument of the Gothic ages, which we now see in our own Cathedral Churches.

We can claim few native artists, who arrived at excellence, by name; and though, doubtless, many were initiated into the mechanical parts of sculpture, none are recorded as being either very eminent, or capable of original design; yet to the mechanical process they appear to have been as competent as great manual ingenuity could make them, without the aid of genius. Upon the revival of the Arts in Italy and France, and as our national intercourse, especially with the Papal See, increased during the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. a new style of sepulchral sculpture was introduced into England, for which none of the sculptors, already established were in any degree qualified. Florentine artists were engaged, and the sumptuous mausoleum in bronze erected by Henry VII. was entrusted to the skill and design of Pietro Torrigiano, who left England in 1519, after the completion of his work. Benedetto da Rovezzano

* About 1520, Thomas Duke of Norfolk directs by his Will 132*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for making a tomb before the high altar at Thetford, as devised by — Clerk, Master of the King's Works at Cambridge, and Wassall, free mason of Bury."

† Rymer Fœd. and Dugdale's Warwickshire.—Gough (Introd. to 2d vol. Sepulchral Monuments, p. cxv.) observes, that in the contract for the tomb of Richard II. "the marbler, founder, and coppersmith are all Englishmen;" and that "the Beauchamp Monument at Warwick was the sole work of our own countrymen." The last ecclesiastic figure I recollect, is of J. Bush, who had been Abbot, and afterwards Bishop of Bristol, and was placed in that Cathedral after the Reformation.

‡ Engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, and in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

§ One of the most modern of these emaciated figures is that of Sir Lionel Tanfield, in the Church at Burford, co. Oxon. It is of white marble, and exquisitely carved, in 1625. In the next century, the idea of personifying Death, by the figure of a skeleton in action, originated in France, and was introduced into England by Roubiliac.

either accompanied or followed him; but it is certain, that he remained in this country more than ten years after that period*. Notwithstanding, it appears from an authentic document, that a plan of a tomb for King Henry VII. with the effigies of himself and Queen, had been contracted for, to be executed entirely by native artists. The influence therefore of Cardinal Wolsey may account for the introduction of Italians, whose designs might supersede the antient Gothic style of sculpture. As the plan of the Sacellum, which now incloses the tomb, is purely architectural, it is probable that the effigies and table only were the work of Torrigiano, though included in the agreement, still extant, and dated in 1516. Upon the sides of the tomb, instead of quaterfoils, arms, and cognizances, are scriptural subjects, in relief, within wreaths, a mode of design then totally new in England†. Henry VIII. likewise, agreed with Torrigiano for a monument one-fourth larger than that already made, "for 1500*l*." which was never completed by him, but the design probably transferred to Benedetto da Rovezzano. A total departure from the Gothic taste was effected by these artists, which they superseded by their own.

This slight historical sketch may, with Mr. Urban's approbation, be continued to the present æra, confining the application of Sculpture entirely to Sepulchral subjects. We have, I think, no evidence that, in the centuries antecedent to the Reformation, we can boast of any native sculptor, or any Englishman, who could design or complete more than the mechanical process of the art, either in the foundery or with the

chissel. Foreigners were employed by the master-masons in England for the fabrication of tombs in earlier times, and the solitary name only of an English sculptor (Epiphanius Eve-sham) who lived in the reign of James I. has been rescued from oblivion.

Yours, &c.

E. M. S.

EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

WHATEVER may be the result of the Maritime expeditions now entered upon to the North, they will all ultimately, it is hoped, be favourable to some important discoveries: and where the object of the Navigators is scientific, they must have gone out with the universal good wishes of their countrymen. It is, however, worthy of observation, that Capt. James Burney, who accompanied Captain Cook on his two last voyages round the world, has given his opinion several years ago, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that the most North-easterly point of Asia known, and the most North-westerly of America, were joined: the presumption therefore is, that the navigation must fall several degrees short of the Pole.

We propose presenting to our Readers the observations of the intelligent Captain on this curious subject; delivered, as it will be seen, long before these maritime expeditions were in contemplation.

Memoir on the Geography of the North-Eastern Part of Asia, and on the Question whether Asia and America are contiguous, or are separated by the Sea. By Capt. James Burney, F.R.S.

Read before the Royal Society,

Dec. 11, 1817.

"A belief has prevailed for nearly a century, that the separation of America and Asia has been demonstrated by an actual navigation performed; and it is

* In 1524, Cardinal Wolsey began a monument for himself at Windsor, upon a plan no less sumptuous than that of Henry VII. Benedetto da Rovezzano, a statuary of Florence, continued to work on it till 1529, and had then received 4250 ducats. Antonio Cavellari is mentioned as guilder in the same instrument. The effigies of the Cardinal was finished, but the other parts were intended to be applied by Henry VIII. as a monument for himself. During the Civil War, the bronze was broken in pieces, and sold by order of Parliament for 600*l*. Walpole attributes the bronze figure of Henry VIII. at Gorhambury to this artist.

† "Indenture for an intended tomb for King Henry VII. with Lawrence Ymber, Carver; Humphry Walker, Founder; and Nicholas Ewen, Coppersmith and Gilder." Harleian MSS. The whole was to cost 1257*l*. Torrigiano, or Torrisany, as he is called, contracted for 1000*l*. but it is supposed, that the screen was not included. The monument of Margaret Countess of Richmond is likewise attributed to him.

distinctly

distinctly so admitted in the charts. It is proposed to shew in this memoir, in the first place, that there does not exist satisfactory proof of such a separation; and secondly, that, from peculiarities which have been observed, there is cause to suppose the fact to be otherwise; that is to say, that Asia and America are contiguous, and parts of one and the same continent. This is not an opinion newly formed, but one which many years ago was impressed on other persons as well as on myself, by circumstances witnessed when in the sea to the North of Bering's Strait with Captain Cook, in his last voyage.

"America, from its first discovery by the people of Europe, was regarded by them as a land wholly distinct from their own native continent, till the failure of many attempts to discover a Northern passage to India at length suggested the possibility that the Old and New World (as they were then called) formed but one continent. The solution of this problem, so far as regards a North-eastern navigation to India, has been more naturally the business of the Russians than of any other people, as well on account of the greater facilities possessed by them for prosecuting the Discovery, as for the superior benefit they would derive from a practicable navigation round their coasts to the Tartarian and Indian sea, should such be found.

"The memorable voyage of Semoen Deschnew and his companions in 1648, by which the Russians first discovered the sea East of Kamtschatka (for before that time the river Anadir was supposed to run into the Icy sea) is the principal circumstance which has been admitted as proof of a complete separation of Asia and America. It is important to remark, that this admission is not so old as the expedition on which it is founded, by nearly a century; for no certainty of an absolute navigation having been performed round a North-eastern promontory and extremity of Asia was pretended till after the year 1736, when it was inferred by Professor Muller, from some original writings found at that time in Siberia, concerning Deschnew's Voyage. Baron de Strahlenberg, who had lived many years in Siberia, and whose description of that country is of earlier date than Muller's publication, says of the expedition of 1648, that some Russians departed from the river Lena in boats towards the East, and by that route discovered Kamtschatka. But it was not understood to have been by a clear navigation round the N. E. of Asia; for, in a description subsequently written, he says, 'a class of people, to

whom has been given the denomination of Tartars, inhabit the North-eastern extremity of Asia, concerning which a Kossak officer, named Atlassow, reported, that between the Kolyma and the Anadir were two great promontories, which he affirmed could not both be doubled by any vessel, because the West coast of the first is barred in the summer by floating ice, and in winter the sea there is frozen; but at the second, the sea is clear, without ice.'

"Scheuchzer, the translator of Kämpfer's History of Japan, in an introduction to his translation, cites some remarks which had been published concerning the Tartars, wherein it was said, 'the inhabitants of Siberia who live near the river Lena, and along the coast of the Icy ocean, in their commerce with Kamtschatka, commonly go with their ships round a Suetoi Noss [or sacred cape], to avoid the Tschelatzi and Tschuktzi, two fierce and barbarous nations possessed of the North-east point of Siberia.' On this vague authority Scheuchzer concludes, that Asia is not contiguous to America.

"When Mr. Muller first went into Siberia, no credited tradition appears to have been there current of the North-east extremity of Asia having been sailed round. Charts which were made in Siberia by people inhabiting the coasts of the Icy sea showed *uncertainty*, and what is to be considered only as an expression of a *belief* of a great North-eastern promontory; for at that part the coast was not defined by any outline, but left without limitation: whereas a more Southern promontory, supposed the second from the Kolyma, was clearly delineated in the charts without any indication of doubt; and this last-mentioned promontory, it is evident, was the cape which was afterwards seen by Bering, and to which Captain Cook gave the name of Cape East, on account of its being the most Eastern land known of Asia. In the instructions which were given by the Czar Peter the Great for Captain Bering's voyage, the question whether Asia and America were contiguous or separate was regarded as *undetermined*; and some Tschuktzi people, with whom Bering had communication, informed him that 'their countrymen, who traded with the Russians on the river Kolyma, always went thither by land with their merchandize on sledges, drawn by rein-deer, and that they had never made the voyage by sea.'

"Mr. Muller has acknowledged that, from the perusal of the papers found concerning the voyage of Deschnew, he adopted a belief which did not before prevail,

prevail, and he regarded it as a second discovery. Yet Mr. Muller's own account fell very short of warranting a *certainty* of the manner in which Deschnew arrived at the Eastern Sea; and there is an irregularity in it, which is perplexing. He says, 'Deschnew in relating his adventures speaks only incidentally of what happened to him by sea. We find no event mentioned till he had reached the great cape of the Tschuktzki. His relation,' says Mr. Muller, 'begins at this cape. It lies between the North and North-east, and turns circular towards the river Anadir. Opposite to the Cape are two islands, on which were seen men through whose lips were run pieces of the teeth of the sea-horse. With a favourable wind one might sail from here to the Anadir in three days and three nights.'

"The cape or promontory which is here described is evidently the Cape East in Bering's Strait; and in a subsequent part of the account, Deschnew is represented to have said that this Noss 'on which the vessel of Ankudinow (one of his companions) was wrecked, was not the first promontory that had occurred, to which they had given the name of Swiætoi Noss.' The word Swiætoi signifies sacred, and is a name suitable to a promontory which could not be doubled. And this corresponds with the Siberian charts before noticed*.

"It is necessary here to explain by what means the navigators in the Icy sea were enabled to arrive with their vessels at a second promontory, without having sailed round the first. On account of the frequency of being inclosed in the Icy sea, by the drift ice, it was customary to construct vessels in a manner that admitted of their being with ease taken to pieces; by which they could be carried across the ice to the outer edge, and there be put together again. The planks were fastened and kept to the timbers only by leathern straps, in lieu of nails or pegs. The construction of the vessels in which Deschnew and his companions went is not specified. Mr. Muller calls them Kotsches. Baron Strahlenberg says they departed Eastward from the river Lena in their *boats*.

"In the beginning of the 18th century,

* It may be objected to this inference, that another cape in the Icy sea, although it has been sailed round, bears nevertheless the name of Swiætoi Noss; but it may naturally be imagined that the name was given before the difficulty had been surmounted.

the Czar Peter the Great sent directions to the Governor of Iakutzk to collect information concerning the discoveries which had been made. In consequence of this order, several examinations and depositions were taken; and the few authentic particulars which are known of the voyage of Deschnew were thereby preserved. The most remarkable of the depositions which are cited by Mr. Muller, next to what relates to the expedition of Deschnew, is one which was made by a person named Nikiphor Malgin, who stated that 'a merchant named Taras Staduchin, did many years before relate to him, the deponent, that he had sailed with ninety men in a Kotsche from the river Kolyma towards the great cape of the Tschuktzki: that not being able to double it, they had crossed over on foot to the other side, where they built other vessels. The small breadth of the isthmus at the part where they crossed, is noticed as the most remarkable circumstance in this deposition.' They afterwards proceeded along the coast round the Kamtschatka Peninsula, till they came to the Penschinska gulf; and, in the short account which is given of this navigation, is found, expressed in an obscure manner, the *first* notice obtained by the Russians of the Kurilski islands.

"This is a clearly described passage. Besides the expedition of Deschnew, and this of Taras Staduchin, only one other instance is mentioned of any vessel having gone by sea from the Kolyma round the Tschuktzki coast; and this last mentioned case rests on the authority of an unauthenticated tradition, purporting that some man had gone in a vessel not larger than a skiff, from the Kolyma to Kamtschatka; and no other particular is spoken of in the report.

"This was the state of the information obtained concerning the North-eastern extremity of Asia, at the time of Captain Bering's voyage. The Asiatic side only of Bering's Strait was discovered in that voyage, and the coast of Asia being there found to take a Western direction, it had the effect of giving an impression, equal to demonstration, of a total separation of Asia and America. And after that time, and not before, Deschnew was believed to have performed the whole of his voyage from the Kolyma to the Anadir by sea.

"Many reports had circulated in Siberia of the existence of Northern lands in the Icy sea; but persons sent purposely to examine, had not found land, which much discredited the reports. A chart in which a Northern land was marked was however published at Petersburg

tersburg about the year 1626, by a Colonel Schestakow, of the Jakutzk Kossaks, a man of great ability as well as enterprise. Neither Schestakow nor his chart, however, are favourably noticed by Mr. Muller, who was in general a candid historian. On Schestakow's chart, the North land was marked with the name of the Large Country. M. de Lisle gave credit to Schestakow's map for the Large Country, which he makes appear on his own chart as a part of America, extending Westward beyond the Kolyma.

"Between the years 1734 and 1739, three expeditions were undertaken to ascertain the limits of Asia to the North and North-east, from which no advantage was reaped, and they were attended with circumstances of extraordinary distress and misery. These undertakings show that the boundary of Asia was not then regarded as ascertained. In 1764, a chart was sent from Siberia to Petersburg, which again showed a continuation of the American continent stretching far to the West, and opposite to the Siberian coast of the Icy sea.

"Between the years 1760 and 1765, no less than four attempts were made by one and the same individual, a Russian merchant, named Shalaurof, to sail from the Icy sea round the North-east of Asia. In the last of these attempts this enterprising and persevering man perished, for neither himself nor any of his people ever returned.

"The information which was obtained in the first three attempts of Shalaurof, is simply, that he arrived at an island which he named Sabedei, and beyond it sailed into a bay of the Continent, which he named Tschaoon Bay, which was estimated to be distant about 70 leagues to the East from the entrance of the river Kolyma. Here were found habitations and people.

"Tschaoon Bay ran deep into the land Southward and Eastward, and probably it was from this place that Taras Stauduchin crossed over to the Eastern sea. Northward from Tschaoon Bay, the coast took something of a Westerly direction. The most advanced part of the land seen, was a high mountain far off to the North-east, Shalaurof being then to the North of the island Sabedei.

"Among the attempts to determine the North-eastern limits of Asia, is to be reckoned the march of a small Kossak army under the command of a Captain Paulutzki, which, after traversing the Tschuktzki country, from the gulf of Anadir to the Icy sea, marched along the shore Eastward, with intention to trace round the North-east coast; but

the land being found to run far North, and their provision being expended, Paulutzki was obliged to relinquish the attempt.

"Such was the state of the information which had been obtained, when Captain Cook arrived in the sea of Kamtschatka. Of three passages said to have been accomplished from the Icy sea to the Eastern sea, the manner of performing the voyage is distinctly expressed only in one; and that is specified to have been by crossing an isthmus, and not by sailing round a promontory."

[To be concluded in our next.]

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, April 10.*

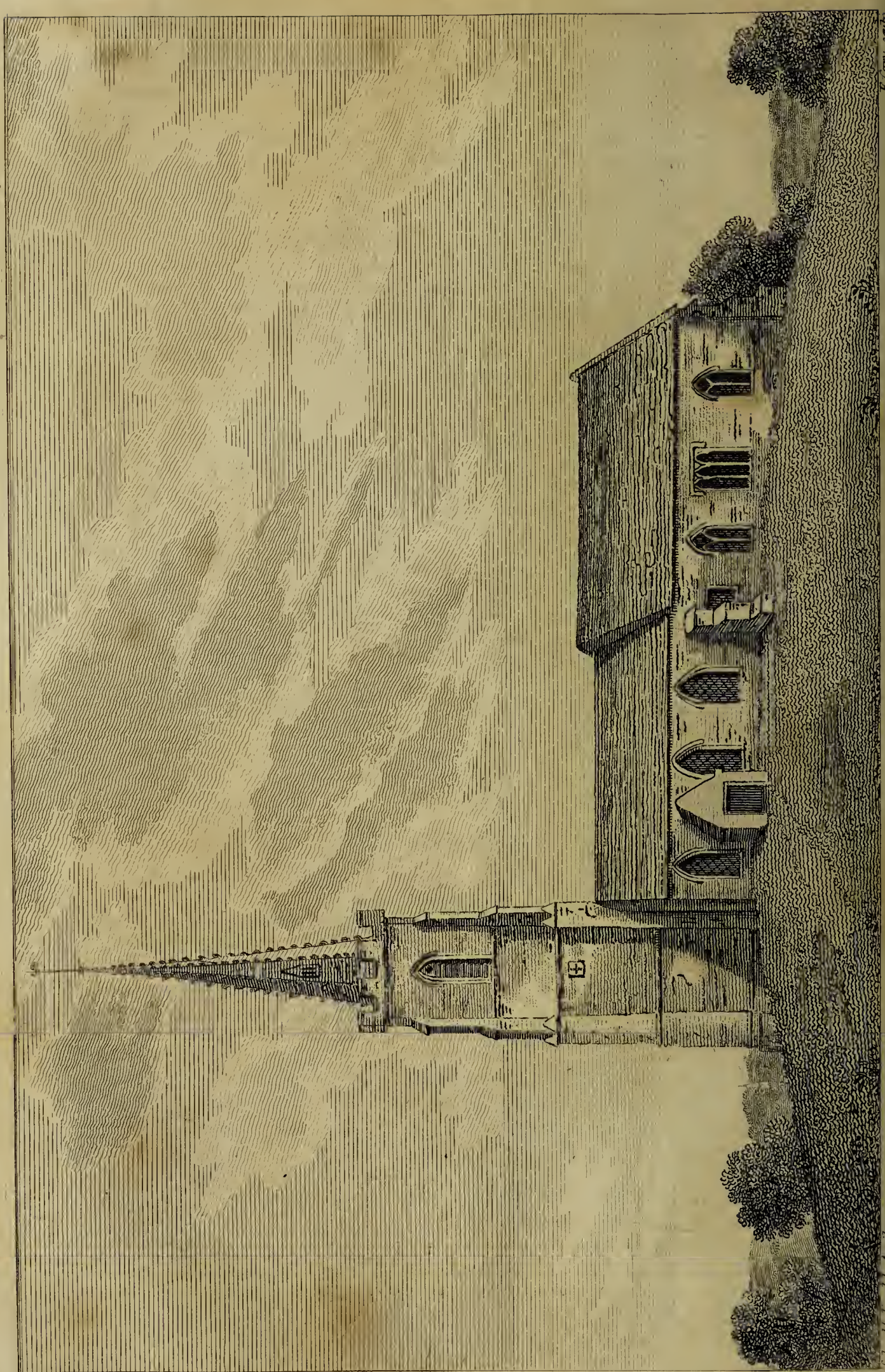
IN reply to the question proposed by Clericus, p. 194, I beg to observe, that I am not aware of any power being given to a Surrogate by the Act of the 1st Jac. c. 11*, to grant a licence in the case he mentions. The Act certainly excepts a person, situated as your Correspondent has described, from its penalties; but does not interfere with the general law which existed before it, and by which every second marriage, celebrated during the existence of a former marriage, was merely void†: it leaves this law precisely as it found it; and therefore if a party coming within the exceptions of the Act, marry a second time, his second marriage will be just as void as if the Act had never been made, provided the first marriage were not dissolved at the time of such second marriage. This being the case, I cannot see how any Surrogate can properly or legally grant a licence to an applicant coming under the exceptions referred to. The Church surely should not lend her authority in a case where such an indulgence would be contrary to her Canons; besides, how could any applicant of the above description make the usual affidavit? Could he safely swear himself to be a widower?

I am not aware that the question has been ever regularly argued, and it is one upon which a difference of opinion may arise. Were I a Surrogate, I should refer the applicant to the Registrar's Office.

Yours, &c. J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

* This Act has been since explained and amended by the Statute 35 Geo. III. c. 67.

† 3 Inst. 83.



Mr. URBAN,

March 31.

SUCH of your Readers as have travelled from Leicester to Hinckley will doubtless recollect the long straggling village of Shilton, situate about three miles from Hinckley, and 10 from the county town. It is called Earl's Shilton, to distinguish it from another place of the same name near Coventry.

In the time of the Conqueror Shilton was part of the large possessions of that famous Norman baron Hugo de Grentesmainell, from whom it descended to the antient Earls of Leicester, who successively held it till the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort in 1265.

In 1272, Shilton was demised, *inter alia*, by Henry III. to his eldest son Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, as a security for 3000 marks. This manor hath ever since been parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. Burton says, "The Earls of Leicester had here a Castle, now ruined and gone; yet the place where it stood is to this day called the Castle-yard. The Court-leet belonging to this manor is of a large precinct, to which the resiauncy of 25 towns do belong."

The Lordship was enclosed in 1778.

By the Return to Parliament in 1811, Earl Shilton contained 1 house building, 3 uninhabited, and 307 houses inhabited by 309 families; 65 of which were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 221 in trade (mostly stocking-makers); consisting of 758 males and 775 females, total 1,533.

The Church or Chapel, (*see Plate II.*) dedicated to St. Peter, is dependant on the mother-church of Kirkby Malory (of which you have already given a View, in vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 625.) It has a porch both on the North and South. The inside is neat; consisting of a nave, chancel, two side aisles, and two small galleries; one at the West end, and the other on the North side. The font is antient and circular.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Kensington, March 25.

HAVING received the following communication from Dr. Elrington, Provost of Dublin College, I lose no time in gratifying that gentleman's wishes by giving it publicity through the channel of your widely-

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circulated Magazine. As it never was in contemplation to publish a second edition of the *Bibliographical Decameron*, I am the more solicitous for its immediate insertion: being as anxious as its highly-respectable writer to "gratify the feelings of the living, and do justice to the memory of the dead."

T. F. D.

Yours, &c.

"Provost-house, Dublin College,

"SIR,

March 2.

"As a second edition of your *Bibliographical Decameron* will, I doubt not, be called for, I write to request that you will admit into it a few observations on the account given by Mr. M'Neille (vol. III. p. 384.) of the late Bishop of Dromore (Doctor Hall.)

"Connected with him as I was for upwards of thirty years, I should feel very culpable indeed did I silently acquiesce in the unfounded censures upon his character which are contained in Mr. M'Neille's Letter.

"I shall begin by observing, that Mr. M'Neille, in stating Bishop Hall to have been a *sizar* shews himself not to have been very anxious about obtaining information on the subject upon which he wrote: the College Registry, to which he might readily have had access, would have informed him that he was a *pensioner*. He might have learned from the College Bookseller, that his account of the difficulty thrown in the way of admitting your *Bibliomania* into the Library is equally erroneous. Mr. Mercier's statement is, that, on bringing to Dr. Hall the only copy he had for sale, he looked at it for some time, and then gave it back to him; saying that he would not take it, as it ought to be in the College Library, for which it was, of course, immediately purchased.

"As little founded in fact is Mr. M'Neille's assertion, that very few books were bought for the College while Dr. Hall was Provost. I have compared the sums expended in his time with the purchases of the preceding ten years, and find the average to be in his favour. It is indeed probable that he preferred books of immediate utility to those which were only objects of curiosity; and, I dare say, would have thought it his duty to purchase the *Philosophical Transactions*, rather than the rarest speci-

men

men of the art of *Caxton*: a preference for which probably he will be censured but by few.

But these are trifles. What I complain of in Mr. M'Neille's Letter is the character he gives of Dr. Hall as a man. He has said that *he was not sincere nor open-hearted; and that, like Swift, he was sarcastic, and loved a shilling dearly.* Now, it is a notorious fact, that Dr. Hall, from the time he became a Fellow, always lived in a manner suitable to, if not above, his rank; and during his Provostship maintained his place in the first circle in a manner much more nearly allied to profusion than to parsimony. Nor was he sarcastic, though he might be deemed fastidious; his quick sensibility rather preying upon himself than venting itself in censure upon others. It was *Gray* that he most nearly resembled; and in that comparison I shew sufficiently how very opposite his character was to the gloomy ferocity of Swift.

Equally remote from his disposition was insincerity. His attachments were strong and lasting; and often has he been known to exert himself in forwarding the interests of a friend in circumstances under which he would not have made application for himself. As to his not being *open-hearted*, his character was marked with the quiet seriousness of an Englishman; and he certainly was not ready to pour out upon any one who would listen to him, an account of his conduct; to tell the history of his life, or to sketch a view of his future prospects; and you sometimes found that he had done you an essential service, without annoying you with the anxiety of expectation, or exposing you to the vexation of disappointment. If to have acted thus was in Mr. M'Neille's opinion a proof of not being open-hearted, I can only regret that he did not explain the sense in which he understood words which are generally considered as conveying no slight censure.

"You will, Sir, I am confident, excuse the liberty I take in thus addressing you; and take the earliest opportunity of gratifying the feelings of the living, and doing justice to the memory of the dead.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOS. ELRINGTON.

"Should any unforeseen circumstance delay a second edition of your *Decameron*, you will, perhaps, think it right to send this Letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, or in some other way communicate it to the Publick.

Rev. T. F. Dibdin, &c. &c."

Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

YOUR worthy and learned Correspondent R. C. who has been so good as to take some pains to convince me that the designation of a Doctor of Civil Law ought *not* to be LL.D. appears, he will allow me respectfully to suggest, to have overlooked the object and nature of my remarks, which, howsoever I might express myself, were intended not to convey an idea that D.C.L. were *not the appropriate distinctive* marks of the Degree now conferred in Protestant Universities, but to inquire how it could be reconciled with *consistency* and propriety, that after LL.D. had been permitted for two or three centuries without observation, or objection on the part of the University Officers, it should all at once have been *discovered* that they were incorrect, and that they must be laid aside as we lay by an old coat when it is worn out? because we have a new one which looks smarter or pleases us better, although the cut or the colour may not be a whit more suitable to our shape or complexion. R. C. will forgive my reminding him, that it is not *long* since the promulgation, for I believe the first time, of a decree or law of the University of Oxford, that *thenceforth* degrees in *Civil Law only* would be conferred by that learned body. I have not before me the paper alluded to; but, unless I am under a very great mistake, it was *so worded* as to convey to every one who read it the notion that, until *then* the Degree had been in both Laws, according to the expression of Pope in the *Dunciad*,

"*Oxford and Cambridge made Doctor of their Laws.*"

For myself, Mr. Urban, I have always been of the opinion of my late learned and excellent friend Ferdinand Smyth Stuart, who, descended from a long race of Kings, and carrying in his veins, as Burke said on another occasion, that rich and noble blood which was formed by the united sources of the Julian Family and Attila the Hun, might be accredited as

good

good authority on such subjects; I have, I say, always agreed with him, that “*rank and power are only despicable unless founded on honour and virtue*,” yet would I not, on any account, forego those honourable distinctions which have been in all ages considered the meed of worth, without knowing why or wherefore: and I must continue to say, that it is not less absurd for an University thus to abrogate its own solemn acts (that is, presuming that learned body to acquiesce in the explanation of R. C. and his reasons for the late innovation) than it would be for a Sovereign Prince to declare that henceforth there should be no more Dukedoms created, and that those who had been heretofore elevated to that Dignity ought not to be entitled “Your Grace.”

In a word, Mr. Urban, these new-fangled notions savour too much of the fashion and frippery of the times, to please an old LL.D.

P. S. Perhaps R. C. can inform us how long it is since the University discovered that M. A. [Magister Artium] is better Latin than A. M. [Artium Magister]; for I find this alliteration amongst the numerous modern improvements which strike me as more fanciful than scientific: indeed very much of the same class as the change of full-bottomed wigs for bob-scratches.

Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c.

(Continued from p. 229.)

THE BELL—THE RING OF BELLS. Bells were used by the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, but not for religious purposes. They were made of brass or iron, and were called *Tinnabula* by the Romans, whom they summoned to their baths. They were first introduced into churches in 458 under Pope Leo I.; or, according to some authors, in 400, by Paulinus, Bp. of Nola in *Campania*, whence they derive their name of *Campanæ*.

Croyland Abbey in Lincolnshire had the first ring of bells in England; they were put up in Edgar’s reign, and were six in number. There are 11 peals of twelve bells, viz. 5 in London, (at Christ Church, Spitalfields; St. Michael’s, Cornhill; St. Martin’s in the Fields; St. Leonard, Shore-ditch; and St. Bride’s, Fleet-street); and one at Birmingham, Cambridge,

Cirencester, Norwich, Shrewsbury, and St. Saviour’s, Southwark. There are also in the United Kingdom about 50 peals of ten, 360 peals of eight, 500 peals of six, and 250 peals of five bells. According to Coxe and Porter, the great bell in St. Ivan’s Church, Moscow, weighs 288,000lbs. and that which is broken weighed 432,000lbs. The great bell in St. Peter’s at Rome, re-cast in 1785, is 18,667lbs. The largest bell in this kingdom is “The Mighty Tom” of Oxford, which weighs 17,000lbs. There is a bell of the same weight, hung 275 feet from the ground, in the tower of the Palazza Vecchio at Florence. The great bell at Exeter cathedral, given by its Bishop Courtenay, weighs 12,500lbs. “Great Tom” of Lincoln weighs 9894lbs. The principal bell of St. Paul’s, London, is estimated at $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons, or 9520lbs.

Bells were formerly baptized, anointed, exorcised, and blessed by the Bishop; and the favourite appellation of “Tom” applied to several large bells, probably arose from their having been baptized “Thomas” in honour of that “Saint-Traitor” (as Fuller calls him) Thomas à Becket, the murdered Abp. of Canterbury. The practice of baptizing and consecrating bells was introduced in 968 by Pope John XIII.

Their supposed uses are described in the Monkish lines:

“Funera plango, fulgura frango, sabbata pango,
Excito lentos, dissipo ventos, paco cruentos.”

Thus translated by Fuller:

Funera plango	{ Men’s deaths I tell By doleful knell.
Fulgura frango	{ Lightning & thunder I break asunder.
Sabbata pango	{ On Sabbath all To church I call.
Excito lentos	{ The sleepy head I raise from bed.
Dissipo ventos	{ The winds so fierce I do disperse.
Paco cruentos	{ Men’s cruel rage I do assuage.

“Laudo Deum verum, Plebem voco, congrego Clerum, [coro.
Defunctos ploro, Pestem fugo, Festa de-

“I praise the true God, call the people, convene the clergy, lament the dead, dispel pestilence, and grace festivals.”

Bells were also considered as demonifuges; and were rung, as Durand informs

informs us, “*Ut dæmones timentes fugiant—Timent enim auditis tubis ecclesiæ, scilicet campanis; sicut aliquis tyrannus timet, audiens in terra sua tubas alicujus potentis regis inimici sui.*”

Steevens says, “The bell antiently rung before expiration was called *The passing bell*, i. e. the bell that solicited prayers for the soul *passing* into another world.” And Mr. Douce conjectures that it was originally used to drive away demons who were watching to take possession of the soul of the deceased.

The *Curfew* (from the French *couvre-feu*) was instituted by William the Conqueror, who commanded that a bell should be rung every night at eight o’clock, on hearing which, all people were to put out their fire and candle.

“The Bell-inn at Edmonton” has acquired great celebrity from Cowper’s tale of “John Gilpin.”

The proverbial expression of *bearing the bell* probably originated in the ornament of a bell bestowed on winning race-horses; whence races during the reign of James I. were styled *Bell courses*; and hence perhaps one cause of the popularity of this sign.

BELLE SAUVAGE. The coaches that ran to this well-known inn in London used to have painted on their sides a *large bell and a savage man*; but from Nightingale’s London, I find that the Coffee-house exhibits, what was supposed to have been the original sign, the representation of a *savage woman*, derived from a romantic story of a beautiful wild French female called “*La Belle Sauvage*.” But the real etymon, both of the inn, and yard or court of the same name in which it is situate, appears to be in the name of *Isabella Savage*, a lady who once possessed these premises, and conveyed them to the Cutlers’ Company.

BISHOP BLAZE. This is a very popular ale-house sign in the cloathing counties, as he is the patron saint of Woolcombers, and to him is generally, but erroneously, ascribed the invention of their art; his usual representation, with a comb in his hand, being merely allusive to his martyrdom by Agricolaus in 289, when he was beheaded, after having had his flesh lacerated by *iron combs*. He is said to have been Bishop of Sebastia,

or Sebask, in Cappadocia, or, according to other writers, of Sebastia, a city of Armenia, and to have visited England, fixing his residence at the village, in Cornwall, thence named *St. Blazey*.

BLACKMOOR’S HEAD. A Negro’s head is the crest of the Marquesses of Hertford and Drogheda, the Earls Newburgh, Annesley, and Mountnorris, Lords Grantley and Lyttelton.

It is supposed that the *Morris dance*, or Moorish dance, was introduced into England in the reign of Edward III. when the glorious Black Prince, by his victory at Najara or Navaretta, restored Don Pedro to the throne of Castile: Pedro’s two daughters were married to the Black Prince’s brothers; Constance to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, who assumed in her right the title of King of Castile; and Isabel to Edmund of Langley, Earl of Cambridge and afterwards Duke of York.

BLOSSOMS INN — a considerable coach inn in London, derives its name from its antient sign, on which was painted a figure of St. Lawrence in a border of *blossoms* or flowers. Hence also the lane in which the house is situate is called *Lawrence-lane*.

St. Lawrence was born at Osca in Arragon, and was broiled to death on a gridiron, August 10, 258. The foundation of the famous palace of the Escorial, about 15 miles from Madrid, was laid by Philip II. in 1563, in honour of this patron Saint of Spain, and in commemoration of the victory which, aided by the English, he obtained on St. Lawrence’s day 1557, at St. Quintin, when the Constable and chief nobles of France were taken prisoners by Philip’s General, the Duke of Savoy. In its principal front is a statue of the patron Saint holding a gridiron, and this instrument of martyrdom appears in almost every ornament in the building. This edifice, considered by the Spaniards as the eighth wonder of the world, cost 8 millions sterling. A Church near it is dedicated to this Saint.

THE BLUE BOAR, as we now generally see it represented on signboards, was one of the badges of cognizance borne by the house of York, and is described in the antient memorandum found by Henry Ellis, Esq. and inserted in the *Archæologia*, vol. XVII. as having “his tuskes and his cleis and his membrys of golde.”—The
boar,

boar, we may presume, was a very common sign in the reign of Richard III. (though it was probably at that time most frequently represented white) in compliment to that Monarch, whose crest and one of whose supporters it was. In his reign, one William Collingbourn was executed for being the author of some verses on the King and his Ministers Sir Richard Rastell, Sir William Catesby, and Lord Lovell, which began:

"The Cat, the Rat, and Lovel our dogge,
Rule all Englonde under an *Hogge*."

And Shakspeare makes Richmond characterize his rival as

"A wretched bloody and devouring *boar*."

When Richard passed through Leicester immediately before the battle of Bosworth Field, he slept at an inn, which, according to tradition, was called the White Boar, but after the battle the landlord changed it to the Blue Boar, a name which it has ever since retained (though long disused as a public-house) and which has also given its appellation to the lane in which it is placed. Richard added to the College of Heralds, a pursuivant at arms, called, after his crest, Blanch-Sanglier, who had the mournful office of carrying his brave master's dead body, in a manner most dishonourable to the conqueror, perfectly naked, the feet hanging on one side, and the hands on the other, on the back of a horse to Leicester, where it was interred. Henry VII. abolished the title of Blanch Sanglier, and instituted that of Rouge Dragon, the armorial bearing of the Welsh Princes from whom he was descended. The change from the white to the blue boar would appear strange, as the latter was also a cognizance of York, was it not known that it was also the crest of those zealous Lancastrians, the De Veres, of whom the Earl of Oxford commanded the front line of Richmond's army at Bosworth on the memorable August 22, 1485. This family was a younger branch of the powerful house of Blois, and owned the Lordship of Vere or Terr Vere in Zealand. Their crest, a boar passant Azure, armed and bristled Or, was allusive; Vere or Veer in Dutch signifying boar.

BOAR'S HEAD. The tavern of this name of immortal memory in East Cheap, is now converted into two private dwellings, but still exhibits

the carving of a boar's head in stone, which is placed in front at the juncture of the two houses. Here Shakspeare has placed our hostess Quickley; and here has laid those scenes of unrivalled wit and humour between the "true prince" Hal, "un-imitated unimitable" Falstaff, with their companions, Bardolph, Nym, Peto, and Poins.

The scene of Goldsmith's excellent Essay, No. 19, is also laid in this place.

The **BOLT-IN-TUN**, a large coach inn, in Fleet-street, London, obtains its name from a carving in stone which was once placed in the front of the house. This device was probably taken from the Priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, at its dissolution, or from some building erected by the last Prior *William Bolton*, whose rebus it was; and at whose old mansion Canonbury House it still remains.

The **BOWLING-GREEN**. The **SKITTLE-GROUND**. These two signs generally, but not always, denote, that such places of amusement are attached to the inns.

John Taylor, the water poet, in his works, says, that being asked who invented the game of bowls, he replied, "No doubt the philosopher *Bias*."

It is said (and I almost fear that it may be found in "*Honest Joe Miller*") that Charles II. who was very fond of the green, having placed his bowl near to the Jack, exclaimed, "My soul to a horse—d nobody beats that!" to which the witty Rochester replied, "If your Majesty will lay *odds*, I'll take you."

In Ode xvi. of "*Horace in London*."

"Happy, for rural business fit,
Who merely tills his mother wit,

In humble life he settles,
Unskill'd in repartee to shine,
He ne'er exclaims '*Descend ye mine!*'

—But when he plays at *skittles*."

The **BOXERS**. The **WRESTLERS**. I am no enemy to those exhibitions of hardihood and prowess which these signs are intended to represent. That truly English statesman Mr. Windham, in a letter published in the Memoir of his Life by Amyot, prefixed to his "*Speeches*," says, "A smart contest this between Maddox and Richman! Why are we to boast so much of the *native* valour of our troops, as shewn at Talavera, at Vimiera, and at Maida, yet to discourage all the practices and habits which tend

tend to keep alive the same sentiments and feelings? The sentiments that filled the minds of the three thousand spectators who attended the two pugilists, were just the same in kind as those which inspired the higher combatants on the occasions above enumerated. It is the circumstances only in which they are displayed, that make the difference.

‘He that the world subdued had been
But the best wrestler on the green.’

There is no sense in the answer always made to this, ‘Are no men brave but boxers?’ Bravery is found in all habits, classes, circumstances, and conditions. But have habits and institutions of one sort no tendency to form it more than of another? Longevity is found in persons of habits the most opposite; but are not certain habits more favourable to it than others? The courage does not arise from mere boxing, from the mere beating or being beat; but from the sentiments excited by the contemplation and cultivation of such practices. Will it make no difference in the mass of a people, whether their amusements are all of a pacific, pleasurable, and effeminate nature, or whether they are of a sort that calls forth a continued admiration of prowess and hardihood?’

This, I own, appears to me unanswerable; and the subsequent conduct of our soldiers at Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrennees, Ortez, Toulouse, and at Waterloo, with the signal heroism of poor Shaw the life-guardsmen of pugilistic notoriety, surely will not detract from its force.

Cornwall is celebrated for athletic exercises, particularly wrestling. A “Cornish hug” has been long proverbial.

The BULL. BULL’S HEAD. BULL AND GATE. BULL AND MOUTH. The bull is a very frequent armorial bearing, and an equally frequent sign. We see it of almost all colours at our inns; but the black, red, and pied, are the prevailing. We learn from Mr. Ellis’s memorandum, which has been before referred to, that the *Black Bull* was one of the cognizances of the house of York. The *Red Bull* was the sign of one of the principal antient theatres. The *Bull in Bishopsgate-street*, has acquired some celebrity as the London residence of Thomas Hobson the Cambridge carrier,

who erected the conduit there, and whose epitaph was written by Milton. He used to supply the students with horses, but, to give every horse its due proportion of rest and labour, would never let one out of its regular turn; whence originated the proverb of “Hobson’s choice, this or none.”

The *Bull and Gate* in Holborn, represented by a bull and a gate, is a corruption of “*the Gate of Boulogne*,” a gate at Calais on the road to Boulogne; and the *Bull and Mouth*, a large coach inn, which has conferred its own name on the street in which it is placed, and exhibits a bull standing by the side of a monstrous human mouth, almost as large as the bull itself, is a similar corruption of the *mouth or harbour of Boulogne*, and the sign was probably intended originally as a compliment to Henry VIII. who took that sea-port in 1544.

The BUSH, the principal tavern at Bristol, and the IVY BUSH, the head inn at Carmarthen, originated in the antient practice of hanging a bush at the door of those houses that sold wine, whence the proverb, *good wine needs no bush*.—*Ivy* was properly chosen for the doors of Vintners, that plant being dedicated to Bacchus, whose thyrsus it entwined.—An innkeeper in Aldersgate-street, London, when Charles I. was beheaded, had the carved representation of a bush at his house painted black, and the tavern was long afterwards known by the name of the *Mourning Bush in Aldersgate*. I wish that the sign were revived, as a memorial of a man who had the courage so conspicuously to display his loyalty at such a time to an unfortunate Sovereign—“more sinned against than sinning.”

Yours, &c.

HINYBORO.

Mr. URBAN, *Abbots Roding, Feb. 25.*

“Fœcunda culpæ sæcula.”

WHETHER we live in the crowded streets of the Metropolis, or whether we are the humble tenants of the village who are passing our days at a distance from the busy world in privacy and retirement, such as we possess in this sequestered vale from which I am now addressing you; painful is the tale, and melancholy to narrate—that we are in each situation encircled by thieves and robbers, and by bloody-minded men, who are strangers

strangers to all the finer feelings of our nature: possessing merely the external form, the outward and visible sign of a human being.

There has been no age of the world so prolific in the parturition of crimes of every description, as the age in which we live. There are even infants, who rob by day; whilst the more experienced are waiting only for the darkness of the night for the diabolical purpose of seeking whom they may devour.

In adverting to the horrid crime of murder, when we recollect the numerous acts by which man's blood has been shed by man within a very short space of time, so that the frequency of murder may be said full often to have been by wholesale—*quis temperet a lacrymis?* Harder than the nether millstone must be the heart, and unfeeling beyond all expression, whose sympathetic pity and compassion has not been excited by the heavy affliction into which the surviving branches of the family have been thrown by the wicked and cruel assassination of a father and mother, of a brother and sister. The savage murders which have been committed within our memory, at Chiselhurst, at Ratcliff Highway, and more recently at Guilford, and at Greenwich—not excluding numerous other instances, where the Coroner's Inquest has failed in discovering the unknown murderer, or where the felon has died by the hands of the executioner—how greatly would society stand indebted to any one individual in the community, whose enlightened mind by heavenly wisdom could point out the happy means of restraining within their proper channel the turbulent passions of mankind; or of coercing, by the introduction of moral habits, the ferocious disposition of man, who, not having the fear of God before his eyes, delights in scattering fire-brands, arrows, and death!

Much as it may be to be wished, that to accomplish so benevolent a design, some plan might be suggested and adopted for the happiness of mankind in general; yet it confessedly will be allowed, that the attempt would not be less difficult of success than the task and labour of cleansing the Augean stable. Still some amelioration might follow the good design of any one in devising even the

simplest of methods to render every man's house his castle of defence and security; and to defeat the cruelty and violence of the desperate villain, who spares neither the feebleness of age, the tenderness of sex, or the helpless state of infancy. With this view I shall beg leave to throw out for public consideration a measure, easy in its adoption, and bidding fair in its consequences to protect from the danger of robbery, and murder, our friends and our families.

In hope of giving probability of success in defeating the lurking villain, who, having left the paths of honest and industrious labour, has made robbery his trade; who with a prying eye surveys where and by what means he shall make his attack with good effect, well knowing at what receiving-house he can exchange his stolen goods, and receive the tenth part of their value, or much less it may be; I would recommend to every householder to retain in their service a faithful creature, more vigilant than any of the most faithful guardians of the night. To families resident in town or country, I would recommend an animal in God's creation, to which Divine Providence seems to have interwoven in his nature a peculiar sense, an attachment to the person, and a fidelity of service to his master, beyond any other part of the animal creation. This centinel of the night would suffer no footstep of any individual to pass unnoticed. Unterrified by danger he would suffer no theft, or robbery, or murder, to be committed, without raising from the deepest sleep every individual in the house. Even the smallest in size would defy the strength and power of the boldest and most daring of villains. No bribe would tempt him to betray his trust; or to silence the expressive language, which loudly bespoke by sounds the most intelligent that he could utter; announcing, that the castle was not only besieged, but that the walls were scaled, and a forcible entry made.

Of the certain and infinite use of a little dog within doors, the late Sir John Fielding—who though deprived of the blessing of sight—yet *mores hominum multorum vidit*—who was thoroughly conversant in the habits of thieves and vagabonds, and rogues of every description—has been known to

to aver, that there could be no security within the doors of our houses of equal value and dependence as that to be placed upon one of these faithful animals.

In confirmation of an opinion so decisive, and so justly to be relied upon, from the wisdom and experience of the Justice, let me bring forward to notice the following experimental fact: In the absence of a family from their residence in the country, some thieves entered the house by night: the servants were sleeping above in perfect security, without apprehension of danger—not so the little spaniel that was left behind; nothing could stop its clamorous notes, or detain it from incessantly running to and fro, to call from their apartments the sleeping servants. The robbers were of course disturbed; and the fearful servants, not daring to venture the safety of their persons by encountering the midnight robber, discovered in the morning that they had carried away from one of the lower apartments a few articles of dress.

There can be no doubt, but one of these little creatures, admitted within our houses, fed, nourished, and instructed—for docile to an inconceivable degree is the creature, with exemplary gratitude worthy of the more rational being to follow—would shed the last drop of his blood to defend the family under whose roof he was caressed, and fondly treated. The dog, which gathers up the crumbs under my table, so expressively watches my eye, and every motion that I make, that mutual becomes my reliance and dependance upon the unfeigned sincerity of his actions. So far from being capable of betraying his trust from want of vigilance and courage, that I am fully persuaded, he would sacrifice his life to protect mine. The dark assassin, who should rashly approach my bedside with a dagger in his hand, he would seize by the throat, though the villain should plunge the weapon in his breast.

That these *dumb* beasts speak a language easy to be understood, with the smallest attention to their notes, is evident to demonstration. Not very long since I was awakened, in the course of the night, from a very sound sleep by the barking of my dog. Rising from my pillow to ascertain

whether the alarm was deserving of attention, I quickly found, that not false was the notice which he so clamorously gave. Upon discovering that the robbery in action was in one of the out-buildings, I deemed it most prudent, being less in size than most men, not to venture beyond the threshold of my door, to cope with the strong arm of some more muscular assailant. In the morning I discovered that I had sustained some loss; but consoled myself in reflecting, that I had a more valuable property in possession, the *mens sana in corpore sano*. That in the scale of profit and loss, I retained on one side an uninjured frame of body; and that on the other, a little well-regulated temper of mind would shortly reconcile me to bear, with Christian philosophy, the loss of a few pounds, shillings, and pence.

To such recommendation in favour of dogs, as the best of centinels, let me add the history of a remarkable portrait, which I remember to have seen many years ago at Ditchley, the seat of the late Earl of Litchfield. The portrait represented an ancestor of the family with a large dog by his side, and an inscription over him, containing the following narrative:—That Mr. Lee * having been confined by indisposition to his bed-chamber, the mastiff dog made his way into his chamber. The servants in vain endeavoured to remove him; but the growling dog resisting all their efforts, Mr. Lee signified his pleasure, that the dog might remain in the room. The history goes on to show, as our conductor through the different apartments informed us, that in the dead of night an assassin entered the chamber, and was instantly seized by the dog. The noise and alarm quickly brought assistance to the spot. The confession of the villain was, that expecting to have found Mr. Lee in his sick-bed, helpless and defenceless, his intention was to rob and murder him.

* This is the portrait of Sir Henry Lee, who is mentioned by Pennant, in his "London," and who has given a portrait of Sir H. Lee, and his trusty dog. Sir H. Lee was buried at Quarendon Chapel, Bucks, (see our last Volume, part ii. pp. 106, 489.) — A good drawing of Sir H. Lee's Monument would be very acceptable. EDIT.

It will not be expected that I should solve the improbability of this historical narrative; or, with the strong prejudice which I retain for the innate sagacity of the canine race, that I should vouch for the authenticity of the fact so related. At the same time it may be asserted to have been very possible, without having recourse to the miraculous interposition of the Deity in this particular instance, that in the chapter of accidents it might have so happened, that the Dog, without any foresight or any invisible direction from a superior power, found access to the chamber, from which he would suffer no one to compel him to retreat. And it might likewise so have happened without any preconcerted cause and effect, that, by a peculiarity of co-inciding circumstances, the villain had accidentally designated that particular night for the purpose of carrying his infamous plan into execution.

To these thoughts, suggested to give us comfort and security in our respective habitations—to add courage to the weak and timid, by taking under their protection a guardian faithful and true, fearless and undaunted in the midst of danger, be the attack ever so bold and desperate; I shall close the subject—a subject of no small interest to our domestic peace and safety—with the commendatory advice of Horace:

"Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum." EP.

Yours, &c. WM. CHARLES DYER.

"THE DETECTED."—No. III.

"Judicis argutum."

"The logic sharpness of the critic mind."

THE moral candour of Critic feelings being defined, the only thing that remains to be done is, by application, the practical utility of that morality, in the perusal of any composition whose merits or demerits are to be the subject of analytical investigation. Before the attempt is made of the judicial part, with perspicuity or severity the mind, in candid silence, to itself ought to administer a powerful, perhaps unpleasant interrogatory, "Can I compose as well as this?" and the answer upon most occasions will disarm the feelings of severity,

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and place in its stead, by the removal of blindness, discernment. To obtain discernment, not only natural talents, but education by industrious application must form and strengthen them for its important and judicial destination. We are told by the happiest observer of intellectual nature, that the first instructive impressions should be observed with a sacred care, for all impressions first communicated will adhere with unalterable tinge through life,

"Quæ semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem

Testa diu."

The best selections of Greece and Rome have, in every good English writer, left the characters of their genius and their virtue, though clothed in varied language, to be recognised in all the pages stamped with universal approbation. The chastity of thought, the unincumbered neatness of expression, rarely flow naturally from the untaught writer; though the fire of genius, and the acuteness of remark may; but yet they inevitably betray the regretted deficiency of education, with the same feature that they shew the gift of heaven. The Critic must condescend to the trammels of education for his acquirement of knowledge; he must then collect, and afterwards learn to separate, his treasures. He must view the unbounded original of Nature, before he can appreciate, by praise or censure, the delineation of the author. These qualifications are silently, though powerfully implied: these are the rudiments of judgment—but to be a Critic, he must have a still higher gift, not to be acquired but to be improved by education, Taste; taste is to judgment, what genius is to sense.

Composition is the most useful exercise for the Critic's mind—it will shew the difficulty of forming that work which he has to view, and to appreciate; this will give him literary charity; and when he has recognised, from the stores of his learning, the happier adoption of some otherwise cheerless and dull passage from a classic author, he will be able to do justice to the protector of a foundling restored to suspended animation, and perhaps to a longevity of reputation. Composition, when, in academic

demic education, it experiences the happy lot of capable adjudication, is the most useful merit to the future Critic, if his literary destiny is so determined; he has seen for himself, and he can see the merits of others; and he can feel for them also with a Christian similarity of sensation. To be an universal Critic, some years must have passed over him; he must have seen previously that which is attempted to be described: to appreciate Shakspear, a man must have seen the original; and to have seen it thoroughly, he must have *felt* advanced life: the genius of youth, however happy in comparison with contemporaries, to pronounce the praise of Shakspeare, in aged characters, is but a powerful conjecture; it is no more entitled to certain praise, than a person saying that a bronze of Cicero is an happy likeness.

Of the Satirist I shall say little, till his separate character will afford materials for some distant and future discussion, from the connexion with intermediate subjects, whose examination, in the nature of intellectual things requires, necessarily, a precedence, and a more perspicuous position.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 27.

THE following Letter made its appearance in the County Chronicle on the 20th of February, in answer to one which appeared in the same Paper the week before, signed "A Friend to the Establishment, but no Clergyman."

"SIR—In your last week's paper, a notification is made to the publick, that 'A Reply to the Protest of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Archdeacon of Bath, has just been published by the Rev. D. Wilson, Minister of Bedford Chapel.' I have not seen the Reply, nor shall I, as you declare it to be so voluminous, take the trouble of perusing it, because I consider the question to lie in a very small compass. Did the Bishop of Bath and Wells approve of the Meeting held for the formation of a Church Missionary Society in his own Metropolitan City? If he did approve of the measure, why did not his Lordship preside himself? What was the result of the Bishop of Gloucester's communication with the Bishop of Bath and Wells previous to the Meeting? Supposing the Bishop of Bath and Wells to have been averse to

presiding himself, by what authority, or with what ecclesiastical propriety, could the Bishop of Gloucester so preside?—Granting that the Bishop of Gloucester had *some sort* of communication with the Bishop of the Diocese, into which he was, with deference to Mr. Wilson, improperly intruding himself; is it to be supposed that the Archdeacon had not also a communication with his Diocesan previous to the solemn Protest he was about to make in his Lordship's name, and in the name of the Clergy at large; and that he received his sanction for the line of conduct he meant to adopt? Mr. Wilson will not be so hardy, I should imagine, as to assert the contrary. But let me ask him, how he would himself act, supposing the Minister of *another* parish were to promote and preside at a Meeting in *his* parish, the purport of which he did not approve? This would be a *minor offence* against ecclesiastical discipline and authority, but may serve, perhaps, to illustrate the *greater offence* which has been committed against all order, delicacy, and propriety.

"I am not here, Sir, entering into the merits of the general question, as to the necessity of forming a Church Missionary Society in the City of Bath; but I cannot help noticing a most extraordinary assertion which is made in your Correspondent's Letter, *viz.* that the Archdeacon had *no right* to attend the Meeting, because it was expected only *friends* to the measure should so attend. What! is the propriety of a measure, so important in its object, so questionable in its motive, and so doubtful in its consequences, to be submitted only to those who were understood before-hand to be favourable to the experiment; and when it must be known also that the Bishop of the Diocese and nineteen-twentieths of his Clergy did not think such a Meeting advisable? This is indeed a new doctrine, that you are, in consulting on any solemn subject, only to hear *one side* of the question; and really too absurd to mention, if it had not been repeatedly advanced by those who have, in my humble opinion, shewn more zeal than prudence, more party spirit than Christian usefulness.

*A Friend to the Establishment,
and a Clergyman."*

As the queries contained in my Letter, Mr. Urban, have not been answered, I am inclined to think it is found difficult to do so; particularly as I have since, contrary to my first intention, read the Reply of the Rev. D. Wilson to the Protest of the Archdeacon of Bath; wherein I find it

is assumed that the Bishop of that Diocese did not disapprove of the meeting held in his Metropolitan City, where the Bishop of another Diocese presided, because he did not absolutely put his negative to the measure, and because he received his Episcopal Brother with the courtesy of a gentleman. But again I ask Mr. D. Wilson, what reply did the Bishop of Bath and Wells actually make to the Bishop of Gloucester's communication? And if he returned no answer, was his Lordship's silence to be construed into an *approval* of such a meeting? As well might it be said, that it would be agreeable to the wishes of any Parochial Clergyman, to have a Dissenting Chapel established in his parish, because the intended Minister of such Chapel, having civilly communicated to him what was about to be done, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, he the Clergyman, not having the means of preventing it, had preserved a prudent silence on the subject.

I shall not enter here into a general discussion of this reply to the Archdeacon, which savours more of arrogance than humility. The Reformed Churches are accused of "allowing three centuries to pass away without attempting any thing considerable for the salvation of the world." England is accused, "as a Nation, of having with a cold selfishness long monopolized the gifts of Grace, which were confided to her for the benefit of mankind; and, by her indifference, pouring contempt on the holy ardour of the man of God, who was willing to enter on the high service of enlightening mankind."

The only two Societies within the pale of the Church which have any thing to do with Missions are accused of "making comparatively small exertions." Mr. Wilson affects to speak with respect of the venerable Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, but accuses its members of "not fairly appealing to the feelings, good sense, and piety, of the Nation;" and, without any explanation of the Society's labours, invidiously states their gross receipts, and asserts that only "one sixtieth part thereof is expended in Missions."

He complains that the chief impediments to the success of the Society have arisen from "the want of a live-

ly interest in the members of our Church for the salvation of the Heathen."

I will not quarrel with Mr. Wilson as to the title assumed by the Society, but, as he has drawn up a great many charges against the Church of which he is a minister, why has he omitted to call the Bench of Bishops to account because only two of her Prelates are found amongst its members? Why, truly, though he endeavours to explain this fact, he declines adding to the Church's delinquency, that its most distinguished members *do not belong* to the Church Missionary Society; because then people would indeed think there must be some inconsistency in the title Mr. Wilson and his friends have designated themselves by.

Is it not rather an anomalous proceeding to advocate the cause of the Church Missionary Society, by reproaching the members of this same Church generally with not belonging to it? And should we not imagine from the title, that something more was meant than merely that its proceedings were under the direction of members of the Church of England? One might really expect to find the names of those Dignitaries which sanction the two venerable Societies so long established, and which may be thought to give a title and an authority to any proceedings of Churchmen with more propriety, than now consists with the Society to which Mr. Wilson belongs: and if their names are not to be found in the Society's list, surely there must be some better reason for it than that of waiting till it has passed its noviciate.

I cannot read this *tirade* of Mr. Wilson's, its direct accusations and insinuations against the National Church, without suspecting his own attachment to its Established order and government; and especially I beg to ask him what he means by saying, in answer to the Archdeacon's denominating the chief friends of the Church Missionary Society "a sect;" "There is no considerate Reader who will not immediately perceive, that, if we were to condescend to the use of such sort of epithets, it would be easy, in *retaliation*, to find words just as well fitted to express our own sentiments, and which would be applied with just as much propriety as his

his own."—Now, though not an inconsiderate Reader, I confess I do not immediately perceive the meaning of the above passage, at least I hope I do not; and therefore request Mr. Wilson will have the condescension to explain it. At the same time may I ask how he proves the Archdeacon to have been guilty of a breach of the peace?

Leaving it to those who are of more consequence in society, and more able advocates of our Establishment, to answer the various accusations brought by Mr. Wilson against his Church and Nation, painted in the strongest colouring which language can give; I proceed, Mr. Urban, to advert for a moment to the contrast of the picture, where, at least with equal warmth of *imagination*, Mr. Wilson has depicted the scene in which himself and friends are engaged. To *their* efforts, it seems, the salvation of the world is committed.—“The stupendous cause of all the unconverted Nations of the earth is involved, he says, in the question which he has been treating.”

Far be it from me to under-rate the efforts or intentions of a number of respectable individuals, or to deny the possibility of their becoming the humble instruments of Providence, in enlightening those Nations which at present sit in darkness. But, having been accustomed to view the circumstance of these countries, remaining so long in this state, not as a charge to be brought home to the otherwise sinning members of our own community, but as one of those mysteries which is still shut up in the womb of time; I confess, though far from being uninterested in those laudable efforts to convey to distant shores the blessed truths of the Gospel, yet, relying on the words of Holy Writ, and expecting perhaps something more than mere human agency to be displayed in the conversion of the Heathen world; after giving my mite to these praiseworthy objects, I have contented myself with attending more especially to my duty at *home*, to those daily calls on my exertions, which, as an ordained Minister of Christ, with a fixed station apportioned to me, I feel, have more particular claims on my time, and talents, such as they are. “Woe is me if I *preach not* the Gospel of Christ,” says

St. Paul. Mr. Wilson has substituted the word “propagate” for “preach.” But I humbly hope, if I faithfully discharge the duties of my peculiar station, that I may not incur any punishment here or hereafter, for not entering into the more enlarged sphere of usefulness which Mr. Wilson seems to recommend as the primary obligation of Churchmen.

I am not aware that, when the glad tidings of the Gospel were happily extended to this our country, it was intended by the Almighty to be the means by which all the families of the earth should be blessed. Nor, when I was ordained a Minister of the Church of England, did I conceive myself to be constituted a wandering Apostle. On the contrary, I apprehended that my exertions were to be confined in a great degree to my own parish, and to be limited and circumscribed in their nature; and that, if I endeavoured to the utmost to set an example of Christian virtue myself, and to excite it in those committed to my charge, I should be considered as a faithful steward of the mysteries of God; and I think, instead of “our parishes and congregations at home feeling the sacred influence of our exertions in foreign missions,” the reverse of Mr. Wilson’s proposition should be our aim.

The more sound we are at the root, the more flourishing may we expect every thing which branches from it.

Independent of my conviction that, as society is now constituted, and in the present period of the Church, her Ministers are not to be considered as having the office of Apostles or of the first converts to Christianity, I am persuaded that more essential and general good is to be effected by attending to our *home duties*, than can be expected by the more extended, and perhaps more visionary attempts of some worthy but enthusiastic members of our Church.

I am assured that no candid person will, from any thing I have here said, infer that I am indifferent to those labours of love, which, confined to no country and deterred by no difficulties or dangers, are circulating the saving knowledge of “Christ crucified,” *abroad*. My only fear is, that, alluring and flattering as this prospect may be, our time and thoughts should be too much occupied by remote and distant

distant objects, to the prejudice of nearer and even dearer interests (if I may be allowed to say so) at *home*.

The cause of Religion and Virtue would be more effectually promoted in our extended Eastern possessions, could the deluded bigots to an antient and horrid superstition behold, in the lives and manners of Christians, a more faithful observance of the precepts of their purer faith. Miraculous interpositions having ceased, the surest way to convert others to the Religion we profess will be, to prove our sincerity by our practice. "A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit."—Now let us consider for a moment what is the produce of that seed of eternal life, which has been happily sown in this land. Are not tares grown up with it, sufficient to choak the good seed? We are accused of doing little or nothing for

the salvation of the *world*. Have we done every thing to promote this holy work in the small portion of the globe which we inhabit? Is vice made to hide its head, or does it boldly challenge our notice at every turn? Is crime become less frequent, or are our prisons overflowing with delinquents guilty of every species of atrocity, revolting to human nature, and disgraceful to a civilized Country*?

With evils of such magnitude before our eyes, Mr. Urban; when, instead of a progressive improvement in the state of morals, we are compelled to admit the increasing want of principle amongst the lower orders; their indisposition to labour, and the shameless front with which mendicancy is now resorted to; when the Journals of our country so frequently detail the horrid, and till lately, the un-

* Is the Metropolis of that Country governed by a Police sufficiently vigilant? Is the mode of detecting offences perfectly justifiable or expedient? Is its principle to be acted upon or sanctioned in the dignified proceedings of our Courts of Justice? Will the Government of the Country be more respected, and will its objects be best attained, by resorting to such measures? Is it not doubtful whether more good or harm will be produced to the community? Are not laws enacted for the prevention of crime? In the detection of it then, let us recollect we are not to do evil that good may come.—There surely is something radically wrong in our system of Police. It has always been revolting to my feelings to observe the sort of terms on which the Officers of Justice are, with notorious rogues and vagabonds. A kind of understood etiquette is observed by constables in searching for offenders in the places where they are known to resort; and it often happens that a culprit will voluntarily surrender himself, when it is ascertained that he is the individual wanted.

This, we are told, is all the better; that particular offenders are more easily got hold of, by the general forbearance of officers to take into custody those against whom there is no direct charge. If this system were proved good by the result, we might of course acquiesce in so strange a procedure; but, as that is not the case, one feels a wish to try the experiment of taking up all notoriously suspicious characters wherever found. I shall not enter into the question of what they are to be done with, or how employed; but I am sure it is a public evil, that they are suffered to continue at large.

Another highly defective system presents itself, in the mode of administering Parochial Relief. And, with humble submission to the two Houses of Parliament, would they not be more profitably and more worthily occupied in contemplating these growing evils, and in providing remedies for them, than in listening to and discussing the indecent Petitions of hired assassins and known traitors? The revision and radical reformation of our Poor Laws is a subject for Parliamentary investigation, which requires the earliest and closest attention of the Legislature, or the evils which press on landed proprietors will shortly overwhelm *all* in one common ruin.

Our Prisons, though much better regulated than formerly, do still form another subject for inquiry of the most serious nature. Much remains to be done with respect to their interior management, particularly as to the classification of offences. Criminals are too much crowded together, and with too little discrimination, which must indeed partly be attributed to the great increase of crime. But it appears to me, that the classing of offenders in the different wards should not be left entirely to the Keeper of the Prison, however respectable he may be; but that it should be superintended and regulated by the Magistrates themselves. I need not point out the evil which arises to society from a want of sufficient attention in this particular, and of the good which would result from employing prisoners more generally while under confinement.

usual crime of murder; with all these pressing and crying evils submitted to our view, may we not suppose, Sir, that much remains to be done at home; and that, in exhorting all Protestant communities to unite their efforts to convert the Heathens, we should take especial care that we, the professed Disciples of Christianity, do not privately or publicly, individually or nationally, disgrace the Church to which we belong; that, while the doctrine is reformed, the practice be not found vicious.

Will not her Ministers have full employment in their respective parishes; in reclaiming the bad, in encouraging the good, and in relieving the distressed? My fear, I repeat, is, lest Mr. Wilson, by his flourish of trumpets, and his high-soaring flights into other regions, should withdraw the attention of the Clergy from the charge more peculiarly committed to their care *in this*; and, by his inflated and pompous diction, should lead men in general from that which is more easily attainable, and certainly of primary obligation, to his more arduous and somewhat Utopian scheme for the salvation of the World.

It is perhaps an error of the present day to enterprise new undertakings, sometimes in prejudice of old and established plans of usefulness, which have already the sanction of the great, the wise, and the good.

Without impeaching the integrity of those who are the anxious promoters of every novel Institution, it may not be unfair to suppose that *some* are actuated by motives of self-interest, either of profit or of fame. But at all events it admits of a doubt whether more good both to the souls and bodies of men may not be administered, by supporting and strengthening the various charities and societies which already subsist, than by continually racking our invention to find out others which are supposed to be still wanting, and more calculated to promote the views of universal philanthropy. Charity begins at home, Mr. Urban; but, with that truly Christian feeling for all mankind, I remain,

Yours, &c. CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 4.*

YOUR Publication has been for a long series of years a Miscellany of amusement and information, perhaps not equalled in any language. There

runs through it also a sobriety of thought, and steady consistency on important points, religious and political; for which reason I am desirous of calling the attention of your Readers to the subject of Christian Missions. The Bath controversy has excited much notice; and every private Gentleman who has impressions of Religion must wish to make up his mind as to the duty of contributing to Missionary Institutions, and the principles on which they should be conducted.

It is to be lamented that a Prelate and a Dignitary of the Church should have been prominent characters in a dispute upon a business which does not belong to their office, and in which it was not their duty to interfere. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction and Dignities, like other public trusts conferred for the sake of the publick, are designed for definite purposes, to be executed in a certain manner, according to order and law. Nor can persons invested with these functions, lay aside their characters and assume them at will. As they are responsible for the direct use and abuse of their authority; so a reserve becomes them, and a care not to make it too cheap, nor to hazard it to contention, nor to employ it in the indulgence of their own private views and feelings, lest its lustre and strength should be impaired by too frequent and needless displays, by their being over-busy, and by giving offence without occasion. Their power is public property, and should not be enfeebled within its proper sphere, by the pursuit of distant and extrinsic objects, of doubtful issue and advantage, and which are perhaps impracticable.

These observations are made with perfect respect to the motives and characters of the two personages concerned, and relate only to the propriety of their conduct in a single instance. The meeting itself was legal. In a free Country, Charity, the Charity of Religion, is free; and Englishmen have a right to assemble together for whatever purpose they please, unforbidden by the Laws. In considering the "Church Missionary Society" on the ground of its merits, the following objections have occurred to me with regard to its constitution and proceedings. This is the 32d rule—"Each Candidate, after due preparation, shall, if not admitted

ted to Holy Orders, be appointed by the Committee to act as a Catechist; if admitted to Holy Orders, he shall be appointed a Missionary." The Committee therefore appoint Missionaries, as the Apostles sent Peter and John to Samaria*, as the Church in Jerusalem sent Barnabas to Antioch†, and Barnabas‡ and Paul to the Gentiles. These commissions were designated by the Holy Ghost: and the power of giving institution to benefices, and licence to preach in certain districts, has, in all Christian Countries, generally been vested in the Church, in the same manner as the power of ordaining to the Ministry. The authority given to the Committee by this Rule is not absolutely contrary to the laws and practice of the Church of England, because she allows Donatives, exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction: but it is an anomaly in discipline, and the next step to Independency. And even in Donatives, which are very few in number, and very small preferments, the Incumbent must subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles, and a Declaration of Conformity to the Liturgy, before the Ordinary, and is for personal offences liable to his jurisdiction. The Missionary is responsible to no Diocesan, amenable to no Ecclesiastical Court, but to twenty-four Laymen, and an indefinite number of Clergymen, each of whom purchases the right of voting on these appointments to a spiritual function and office by the payment of half a guinea§ annually, or the contribution of a congregational collection of twenty guineas. This sum is the sole qualification required from a Clergyman to entitle him to decide on a business which can scarcely be exceeded in solemnity and delicacy: no selection, no subordination; no test of age, character, ability, judgment, information, or experience. Assuredly this is not a method for supporting the Laws of the Church of England, or order and discipline of any kind, or the stability of the visible Christian Church among any society of men.

Rule 27. "In the Ballot of either Committee (of Correspondence and the General Committee) the agreement of at least three fourths of the

Members present shall be necessary to the election" of a Missionary. I do not see how this Rule is consistent with the 21st, in which it is said, "Five Members shall be necessary to compose a General Committee, and three each of the others. In case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall be entitled to a second, or casting vote."

Other Rules are too loosely and vaguely drawn up for practice. For instance, the number of persons composing the different Committees is not determined, except in the case of the General Committee. Rule 33 holds out to Missionaries, under certain circumstances, a promise that, in their age or infirmity, "suitable provision shall be made to render their remaining days comfortable;" an engagement which can hardly fail to produce disappointment, and charges of breach of faith. Rule 6. "Every person who shall collect in behalf of the Society 1s. or upwards per week, or 5s. or upwards per month, shall be a member of the Society; and shall be entitled to attend and vote at all Meetings." Surely not at the Meetings of the Committees: and there is only one Annual General Meeting provided for by the rules. Inducements of receiving some personal advantage in return for these collections promote selfishness, and spoil the essence of Charity, which should be quite voluntary and disinterested, and when twice solicited, comes strained of some of its best qualities. An allusion made on this point to the Widow's mite in the Gospel is not correct; for here is no evidence that the means are always small in proportion to the smallness of the gift, or that all give of what is their own: and she gave unasked, and as it appears without any expectation of a return of praise and notice. Rational persuasion and instruction may be fairly used, and ought to be used: but it is to be feared that on such occasions recourse is too generally had to a wheedling tongue*, and importunity, and praises to catch vanity, and promises mixed with threatenings, and all other ready means which work upon the feelings of those whose judgment has not been exercised, the young, thoughtless, and ignorant.

* Acts viii. 14.

† Acts xi. 22.

‡ Acts xiii. 2.

§ Rule 5.

* Παρφασις, ἡ τ' ἐκλεψε νοον ποκα περ φρονεοντων. *Iliad*. xiv. 217.

The general tone of confidence, and sanguine expectations of success, exhibited in the Society's communications, instead of producing the encouragement expected, will fill cool heads with distrust, under the conviction that the managers of this undertaking have not weighed its difficulties, and are not aware of the real state of things, but produce their statements partially, and are blinded by their own prepossessions. The appropriation of Scriptural Prophecies is made in the lump, without specific references to facts, and their actual accomplishment. The Scriptures do hold out a promise that the whole world shall be instructed in a knowledge of the true Religion; and it is reasonable to suppose that this universal diffusion of Christianity will take place. But it is not so reasonable to conclude that it will be universally received. The slow progress of our faith in modern times is a most extraordinary circumstance, contrasted with the rapidity of its propagation in the primitive age; serving indeed to prove a miraculous interposition in aid of the first teachers. There are also what may be termed counter-prophecies of never-ceasing wars, and divisions, and the falling away of professed Christians. When we consider that Mahometanism has taken the place of the Gospel in the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and has expelled it from them; that, for the purpose of reclaiming them, Europe, with the most devoted zeal, poured herself into Asia in vain, and was defeated in the attempt; and that Christian Churches have been planted among some Heathen nations for generations without encrease; we must acknowledge the ways of Providence to be mysterious and inscrutable.

The display, and *eclat*, and theatrical effect of promiscuous public meetings have a dazzling specious appearance: but it is absurd to suppose that plans of solid utility can be discussed and digested among persons who for the most part have no means of forming a discreet opinion upon them. Such assemblies have too much of a tribunitian character for the present day. If the people at large, without scrutiny, selection, or lawful authority, are to establish themselves as judges on questions relating to re-

ligious affairs, what subjects ought they to be debarred from canvassing and settling? Neither does the cause of beneficence and piety combined need to be trumpeted abroad with flimsy compliments, and the noisy parade of ostentatious importance: it is really blemished and injured by such unworthy adjuncts.

All proceedings which tend to make private feeling paramount to discipline and law, obviously promote schism. Conscience, well-informed, leads men to obedience, no motive so powerful; otherwise conscience is a name for ignorance, will, humour, passion, turbulence, faction, and irreligion. This Society, it is said, "is plainly supported in conformity to the views of a 'New Sect' in the Church*." So far as the persons meant by this description are serious and evangelical, they are praiseworthy, and will be praised and respected, and should be imitated. I trust these epithets mark no new sect; I believe the Clergy of the Church of England, as a body, are very much in earnest in discharging the duties of their profession, in preaching the Gospel, and living suitably to it. Men should be serious on serious subjects; but to be always serious, is to be sad and dull; to be serious about trifles, and things harmless and indifferent in themselves, is unnatural and unreasonable, and excites a morbid sensibility, and sentimental weakness, and tends to superstition and Pharisaical sanctimony, rather than to Christian virtue. If under the above description are signified those who teach the peculiar doctrines which go by the name of *Calvinism*, they have on this ground no right to the title of *Evangelical*. And if any body of men, or sect old or new, have about them a presumption of enthusiasm, which, by suggesting that they are exclusive objects of divine favour, prompts them to think too highly of themselves, and without reason to censure and despise others, we recognize "*veteris vestigia flammæ*," the glowing embers of that fanatical spirit which has so often been the bane of Protestantism.

Though I have plainly stated, for the sake of what appears to me the truth, these objections to the Society, I have sometimes subscribed anony-

* Archdeacon Thomas's Protest, p. 8.
mously

mously to its funds. Other objections occur to me; yet I cannot think amiss of the general intentions of those who set it forward. Zeal indeed should take prudence for a companion; and in matters of Religion particularly, care should be taken that the motives and means be equally unblamable with the object in view.

Should you deem this communication admissible, I hope it will induce your Readers and Correspondents better informed than myself to lay down some principles; and state some facts, upon which the publick may form a true and right judgment of the measures which the English Nation ought to take to propagate the Gospel: whether the present Institutions for that purpose are proper and sufficient; and if not, whether it may be expedient to modify them, or to propose an Establishment on a new plan. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Fleet-street, April 18.*

PERMIT me to offer to your invaluable Miscellany, a receptacle of general utility, and teeming with an infinity of interesting suggestions, some observations on that National Question, the Drainage of the Bedford and adjoining Levels.

My attention was drawn to the effect of Tides and Drainage, from formerly holding two Benefices in the County of Essex; the one at Heybridge, adjoining to the Port of Maldon; the other at Little Wakering, on which I resided, a parish (similar in its nature to the Fen Country) consisting of a number of large Estuaries, and in which are situated the Islands of New England and Rushly, and part of the Islands of Foulness, Haven-gore, and Potten, all of them artificially drained, and secured from the Tides of the Sea by embankment. J.P.

"SIR, *London, Fleet-street, April 11.*

"The frank reception you indulged me with, when I was introduced to you by my friend Mr. F —, at the same time that it raised in me emotions of respect and pleasure, convinced me also, that you felt a lively interest in promoting the great object which occasioned my visit to you; and I shall ever duly appreciate the obliging readiness I experienced from you, in furnishing me with such helps as might assist me in ascertaining the Falls; whereby, I was enabled to assure myself of the

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practicability of the ideas I had previously formed, as a way to attain those three highly to be desired and important results, with respect to the Fen Levels, the riddance of the superfluous Upland Waters, an absolute Drainage of the Fens, and an increasing improvement of all, or most of the Outfalls, and particularly that of the Ouse River. That I did not then immediately put my ideas on the subject in a state for public observancy, arose solely from an engagement I have with the House of Lords, respecting the National Records, which swallows up every leisurable moment I can seize, and to execute which I forego every private indulgence, and extraneous gratification; and, indeed, from its utility in Legislative Precedent; and various other considerations, I do not feel justified in undertaking any thing that may tend to supersede its completion. I also do not find myself quite at liberty to make, just at present, a public developement of the Plan which I have in contemplation to offer; and I humbly conceive I do not assume too much in asserting, that by such a Plan, if adopted, an acquirement of the three important results can be attained; because, though I have assured myself of its practicability, and, when divulged, its simplicity will instantly convince others; yet not having finally selected all my intended operative positions, I do not think proper to make up my mind without a previous personal visitation: and I should wish therefore, to wave giving publicity to it, until I can attach to it something like a degree of perfection. At present it may suffice to observe, my ideas in this business are not pregnant with stupendous schemes, tedious and costly in their execution, and doubtful in their events; and though they are original, they do not interfere with, but have a most assured tendency to assist and restore, the Channels and Outfalls which Nature has selected; providing, at the same time, against the overwhelming redundancy of the Land Floods; and they are moreover devised with such simplicity, that a small portion of them may be experimentally tried, and their efficacious and lasting utility will, I am confident, be conclusive. The three important results I have mentioned have been the desiderata of ages, and the multiplied attempts which have been made to accomplish them have, in a manner, met with disappointment; and it certainly is a matter of deep regret, after the millions which have been expended, we have at present rather an upsilted Outfall, a slightly-checked over-

whelming

whelming flux of Upland Waters, an incomplete general Drainage, and a precarious Inland Navigation; and even in the plans which are, as it were, in embryo, and requiring an infinity of cost, there appears neither certainty of adequacy of remedy, or security from recurrence of upsilting, and other now existing inconveniences.

“I am really, Sir, of opinion, that the three important results can be effected by means less immense and expensive than at present seem in contemplation. I have given the Eau Brink Cut a full consideration, and I make no hesitation in declaring, that I do conceive that the restoration and protection of the Town and Harbour of Lynn, can be better acquired than by the adoption of that Plan, and that I view that Plan as a hazardous speculation, not conclusively certain of restoring and protecting that Town and Harbour, and not necessary for a general Drainage of the Levels, but as a Plan precarious in its consequences, and likely to envelope a magnitude of expence, which, if otherwise employed, might go generally a great way to effect the three important results I have alluded to; and I can assure you, Sir, that after reflecting on the Eau Brink Cut in every possible manner, I have abandoned it as a general measure; and do absolutely think, and I may almost say prepared to shew, that the restoration and protection of the Town and Harbour of Lynn, is more likely to derive a certainty of establishment, supposing these the sole objects in view, by the application of a more generally beneficial Plan than by the Eau Brink Cut.

“Though I do take the liberty to object to the formation of this Work, yet I trust you will give me credit, when I say, I do not dissent merely for the sake of opposition, or to create impediment; but solely upon the conviction, that the intended Cut is inexpedient for the purposes proposed; for Nature, though she is not generally disinclined to be assisted by Art, yet as she here assumes a more than ordinary consequence, and alternately appears gigantically moving as a vast Estuary, or a tremendous Back-Water, the Drainage of nearly nine Counties, a surface almost equal to what is cleared by the Thames or the Severn, may not, after having accustomed herself to a curved course, be so complaisant as to submit to a straight and confined channel of so great a length; and should such a volume of water be disposed to take the smallest bias, all efforts to stem the fatal consequences will be unavailing, and the most direful and incalculable mischiefs will ensue to the adjoining Country, and to the Town and

Port of Lynn. I am not singular in the opinion I have given respecting this Work, and I am borne out in my conjectures by several able Engineers: and the number of persons is not small, who scruple not to say, that it would be more judicious to pay some attention to the upper drainage, which would soon give a consequent improvement to the soil, rendering it more able to contribute to the necessary imposts for a general riddance of its present deterioration, and also occasion a more certain scouring of the Outfall, than they allow themselves to expect from the proposed undertaking.

“Notwithstanding the observations I am making against the Eau Brink Cut, I wish to have it clearly understood, that they arise merely on the ground that the measure is unnecessary, and not any ways affecting my Plan, which can be equally applied even if that Work should be carried into execution. I have no local, or other interest, or motive, to lead me into any thing like an interference in this business; and the numerous and time-consuming engagements I already have, would induce me to avoid any accumulation thereto, did not the improvement of near 300,000 acres of land, and a consequent increase of health and comfort to the occupiers, together with many other important considerations, tell me, I should be liable to the imputation of insensibility, if I should withhold my observations, or not allow my private convenience temporarily to submit to public duty. But amongst those whose interests are involved, I am not at all surprised to discover an uneasiness, and a galling apprehension of heavy sacrifices of their property; for, besides the prodigious expence of the Eau Brink Cut, which of course must be followed up by other Works, they seem to expect an extended call upon them for those additional projected measures, the estimate alone of which, without including any calculation for the purchase of land, which will be covered by the many newly designed Water-ways, amounts to 1.188.189*l.* and they fancy they perceive a continued entailment of expence, as the diversified schemes hold out to them no permanent security from a re-visitation of Siltage. The removal of that dreadful scourge, and paralysing enemy, Siltage—for it is, indeed, the source of all the evils which oppress the levels—can, in my humble opinion, be otherwise effected; and its recurrence—I think me not as hazarding too bold a conclusion,—postponed *sine die*.

“It is, however, a matter of consolation to me, reflecting as I do upon an observation you made, when I had the honour of an interview with you, that the

the Corporation were solely influenced by a wish to do that which might appear most generally beneficial, and that might best tend to realize the three important results. I am fully aware that the accomplishment of these results, after the manifold and prodigious, though by no means adequate, attempts, which have been made for that purpose, may seem almost paradoxical; but, Sir, what was neatly observed by Counsellor Hart, a few days since in the Court of Chancery, in a case of infringement of Patent — '*the best and most useful Inventions were those, which, when discovered, appeared to have lain on the surface, and only excited astonishment that they should not have been discovered before,*' might be here replied; and immense as may appear the operations necessary to destroy the triple-headed monster, yet, I cannot but anticipate that the present generation will not pass away, without beholding a manifest change in this interesting particular.

"Perhaps it may be said, that the matter actually presses, and the Eau Brink Cut, or some other Work, must of necessity be set about; if, therefore, your Corporation, or the Land-owners, should wish me to communicate my thoughts on this subject, I will make a personal visitation of the Levels this year, and before its close summarily draw up my sentiments.

"Influenced by what appears to my mind an irresistible conviction, that the Eau Brink Cut is not a remedy for the accumulated evils of the Outfall at Lynn, I have been induced to break that silence, on the subject of the Drainage of the Fens, which I had proposed to have observed, until I had completed the Concern I have in hand: and the introduction of a Bill into Parliament, for the formation of that Cut, of which I have been apprised only within these few days, obliges me to intrude upon your time with these remarks.

Yours, &c.

J. PRIDDEN.

R. Bevill, Esq. Registrar of the Bedford Level Corporation."

"And, indeed, we find nothing proves more prejudicial to Philosophy, than that such things as are obvious, and often occur, should not arrest and detain the consideration of mankind; but are only received transiently, without inquiring into their causes: whence information is not so frequently wanted in things unknown; as attention in such as are known."—Lord BACON.

Mr. URBAN,

April 4.

"**E**CCLESIASTICUS" affords me an opportunity of explaining that I employed the signature of

"Christianus" solely with a view of testifying my entire dissent from the speculative opinions of Mr. Owen on the subject of Religion, not, however, that I consider it less incumbent to observe the rules of dispassionate inquiry, from which, if I have *really* deviated, I owe an apology to your Correspondent, and to you, Mr. Urban, for violating that spirit of moderation which distinguishes the columns of your respectable Miscellany.

"Ecclesiasticus" must not complain of being charged with reluctance in relinquishing his prejudices, if he still persists in confounding Mr. Owen's religious sentiments with the principles of his plan for the amelioration of the condition of the lower classes; the evident object of the comments I took the liberty of making, was to prevent your readers from being misled by this inadvertency; and I fully expected that "Ecclesiasticus" would have informed us that he had since given the subject more attentive consideration, and that he would either have retracted his former opinion, or have endeavoured to support it by a direct reference to the plan itself. I most cordially agree with "Ecclesiasticus" in the just encomiums he has bestowed upon our Church; but what they have to do with the question between us, or what he can find in my letter at variance with his own sentiments on this point, I am at a loss to discover. The Church will be equally safe, whether the poor are supported in Work-houses or Villages, and its foundations will not be less secure from their increasing intelligence.

In order to prove the fallacy of an inference, "Ecclesiasticus" quotes a part only of the proposition. I did not derive my idea of a fundamental error in our system *exclusively* from the degree of misery at present existing, but because it prevails at a period when the most benevolent exertions have been made for its relief. I am not disposed to be tenacious about opinions of no real importance; but I think many will agree with me that the present amount of misery and crime has seldom, if ever, been exceeded. That it extends wider than in 1808, cannot be denied: in that year was published the volume of a respectable Author, containing the following passage:

"As a contrast to the glare of wealth and the splendour of opulence, we have the

the mortification to see our dungeons filled with criminals, our gaols with debtors, our poor-houses with wretched objects of all descriptions, and our streets and villages with scenes of human misery; while the dreary dwellings of the indigent exhibit to the view of those who will condescend to visit them a still more aggravated picture of distresses and sufferings, which are never witnessed without shocking the feelings of humanity.

"The existence of such evils, ascertained by the most irrefragable evidence, should beget an anxiety and solicitude to ascertain the causes, lest (to use the language of an elegant writer) like the lofty tree, proudly spreading its extended branches, displaying its luxuriant foliage, while a canker is working deeply at the root, we should be rising only to fall a more splendid picture of departed greatness."—COLQUHOUN *on Indigence*.

"Necessity," says the same Author, "in vulgar life, is known to be one of the chief incitements to vice and depravity. From a state of indigence, wretchedness, and despair, the transition is easy to criminal offences."

The indiscriminate censure which "Ecclesiasticus" has passed upon Reformists will equally apply to those to whom we are indebted for all the civil and religious blessings we now enjoy; to an Alfred, a Luther, and a Newton, the benefactors of the human race: and those who are actuated by sinister designs must alike point out the errors they propose to remove, before attention to their remedies can be excited. But it is altogether unjust to impugn the motives of an individual, who does not ask the adoption of his plan without examination; but who, to use his own words, desires "that the whole subject should be so investigated, that not one of its immediate effects, or most remote consequences, should be hidden from the world." Although "Ecclesiasticus" "does not presume to say the design is mischievous in the extreme," and disclaims "attempts to disprove Mr. Owen's good intentions;" yet the whole tenor of his Letter is calculated to convey an impression opposed to these declarations.

Although the observations you have done me the favour to insert refer to the benefits resulting from the "New View of Society" in its more extended application; yet it is only with the parochial and unemployed poor that

the first villages will be formed, and the truth of the principles illustrated. As the opponents of the Plan derive their chief arguments from what they conclude to be an irremediable deflection in human nature, it became necessary to shew to how great an extent crime could be traced to the unfavourable circumstances influencing individuals, and which it is the duty of a Christian Society to remove. Nothing further is solicited of the publick at present than to investigate Mr. Owen's Report to the Committee of the House of Commons appointed for the revision of the Poor Laws: it will be found to contain principles which ere long will be admitted as incontrovertibly true, notwithstanding they are now regarded (like the first attempts of Mrs. Fry * to reclaim the female prisoners in Newgate) as visionary and impracticable.

As human nature is at all times and in every country the same, there must be certain principles of legislation superior to others, and of universal application; if those principles had been before distinguished they would have been reduced to a science and adopted by all the European nations; hitherto they have separately existed in different political systems, and in each combined with counteracting errors. In the arrangements of "The New View of Society" the rules of the Baconian philosophy are rigidly adhered to, every maxim unsupported by facts, or which cannot be verified by experience, is rejected. Following the example of that great Philosopher, we perceive how undeserving is Mr. Owen of the epithet of an Utopian politician. To him, with a slight alteration, may we justly apply the language of the Biographer of Plutarch.

"He appears to have examined every system with a calm and unprejudiced attention, to have selected what he found of use for the purposes of virtue and happiness, and to have left the rest for the portion of those whose narrowness of mind could think either science or felicity confined to any denomination of men."

Yours, &c.

CHRISTIANUS.

* See an interesting account of this Lady's success in Mr. Buxton's philanthropic Work on Prison Discipline.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ADDENDA, &c. TO CHESHIRE. See vol. LXXXVI. p. 505.

——— “Cheshire chief of men,
And of our Counties place of Palatine doth hold,
And thereto hath her high Regalities inroll'd :
Besides in many fields since conquering William came,
Her people she hath prov'd, to her eternal fame ;
All children of her own, the leader and the led,
The mightiest men of bone in her full bosom bred ;
Our leopards who so long and bravely did advance
Above the *fleur de lis* ev'n in the heart of France.”—DRAYTON'S *Polyolbion*.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

Antiquities. Chester, hypocaust and other Roman remains; shrine of St. Werburgh, now the Bishop's throne, in the Cathedral; Sandbach cross, now in Mr. Egerton's grounds at Oulton.

Chester, according to Sir T. Eliot, was built by a great-grandson of Noah!! In the Cathedral were interred Hugh de Auranches, or Hugh Lupus, 1101; Ranulph Meschines, 1129; Ranulph Geroniis, 1153; Hugh Cyvelioc, 1181; and John Scot, 1237, Earls of Chester; and Lord Chancellor Gerarde, 1581.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Ashbrook, Betley, Biddle, Birkin, Croco, Etherow, Flookersbrook, Gowy, Grimsditch, Mar, Peover, Walwarn.

Inland Navigation. Mersey river.

Lakes. Bar, Chapel, Moss, Oakhanger, Pick, and Radnor meres; Ridley pool is drained and in tillage.

Eminences and Views. Carden and Hill cliffs: Overton scar: Bowden church: Buckton castle: Runcorn beetle: Mow-cop: Barn, Bucklow, Peckforton, and Shutlingslow hills.

Natural Curiosities. Hilbree island: Delamere forest. On Bostock green is an aged oak, said to mark the centre of the County. In Lyme park is a herd of wild cattle, white, with red ears, of the same breed as those in the Earl of Tankerville's park at Chillingham, Northumberland.

Public Edifices. Chester exchange, infirmary, gaol, shire-hall, Irish linen-hall. Bidston light-house.

Seats. Abbey-field, John Ford, esq.
Adlington-hall, Richard Legh, esq.
Aldersey, Samuel Aldersey, esq.
Arley-hall, Sir Peter Warburton, bart.
Ashley-hall, W. H. A. Smith, esq.
Ashton-hayes, Booth Grey, esq.
Aste, Thomas Parker, esq.
Aston, Hon. H. Aston.
Bach-hall, Samuel Broadhurst, esq.
Bachford-hall, B. Glegg, esq.
Baddiley, Sir H. M. Mainwaring, bart.
Beate-hall, Earl of Courtown.
Belmont-house, Henry Clarke, esq.
Birkinhead-priory, F. R. Price, esq.
Birtles-hall, Robert Hibbert, esq.
Bolesworth-castle, Tho. Tarlton, esq.
Bonis-hall, — Legh, esq.
Booths, Willoughby Legh, esq.
Bostock-hall, Thomas France, esq.
Bradwall-hall, Dr. Latham.
Brereton-hall, A. Bracebridge, esq.
Brombroro'-hall, J. Mainwaring, esq.
Broxton-hall, John Egerton, esq.
Burton-hall, Richard Congreve, esq.
Calveley-hall, John Bromley, esq.

Capenhurst, Richard Richardson, esq.
Capesthorpe-hall, D. Davenport, esq.
Carden-hall, William Leche, esq.
Chester-palace, Bp. of Chester.
Cholmondeley-castle, Marquess Cholmondeley.
Christleton, Townshend Ince, esq.
Cogshall-hall, Peter Shakerley, esq.
Crange-hall, Mrs. Harrison.
Daresbury-hall, Rev. George Heron.
Davenport, Eusebius Horton, esq.
Delamere-lodge, G. Wilbraham, esq.
Derphall, William Corbet, esq.
Dorfold-hall, Henry Tomkinson, esq.
Duckinfield-lodge, Sir N. Duckinfield.
Eaton-hall, Sir Edmund Antrobus, bt.
Eaton-house, Earl Grosvenor.
Edge-hall, T. C. Dodd, esq.
Fulshaw-hall, late D. Finney, esq.
Gayton-hall, John Clegg, esq.
Grange, The, Nicholas Ashton, esq.
Hankelow-hall, Joseph Richards, esq.
Hassel-hall, Walter Daniel, esq.
Henbury, Francis Jodrell, esq.
Hermitage, T. B. Hall, esq.

- High Leigh, East, G. J. Leigh, esq.
 High Leigh, West, Egerton Leigh, esq.
 Hough, Rev. Richard Hill.
 Hyde-hall, George Hyde Clarke, esq.
 Lacke-hall, late Peter Snow, esq.
 Lawton, John Lawton, esq.
 Littleton-hill, Thomas Dixon, esq.
 Lymme-hall, Thomas Taylor, esq.
 Marbury-hall, John Barry, esq.
 Marbury, Nantwich, D. Poole, esq.
 Marple-hall, John Isherwood, esq.
 Mere-hall, T. L. Brooke, esq.
 Mock-beggars-hall, Mrs. Brodee.
 Moor-hall, General Heron.
 Moreton-hall, Great, G. Ackers, esq.
 Moreton-hall, Little, Rev. W. M. Moreton.
 Moston-hall, John Massey, esq.
 Mottram, A. L. Wright, esq.
 Newton-hall, Viscount Kilmorey,
 Norley-bank, John Nuttall, esq.
 Norley-hall, George Whitley, esq.
 Norton-priory, Sir Rich. Brooke, bt.
 Oakhanger-hall, John Ready, esq.
 Oldfield-hall, William Rigby, esq.
 Over Leigh, Mrs. Cowper.
 Oughtrington, Trafford Trafford, esq.
 Pole, The, George Eaton, esq.
 Poole-hall, Mrs. Ann Elcock.
 Poulton Lancelyu, Joseph Green, esq.
 Poynton, Viscount Bulkeley.
 Prestbury-hall, Richard Legh, esq.
 Ravenscroft-hall, — Vawdrey, esq.
 Rode, Randal Wilbraham, esq.
 Rowton, John Hignett, esq.
 Runcorn, R. H. Bradshaw, esq.
 Sale-hall, John Moore, esq.
 Shrigley-hall, Edward Downes, esq.
 Somerford Booths, R. Swettenham, esq.
 Somerford Radnor, C. W. J. Shakersley, esq.
 Statham, — Sedgwick, esq.
 Stretton-hall, John Leche, esq.
 Sutton-manor, John Roylance, esq.
 Swettenham, M. E. Swettenham, esq.
 Tabley-hall, Over, T. L. Brooke, esq.
 Tarporley, Lord Albanley.
 Thelwall, Henry Pickering, esq.
 Thornicroft-hall, Miss Thornicroft.
 Toft-hall, Ralph Leycester, esq.
 Trafford-hall, Rev. R. Peryn.
 Twenlow-hall, Egerton Leigh, esq.
 Twenlow-manor, W. Booth, esq.
 Whatcroft-hall, James Topping, esq.
 Whitley, Sir John Chetwode, bart.
 Willet-hall, Lawrence Wright, esq.
 Wincham-hall, E. V. Townshend, esq.
 Winnington-hall, Sir J. T. Stanley, bt.
 Wistaston-hall, Peter Walthall, esq.
 Withenshaw-hall, T. W. Tatton, esq.
 Withington, Old, John Glegg, esq.
 Wrenbury-hall, Mrs. Starkie.

Peerage. Albanley Barony to Arden: Belgrave Viscounty to Grosvenor, Earl Grosvenor, who is also Baron Grosvenor of Eaton: Chester Earldom to the Prince Regent: Combermere Barony to Cotton: Delamere (forest) Barony to Grey Earl of Stamford and Warrington: Dutton Barony to Hamilton Duke of Hamilton in Scotland: Kinderton Barony to Vernon Lord Vernon: Macclesfield Earldom to Parker, who is also Baron Parker of Macclesfield: Rocksavage Earldom and Malpas Viscounty to Cholmondeley, Marquess and Earl Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley, and Baron Cholmondeley of Wich Milbank: Saltersford Barony to Stopford Earl of Courtown in Ireland.—Of Crewe, Crewe Barony to Crewe.

Produce. Marle, slate, flags, mill-stones, lime-stone.

Manufactures. Hats, shoes, ferreting, thread.

HISTORY.

A.D. 607, Ethelfrid came to avenge the quarrel of Augustine, Abp. of Canterbury, to whose metropolitan jurisdiction the British Bishops and Monks refused to submit. The Britons were commanded by Brochmael Yscithroc, King of Powis.

828, Chester taken by Egbert, and the county, which till this time had retained its British independence, was annexed to the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, then tributary to Wessex.

1069, in consequence of the Conqueror's grant to his nephew Hugh de Aunanches, commonly called Hugh Lupus, "to hold this county as freely by the sword, as he himself held the Kingdom of England by the crown;" Lupus, and the succeeding Earls, had their court of common-law, in which, as by the law of England, the indictments ran "*contra coronam et dignitatem*," so in their court it was "*contra dignitatem gladii Cestriæ*:" they had also their Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. The sword of dignity is preserved in the British Museum.

1265, the earldom of Chester annexed to the crown by Henry III. and the title, since the reign of his successor, has always appertained to the eldest son of the King.

- 1275, Chester was the place appointed by Edward I. to receive the homage of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, whose refusal to attend induced the war which ended in the subjugation of the principality.
- 1399, to Chester, August 20, Richard II. brought a prisoner from Flint-castle, by Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV.
- Beeston-castle, garrisoned and victualled by Richard II., surrendered without siege to Henry of Lancaster, who found in it treasure valued at 200,000 marks.
- 1643, near Nantwich, January, Royalists under Sir Thomas Aston and Sir Vincent Corbet defeated by Sir William Brereton.
- at Middlewich, March 13, Royalists under Sir Thomas Aston again defeated by Sir William Brereton, who took Sir Edward Moseley and 500 soldiers prisoners.
- Beeston-castle, Dec. 12, gallantly taken by Capt. Sandford for the King.
- at Booth's-lane, near Middlewich, December 26, Parliamentarians under Sir William Brereton defeated by Lord Byron.
- 1644, at Aston, January 25, 1500 Royalists (detached from Lord Byron's army after his defeat at Nantwich, Jan. 21) surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax: among the prisoners was Monk, the Restorer of Royalty, who was then a Colonel in the King's army.
- at Oldcastle-beath, near Malpas, Aug. 25, Royalist cavalry defeated, and Colonels Vane and Conyers, slain by the Parliamentarians from Nantwich.
- 1645, Beeston-castle, November 16, after a brave defence of 18 weeks (having before repulsed the Parliamentarians in a siege of 17 weeks) surrendered to Sir William Brereton.
- 1659, at Winnington-bridge, August 16, 3000 Royalists defeated, and their Commander, Sir George Booth, taken prisoner by General Lambert.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Beeston, Sir George, admiral at defeat of Armada, Beeston, 1499.
- Booth, George, translator of Diodorus Siculus, Over.
- Booth, Sir George, Lord Delamere, Royalist, (died 1684.)
- Booth, Henry, Earl of Warrington, statesman, (died 1694.)
- Booth, John, Bp. of Exeter, (died 1478.)
- Booth, Lawrence, Abp. of York, Lord High Chancellor, (died 1480.)
- Booth, William, Abp. of York, (died 1464.)
- Bradshaw, Sir Henry, Lord Chief Baron, (flor. temp. Edward VI.)
- Brereton, Thomas, dramatic writer, (died about 1721.)
- Brereton, Sir William, Parliamentarian General. Brereton-hall.
- Broadhurst, Margaret, lived to the age of 140, Over.
- Brownsword, John, school-master, Macclesfield, (died 1589.)
- Catherike, John, Bp. of Exeter, (died 1419.)
- Chaderton, William, Bp. of Lincoln, (died 1603.)
- Cholmondeley, or Cholmley, Sir Roger, Lord Chief Justice, Chorley.
- Davenport, Sir Humphrey, Lord Chief Baron, Bramhall, (died about 1643.)
- Earnshaw, Lawrence, mechanic, Mottram, (died 1674.)
- Eaton, Samuel, nonconformist divine and author, Great Budworth, 1596.
- Gerarde, John, herbalist, Nantwich, 1545.
- Harrison, Thomas, Major-general, Regicide, Nantwich, (hanged 1660.)
- Holme, Randle, for *three* read *four* antiquaries; the eldest died 1655; his son 1659; grandson 1699; great grandson 1707.
- James, William, Bp. of Durham, (died 1617.)
- Johnson, Samuel, author of "Hurllothrumbo," (died about 1750.)
- Lowndes, Thomas, bookseller, the "Briggs" of Miss Burney's Cecilia, 1719.
- Markham, Robert, divine, 1727.
- Massie, Edward, Parliamentarian-general, Coddington, (died 1649.)
- Neild, James, visitor of prisons, Knutsford, 1744.
- Newton, Thomas, historian of the Saracens, Butley, (died 1607.)
- Palin, George, benefactor, Wrenbury, (died about 1603.)
- Radcliffe, Ralph, schoolmaster, (flor. 1552.)
- Rider, John, Bp. of Killaloe, lexicographer, Carrington, (died 1632.)
- Shippen, William, "honest Shippen," leader of the Tories, Stockport, 1672.
- Smith, John, Captain, his own biographer, (died 1631.)
- Smith, William, historian of this county, Old-haugh.

Starkey, Sir Humphrey, Lord Chief Baron to Henry VII.

Sutton, Rich. who completed Brazen Nose, Oxon, Presbury (died about 1530.)

Thomasiu, John, penman, Tarvin, 1686.

Upton, James, divine and critic, 1670.

VANBURGH, SIR JOHN, architect and dramatist, Chester, (died 1726.)

Webb, William, author of "Description of Cheshire," (flor. temp. Jac. I.)

Williamson, Dr. author of "Villare Cestriense," Clutton.

Wright, Edward, author of Travels, Stretton-hall, (died 1750.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The privilege of jurisdiction over minstrels and vagrants was originally granted by Ranulph Earl of Chester, to Roger Lacy, and by him conveyed to his companion Hugh Dutton and his heirs.

In Bowden Church was buried George Booth, first Lord Delamere, distinguished for his premature attempt to restore Royalty in 1659; he died 1684.

In Great Budworth Church was buried Sir Peter Leycester, historian of the Hundred of Bucklow, 1742.

In Bunbury Church is the monument of Sir George Beeston, admiral at the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588, when he was nearly 89 years old; he died 1601, aged 102.

At Chester, November 5, 1772, 800 lbs. weight of gunpowder exploded in a room, above which a puppet-shew was exhibiting, when 23 persons were killed and 83 others much burnt and bruised.—In the Cathedral were interred several of its Bishops; its Dean, William Smith, translator of Xenophon, Thucydides, and Longinus, 1787; and its Archdeacon George Travis, antagonist of Porson, 1797.—In St. John's Church, Thomas Falconer, annotator on Strabo, 1792.—In Trinity, Matthew Henry, dissenter, author of Exposition of the Bible, who died at Nantwich, 1714; and Thomas Parnell, poet, author of "The Hermit," 1717.—Nun's-hall was the property and residence of the Randle Holmes, the Cheshire antiquaries, who were buried in the Church of St. Mary on the Hill.

Congleton was disgraced for many years by the residence of the Regicide President Bradshaw; who practised as a barrister; served the office of Mayor in 1637; and was afterwards High Steward of the Borough.

Dodleston was the residence of Egerton, Viscount Brackley, Lord Chancellor; who died 1617, and was buried in the Church with this epitaph:

"Anchora animæ fides et spes in Christo—Orimur—
Morimur—Sequentur qui non præcesserint."

At Elworth resided the Rev. John Hulse, who instituted the office of Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge; he died 1790.

At Gayton-hall, June 1689, William III. slept previously to his embarking for Ireland, when he conferred the honour of Knighthood on his host, William Glegg, esq.

At Lawton, June 1652, 11 persons were struck dead by lightning.

At Lea-hall resided John Fothergill, the popular physician.

Macclesfield was the residence of Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham, the instrument and victim of Richard III.—In St. Michael's Church is this epitaph on the monument of its native John Brownsword:

"Alpha poetarum, Coryphæus grammaticorum,
Flos pædagogon, hac sepelitur humo."—*Obiit* 15 Ap. 1589.

And in Christ Church a monument by Bacon, of Charles Roe, founder of the Church, in 1775.

In Minshull, 1649, was buried Thomas Damme, of Leighton, aged 154.

At Neston is the tomb of John Hancock, farmer, died 1775, aged 112.

From Parkgate, packets sail to Ireland.

Stockport was the rectory of John Watson, the historian of Halifax.

In Tarvin Church is a monument of its school-master, John Thomasiu, a famous penman, died 1740.

"The Saxon word Vic, which we write Wich, is usually translated Vicus, and is common to numerous places in England." To which the learned antiquarian brothers Lysons add, "We cannot learn that the word *Wich* has ever been defined as having any meaning connected with the circumstance of brine being found at these places."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

50. *Barnabee Itinerarium ; or, Barnabee's Journal. The Seventh Edition : to which are prefixed, an Account of the Author, now first discovered ; a Bibliographical History of the former Editions of the Work ; and Illustrative Notes.* London, printed for J. Harding, 1818. 12mo.

"The best serious piece of Latin in modern metre," says the Quarterly Reviewer, "is Sir Francis Kinaston's *Amores Troili et Cresseidæ*, a translation of the two first books of Chaucer's poem ; but it was reserved for famous BARNABY to employ the barbarous ornament of rhyme, so as to give thereby point and character to good Latinity."

No xxxv. p. 32.

THIS celebrated and popular poem, commonly known by the name of *Drunken Barnabee's Journal*, was first published without a date—probably, as the Editor thinks, about 1650. The Second Edition was in 1716, small 8vo. and took the name of *Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England*. The Third Edition was in 1723, small 8vo. The Fourth in 1786, small 8vo. The Fifth in April 1805, 8vo. The Sixth in Sept. of the same year.

In the Second Edition a conjecture was made, that the Author was one *Barnaby Harrington*, an airy being, of whose earthly existence not one atom of proof has been even attempted. The present indefatigable Editor, MR. HASLEWOOD, had already gone the length of printing the text, and sending his Preface to the Printer, on the 10th of October last, when a passage in the Itinerary rendering necessary a reference to one of the numerous publications of a forgotten poet of that day, delivered at once to his delighted eye, the secret of the Author of *Barnabee's Journal*, in characters which neither left any doubt in his mind, nor can leave any doubt in the mind of any one capable of weighing the force of circumstantial evidence of identity : at least it cannot do so when accompanied by the additional coincidences which the pursuit of the same clue afterwards unfolded.

GENT. MAG. April, 1818.

This forgotten poet was no other than RICHARD BRATHWAYTE, born 1588, who died 1673, aged 85, and whose productions bear date from 1611 to 1665. Richard Brathwayte at the end of his *Strappado for the Divell*, 1615, has an apology for the errata, on account of "*the intricacy of the copy, and the absence of the Author from many important proofs,*" &c. This is the express apology at the end of *Barnabee's Journal*, that *the copy was obscure ; neither was the Author, by reason of his distance, and employments of higher consequence, made acquainted with the publishing of it, &c.* Similar apologies occur in Brathwayte's *English Gentleman*, 1630—his *English Gentlewoman*, 1631—his *Essays upon the Five Senses*, 1635, &c. Even all the capitals and rule ornaments used in the First Edition of *Barnabee's Journal* (and several are of rather peculiar character) are found in a little work by Brathwayte, nearly cotemporary, printed by J. H.—probably *John Haviland*.

Having got thus far, let us compare the recorded facts of Brathwayte's life with those which Barnabee relates of himself. Barnabee says,

"Veni Applebie, ubi natus,
Primam sedem comitatus."

"Thence to native Applebie mount I,
Th' antient seat of all that county."

Brathwayte was the son of Thomas Brathwayte, of Warcop, near Appleby. (Wood indeed says that the poet was born in Northumberland ; but the neighbourhood of his father's seat is a much more probable place.) The next coincidence is still stronger.

Barnabee says,

"Veni Nesham, Dei donum,
In Cœnobiarchæ domum,
Uberem vallem, salubrem venam,
Cursu fluminis amœnam,
Lætam sylvis, et frondosam,
Heræ vultu speciosam."

Veni Darlington, prope vicum
Conjugem duxi peramicam ;
Nuptiis celebrantur festa,
Nulla admittuntur mœsta," &c.

"Thence,

"Thence to Nesham, now translated,
Once a nunnery dedicated;
Vallies smiling, bottoms pleasing,
Streaming rivers never ceasing,
Deckt with tufty woods and shady,
Graced by a lovely lady.

"Thence to Darlington; there I boused,
Till at last I was espoused;
Marriage feast, and all prepared,
Not a fig for th' world I cared," &c.

In 1617 Brathwayte married at the Church of *Hurworth*, near *Darlington*, Frances, daughter of James Lawson, of NESHAM, which is in the parish of Hurworth.

Barnabee again mentions this subject in his Fourth Journey.

"Nunc ad Richmund, primo flore,
Nunc ad Nesham cum uxore,
Læto cursu properamus,
Et amamur, et amamus, &c.

"Now to Richmond, when spring's coming,
Now to Nesham with my woman;
With free course we both approve it;
Where we love, and are beloved," &c.

Does the rest of *Brathwayte's* character agree with that of *Barnabee*? The former spent his youthful years at Oxford, Cambridge, and in London; and his latter in the North as a Country Gentleman, and a Magistrate. He was a loyalist—so was *Barnabee*. He tells us in his *Holy Memorials*, at the end of *The Spiritual Spicery*, 1638, "WHILE ROARING WAS IN REQUEST, I HELD IT A COMPLETE FASHION. A long Winter night seemed but a Midsummer-Night's Dream, being merrily past in a Catch of Four Parts, a deep health to a light Mistress, and a knot of brave blades to make up the Consort," &c.

Barnabee, like *Brathwayte*, reforms, and ends in a retreat to the quiet and innocence of the country.

"Nunc ad Staveley, ubi aves
Melos, modos, cantant suaves;
Sub arbustis, et virgultis
Molliore musco fultis
Cellis, sylvis, et tabernis,
An feliciorem cernis?

MIRTIL. Esto, Faustule! recumbe,
Rure tuo carmina funde;
Vive, vale, profice, cresce,
Arethusæ alma masse;
Tibi Zephyrus sub fago
Dulciter afflet.

FAUST. Gratias ago."

"Now to Staveley strait repair I,
Where sweet birds do hatch their airy;

Arbours, osiers freshly showing
With soft mossy rind o'ergrowing;
For woods, air, ale, all excelling,
Wouldst thou have a neater dwelling?

MIRTIL. Be't so, Faustulus! Here
repose thee,
Cheer thy country with thy posy;
Live, farewell, as thou deservest,
Rich in Arethusa's harvest:
Under th' beech while shepherds rank
thee,
Zephyrus bless thee.

FAUST. I do thank thee.

51. *The Clerical Guide; or, Ecclesiastical Directory; containing a complete Register of the Prelates and other Dignitaries of the Church; a List of all the Benefices in England and Wales, arranged alphabetically in their several Counties, Dioceses, Archdeaconries, &c. the Names of their respective Incumbents, the Population of the Parishes, Value of the Livings, Names of the Patrons; and an Appendix, containing alphabetical Lists of those Benefices which are in the Patronage of the Crown, the Bishops, Deans and Chapters, and other public Bodies. Royal 8vo, pp. 338. Rivingtons.*

THIS very useful Book of Reference, upon a plan entirely new, and calculated to afford much information in comparatively a small compass, may be ranked amongst the most perspicuous, and therefore most convenient publications of a similar class. The very copious title-page sufficiently explains the nature and design of the Work, which with due allowance for the difficulties of such a laborious undertaking, and the daily changes which are happening in so numerous a body as that of the Clergy, and the Patrons of Benefices, appears to have been executed with very commendable attention, and bids fair, we may presume, to meet with that encouragement for which the Editor has put in his claim in a well-written and modest preface, in which, after having briefly recapitulated the various improvements and advantages which the *Clerical Guide* possesses over the *Liber Valorum* of Ecton and Bacon, he thus apologises for those defects, which, being almost inseparable from such a performance, require no laboured excuses to a liberal Critick.

"In a Work of such extent and variety, many inaccuracies and omissions will require an apology; for these the Editor trusts that it will be some excuse to plead the difficulty of obtaining correct

rect information; the labour of arranging the particulars, kindly and promptly afforded; and the impossibility, in some instances, of gaining access to authentic records, notwithstanding reiterated solicitations: and those defects and errors which the utmost exertions of his industry and assiduity have not been able to prevent or correct, will, it is hoped, meet with the candid indulgence of all who know how to estimate the literary drudgery of so multifarious a compilation."

Then follow due compliments to the most reverend and right reverend Patrons of the undertaking, for the countenance afforded to a Work especially designed for the use of the Clergy, and a neat allusion to the Order thus brought in review before the publick.

"The benefit of handing down to posterity, as well as of presenting to the view of contemporaries, such a catalogue of their names cannot but be acknowledged both in the circles of domestic friendship and personal acquaintance, and by all who feel an interest in the moral and political effects of an establishment, founded upon the noblest principles, designed for the best of purposes, supported by a happy union of wisdom and policy, and affording an illustrious example of the advantages of sound learning under the guidance of Religion and Piety."

In such sentiments every friend of the Establishment must heartily agree: and considering that the Work is both laudably designed, and creditably executed, sincerely wish the industrious compiler, an early opportunity of rendering a second impression as worthy of a place on the library table of every Clergyman, as he seems desirous of making it.

Of its general utility to persons who have occasion to consult wills, and search for parochial documents, as well as to others who either seek preferment, or require information respecting Benefices, their value, &c. there can be no doubt. Some improvements may probably suggest themselves or be suggested to the Editor at a future period: in the interim it appears to be an act of justice to recommend the Clerical Guide and Ecclesiastical Directory to the favourable acceptance of the publick.

52. *The Protestant's Catechism on the Origin of Popery, and on the Grounds of the Roman Catholic Claims; to*

which are prefixed, the Opinions of Milton, Locke, Hoadly, Blackstone, and Burke: with a Postscript on the Introduction of Popery into Ireland by the Compact of Henry II. and Pope Adrian, in the Twelfth Century. By the Bishop of St. David's. 8vo. pp. 72. Rivingtons.

EVER attentive to the pastoral duties of his important situation, this learned and benevolent Prelate loses no opportunity of warning his flock against the errors which on all sides surround them—from Popery, Fanaticism, and Infidelity.

The present Tract is classed under XXIV important divisions; one of which has been given in our last, p. 195; and another shall here be added.

"POPERY, NOT THE ANTIENT RELIGION OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Churches of Britain and of Ireland more antient than the Pope's Supremacy.

Q. Was not the Church of Rome our mother Church?

A. No. The British Church subsisted many centuries before it had any connexion with the Church of Rome.

Q. By whom was the Church of Britain founded?

A. By St. Paul*.

Q. What authority have you for so important and interesting a fact?

A. The authority of Venantius Fortunatus in the sixth century, and of Theodoret in the fifth.

Q. Have you no earlier direct testimony?

A. Yes, Clemens, St. Paul's fellow-labourer in the Gospel, says, that St. Paul in preaching the Gospel, went to the utmost bounds of the West†.

Q. What do you mean by the utmost bounds of the West?

A. The utmost bounds of the Roman empire to the West.

Q. Was Britain the utmost boundary of the Roman empire to the West?

A. Yes. Of the three *Western provinces*,—Spain, Gaul, and Britain,—the most remote from Rome is Britain.

Q. Are there any collateral testimonies between Theodoret and Clemens,

* "See the proofs of this Section detailed at length in 'Tracts on the origin and independence of the antient British Church.' London, Rivingtons, 1813."

† "Το τέρμα της δύσεως, *terminum, finem occidentis*, the extremity of the West, as τέρμα βίου is explained in Hesychius by τέλος βίου, the end of life."

that

that is, between the *fifth* century and the *first*?

A. Yes. Eusebius, in the *fourth*, says, that the Gospel was preached in the British Isles "by some of the Apostles." And if by some, the Apostle of the Gentiles must, at least, have been one.

Q. Is there any evidence of the preaching of the Gospel in Britain, prior to the third century.

A. Yes. Tertullian, in the *second* century, says, that before his time Christianity had extended itself to parts of Britain inaccessible to the Romans arms.

Q. Is there any historical evidence from antient British writers, that the Gospel was preached in Britain in the days of the Apostles?

A. Yes: Gildas says, that the Gospel was preached in Britain *before the defeat of Boadicea*, which took place in the year 61; and the British Triads state that the knowledge of Christianity was brought to Britain by the father of Caractacus, who was liberated from his detention at Rome seven years *after the defeat of Caractacus*, that is, A. D. 58, or 59*, the time in which (according to Eusebius, Jerome, Petavius, Scaliger, &c.) St. Paul was set at liberty from his first confinement at Rome.

Q. How do you connect these events with St. Paul's Western journey?

A. They shew, that the knowledge of Christianity was brought to Britain the same year in which St. Paul was liberated from his first confinement at Rome.

Q. What is the conclusion which you draw from these several testimonies?

A. As we learn from writers of the *second* and *third* and *fourth* centuries, that the Gospel had been preached in Britain, and *that* by some of the Apostles; and from a writer of the first century, that St. Paul travelled to the utmost bounds of the West, (which he could not do without going to Britain;) and also from Theodoret and Venantius, that St. Paul was in Britain, I conclude and have no doubt, that St. Paul preached the Gospel in Britain, and from the British records I infer, that it was before the year 61.

Q. And how does this high antiquity of the British Church militate against the Roman Catholic Claims, grounded on the Pope's supremacy?

A. It shews the primitive independence of the British Church on the Pope, by the proof of its existence long before the commencement of the cen-

tury in which the Papal supremacy took its rise."

The "Testimonies" adduced by the Bishop from Milton, Locke, Hoadly, Blackstone, and Burke, are very apposite; and his own Preface thus concludes:

"How may we hope most effectually to shew the injustice and unconstitutional nature of the Roman Catholic claims? By keeping constantly in view the *false foundations* of Popery, and the *Apostolical origin*, and *antient Protestant character* of our own Church; the Statutes of *Præmunire*; the *exclusive* principles of the REFORMATION, and REVOLUTION; and the inviolable covenants of the two UNIONS."

53. *District Committees, and National Schools. Two Sermons, preached in the Summer of 1817. By Charles Goddard, A.M. Archdeacon of Lincoln. Printed at the Desire of the respective Committees. 8vo. pp. 40 and 39. Knight, Windsor.*

THE Friends of the Established Church are much indebted to this worthy Archdeacon for these Two Sermons; in which are distinctly pointed out the leading objects of those noble Institutions, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and that for the better promotion of National Education.

The first of these Discourses (from 1 Tim. i. 5.) was preached at the Parish Church of Bromley, Kent, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1817, on behalf of the District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge established in that Town: The other (from Ephes. vi. 4.) on behalf of the erection and establishment of National Schools at Maidenhead; preached at the Parish Church of Bray, Sept. 21, 1817.

"The branches of Spiritual Charity, treated of severally in these Sermons, have a close connexion, and a common bearing; since the one supplies religious instruction in the sense of the Establishment for persons of all ages, and the other applies that instruction specifically in the instance of Children.

"These Sermons, as here united, may serve to support each of them the specific object of the other; they may thus concur in recommending

* "Caractacus was carried to Rome with his father in the year 51, or 52, who (according to the Triads) was detained there seven years."

† "The papal domination did not exist before the time of Hildebrand (Clement VII.) in the eleventh century."

both designs; the universal diffusion of sound doctrinal truth, and the early initiation into it. Much has been done confessedly, and still is doing with these views; but we must remember (if indeed what is passing around us could allow of our forgetting it) that we have a population increased out of all proportion to the means provided for its religious instruction, for the early inculcation of the soundest of all Creeds, and for a general attendance on the most rational and spiritual form of Worship in Christendom. In the place of these, but without any tendency to supply it, Superstition and Fanaticism (so captivating to vulgar ignorance and self-conceit) are blinding the understandings and bewildering the imaginations of not a small number; and if in some cases they lose their dangerous but uncertain empire over the mind, they have prepared it nevertheless for passing with rapid re-action into the opposite extreme of infidelity. Among ourselves, meantime, mischief no doubt is to be apprehended from a zeal which should be ill-directed; but the counterpoise to all this is not to be sought for in the inaction of security, or of despair. The progress of the evils in question may be arrested; they may be averted in a great degree from the rising generation; but it must be by more general exertion, individual and combined, than has even now been made; and the Societies whose claims are here exhibited, tender a safe and efficacious assistance in support and furtherance of such exertions."

The increased success of both these laudable Societies, pointed out in the Sermons now before us, cannot but be highly gratifying to every pious Christian; and heartily do we say, *Floreat in æternum!*

54. *Two Sermons preached in the Parish Church of Sanderstead, Surrey, on Sunday, Nov. 9, and on the third Sunday in Advent, 1817, adverting to the Circumstances attending some late Executions of Malefactors in this Country.* 2vo, pp. 53. Ridgeway.

DIFFERENT in their subjects, but not less meritorious than those last noticed, are these pious Discourses, affectionately inscribed by the Preacher as "a Farewell offering to his late Parishioners, inhabitants of Sanderstead, Warlingham, and Chelsham." The first of them (from Luke xxiii. 43.) on the condition of the Penitent Thief, who suffered on Mount Calvary; the other (from 2 Cor. v. 10.)

"on the final Judgment;" and both well adapted to the time and place in which they were delivered.

55. *Faith; its Value, Nature, and proper Fruits, "according to the Scriptures:" a Sermon.* By the Rev. Richard Warner, late Curate of St. James's Parish, Bath. 12mo, pp. 18. Longman & Co.

THIS Discourse, though it forms part of a Collection of LVII Sermons by Mr. Warner, is now printed separately at a cheap price, for general distribution, on an article of the highest importance to a most essential part of Christian duty. — We need not add that this Sermon is not in the style of those "who are called (very improperly) Evangelical or Gospel Preachers."

56. *The Christian fearless in Death. A Funeral Sermon occasioned by the decease of Mrs. Blackett, of Highbury Place, delivered on Sunday, Feb. 15, 1818, at Union Chapel, Islington.* By the Rev. Thomas Lewis. 12mo, pp. 74.

AS this Discourse has been printed only for private circulation among the relatives and numerous friends of the deceased, we should not have thus noticed it, had not we from long observation well known that the character has not been overdrawn.

"As a wife and a mother, she was tender and affectionate; not concerned merely for the temporal, but the spiritual and eternal welfare of her children. — As a mistress, she was kind and gentle, and desirous no less of promoting the spiritual interests, than the domestic comforts of her household. — As a Member of this Church, she was enabled to walk worthy of her Christian calling, maintaining the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

The Sermon itself is creditable to the piety and talents of the Preacher.

57. *A Visit to the Bazaar.* By the Author of 'The Little Warbler of the Cottage;' 'Juliet, or the Reward of Filial Affection;' 'The Portfolio,' &c. 16mo, pp. 82. Harris.

BY the zeal and activity which characterize this worthy Publisher, an opportunity is here taken at once to amuse and instruct the Juvenile Reader. The institution of the Bazaar in Soho-square has proved as successful as its most sanguine advocates could have

have wished; and this neat description of it, embellished with thirty-two Plates, will diffuse its celebrity through every portion of the United Empire.

58. *Scenes in Europe, for the Amusement and Instruction of little Tarry-at-home Travellers. By the Rev. Isaac Taylor. 12mo, pp. 93. Harris.*

IN LXXXIV pretty delineations, accompanied by short and appropriate descriptions, the scenery and the customs of Europe are exhibited to the *Tarry-at-home Travellers*. The "Swiss Peasants" shall be a specimen:

"Switzerland consists of a cluster of mountains, called the Alps; some of them very high, covering the North of Italy, towards Germany and France. Mountains of course have vallies between them. These vallies afford rich produce to cultivation; and these mountains give pasture to cattle in time of peace, and, what is perhaps more important, afford to the inhabitants shelter and fastnesses for defence, in time of war: which has made it impossible to subdue them. All people inhabiting mountains are more or less free, on this account. Less liable to be disturbed, they have a noble simplicity of character. Peace, and rural competence, with the frankness which liberty and independence give, mark the Swiss; and form a charm which greatly interests the strangers who visit them.

"Rural scenery, and natural pleasures, usually have powerful and lasting influence on the heart. The Swiss are so much attached to their native country, that a certain song, called *Ranz des Vaches*, sung by the cowherds, affects them so when in a foreign land, that they must return home, or they pine away and die. It is thus:

"Oh when shall I return one day,
To all I love, though far away,
Our brooks so clear,
Our hamlets dear,
Our cots so nigh,
Our mountains high;
And sweeter still than mount or dell,
The ever gentle Isabel.
Beneath the elm, in verdant mead,
Dance to the shepherd's rural reed.
Oh when shall I return one day,
To all I love, though far away.
My father, mother, I'll caress;
My sister, brother, fondly press:
While lambkins play,
And cattle stray;
And smiles my lovely shepherdess."

"*The Avalanche, or Mountain Snow-ball.*—The tops of the Alpine mountains

are constantly covered with snow. It sometimes happens that a portion of this frozen snow becomes loosened, and from a great height comes rolling down. It gathers in its course; and becomes at last so large, as to cover and destroy houses, or even a whole village.

"Some of the valleys are full of ice; which is never wholly melted. These are called *glaciers*; and have the appearance of solid waves, as if a stormy sea had been suddenly frozen."

59. *Frankenstein; or the Modern Prometheus. In Three Vols. 12mo, pp. 540. Lackington and Co.*

THIS Tale is evidently the production of no ordinary Writer; and, though we are shocked at the idea of the event on which the fiction is founded, many parts of it are strikingly good, and the description of the scenery is excellent.

In the pride of Science, the Hero of the Tale presumes to take upon himself the structure of a human being; in which, though he in some degree is supposed to have succeeded, he forfeits every comfort of life, and finally even life itself.

"The event," we are told, "has been supposed, by Dr. Darwin, and some of the physiological writers of Germany, as not of impossible occurrence. I shall not be supposed as according the remotest degree of serious faith to such an imagination; yet, in assuming it as the basis of a work of fancy, I have not considered myself as merely weaving a series of supernatural terrors. The event on which the interest of the story depends is exempt from the disadvantages of a mere tale of spectres or enchantment. It was recommended by the novelty of the situations which it developes; and, however impossible as a physical fact, affords a point of view to the imagination for the delineating of human passions more comprehensive and commanding than any which the ordinary relations of existing events can yield.—The story was begun in the majestic region where the scene is principally laid, and in society which cannot cease to be regretted. I passed the summer of 1816 in the environs of Geneva. The season was cold and rainy, and in the evenings we crowded around a blazing wood fire, and occasionally amused ourselves with some German stories of ghosts, which happened to fall into our hands. These tales excited in us a playful desire of imitation. Two other friends (a tale from the pen of one of whom would be far more acceptable to the publick than any thing

thing I can ever hope to produce) and myself agreed to write each a story, founded on some supernatural occurrence. The weather, however, suddenly became serene; and my two friends left me on a journey among the Alps, and lost, in the magnificent scenes which they present, all memory of their ghostly visions. The following tale is the only one which has been completed."

If we mistake not, this friend was a Noble Poet.

60. *The Oxford University Calendar.* 1818. Corrected to Dec. 31, 1817; sm. 8vo, pp. 304. Rivingtons.

THIS useful Publication, though it has not the name of an Editor, is evidently the work of no ordinary Compiler; and cannot fail of being acceptable not only to every one in any degree connected with the University of Oxford, but also to all who are interested in the History of those who have adorned their country by literary talents.

The dates here furnished to the Biographer are eminently useful; and the lists of all that could be wished for are copious and accurate.

To those who may occasionally wish to visit the Bodleian Library, either from curiosity or to obtain information, the following article may be important:

"The Library is open, between Lady-Day and Michaelmas, from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon: between Michaelmas and Lady-Day, from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon.

"It is closed on all Sundays, Fast-Days, and State Holidays; also, from Christmas Eve to the first of January, inclusively; on the Feast of Epiphany; from Good Friday to Easter Tuesday, inclusively; on the Ascension-Day; Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday; on the days of Encœnia and Commemoration; seven days immediately following the first of September; and eight days preceding the Visitation of the Library, which takes place on the 8th of November.

"On all other Holidays the Library is opened immediately after the University Sermon."

We have made this extract, as we know that persons have frequently gone from London and other distant places, at the time when the Library has been closed, and consequently have been grievously disappointed.

The list of books printed at the Clarendon Press from 1759 to 1817, is an article of considerable interest.

"The Clarendon Printing-House was built in 1712, out of the profits arising from the sale of the *History of the Rebellion*, the copy-right of which was given to the University by Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, the Chancellor. Since the year 1758 it has been under the management of Delegates, who are nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and approved by Convocation."

61. *A Treatise on the Science of Ship-building; with Observations on the British Navy; the extraordinary Decay of the Men of War; and on the Causes, Effects, and Prevention, of the Dry Rot; also, on the Growth and Management of Timber Trees; the whole, with a View to improve the Construction and Durability of Ships.* By Isaac Blackburn, Ship-builder, Plymouth. 4to, pp. 184. Asperne.

THIS is an excellent practical companion to Mr. Derrick's "Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy," noticed in our vol. LXXVI. pp. 650, 894, 1145.

"It has been long observed, and with much surprise, how greatly the ships of our enemies have excelled our own in point of sailing. A review of the wars since the French revolution of 1789, will strongly confirm this observation. Great Britain, exalted by her commerce and the prowess of her Navy, to the sovereignty of the seas, endures the mortifying disgrace of being behind most of the maritime Powers in Europe, and that of America, in the science of ship-building, or the theory of the formation of the bodies of ships. This is, indeed, so notorious, that, in a debate on the subject in the House of Lords, on the 21st of Feb. 1815, it was, on all hands, admitted to be the fact; and even the First Lord of the Admiralty did not scruple to declare, that the French, and even the Russian and Danish Ship-builders, were found more capable of uniting the theory of naval architecture with the practice than the English Ship-builder.

"This is a disgrace, in which our Theorists and our practical Ship-builders are alike involved. One of its causes is, that the theoretical works on the subject are written in terms so abstruse, as not to be intelligible to the simple practitioner;—he cannot obtain from those works that knowledge of the Laws of the resistance and restitution of water, which is indispensably necessary to qualify him
for

for his profession. The Art labours under another disadvantage: there are no fixed principles laid down; theory, experiment, and practice, being all at variance. Mathematicians themselves maintain opposite opinions, and even experiments are found not to coincide. Practice, having thus been guided almost exclusively by experience, has made but slow advances towards improvement in the art of ship-building. There exists, moreover, in this country, a want of cordiality between the Theorist and the practical Ship-builder; the former is too little esteemed by the latter, from his having no fixed principles; and the latter is treated with indifference by the former for his ignorance in science: and both, groping in the dark, acquire no confidence in each other.

"The subject is much more difficult than it is generally considered. To be thoroughly acquainted with that which is already known, it is necessary that an individual be at once a good Mathematician, a practical Ship-builder, and an experienced Seaman; and until a knowledge of these several branches be united in one person, and that he, moreover, possess great parts and sound judgment, the science will hardly emerge from its present obscurity.

"What is submitted in this treatise are practical inferences drawn by the writer, from experiments made in this and other countries on floating bodies; from the opinions of different theorists; and from his own observations and experience. The writer is apprehensive, that much of what he advances may not be free from error. He considers the Science to be yet extremely imperfect, and involved in much obscurity. His object is rather to render the subject familiar, by giving a more general notion of it, than to exhibit a perfect treatise. If, by his endeavours, any additional light should be thrown upon the Science, and the art of ship-building receive any degree of improvement, his object would be attained. So much does the welfare of this country depend on the efficiency of its Navy, that the most humble attempt towards that object needs no other apology."

The Author's motives are highly commendable. He appears to understand the subject; and we doubt not but his suggestions will receive every proper degree of attention.

62. *Remarks on the Medical Care of Parochial Poor, with a few Observations on the Improvement of Poor-Houses, and on the necessity of establishing Small Infirmarys in Populous*

Towns. By John C. Yeatman, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 33. Longman and Co.

AFTER many cogent arguments in favour of the benevolent plan recommended by Mr. Yeatman, he observes that

"A list of towns having a population of from 5 to 12,000, surrounded by a populous neighbourhood, may be easily cited where those highly useful establishments would prove an honour and an ornament. Huddersfield, Doncaster, Salisbury, Taunton, Bridgwater, and many others, have at different periods seen and appreciated their vast utility. And here, without launching out into high-sounding praises of the good conferred on mankind by infirmaries, and without harrowing up the feelings of humanity by depicting the wretched condition of thousands of poor, even in this happy country, languishing under disease, and sometimes withered by the breath of contagion, I conclude this small pamphlet; sincerely hoping that, in a time of general peace, and in this age of charity and of coming prosperity, the sick pauper will not be suffered to remain without adequate assistance, either in the hovel of a country hamlet, within the wretched walls of a poor-house, or amidst the crowded tenements of a manufacturing town."

63. *An Essay on the Disorders of Old Age, and of the Means of prolonging Life.* By Anthony Carlisle, F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 103. Longman and Co.

EVERY man who is old enough to be his own Physician will readily concur with this ingenious Author in the principal features of his learned "Essay;" and the younger part of his Readers may receive from it both amusement and instruction.

64. *Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799—1804.* By Alexander de Humboldt, and Aimé Bonpland. Written in French by Alexander de Humboldt, and translated into English by Helen Maria Williams. Longman and Co.

MR. HUMBOLDT is one of the few travellers imbued with the spirit of discovery; a man of science, singularly exact in his observations, yet eminently alive to the pleasures of the imagination. A philosopher in the spirit of analysis pervading his reflexions; a poet in the energy of his conceptions, and the intensity of his

his feelings, when he surrenders himself to the emotions produced by beauty or sublimity in the contemplation of Nature. The present volume is rich, not only in description, but in general and local information respecting the constitution of Colonial society, the religious establishments subsisting in the Indian villages, the relative condition of the mixed casts, the principles and practice of Colonial policy. Many little anecdotes are interspersed, which interest our sympathies in favour of the Writer.

The following passage affords a specimen of his fine talent for that peculiar kind of description in which the dignity of intellect is combined with the grace of fancy and the attraction of sentiment :

“ We quitted the borders of Cumana as if we had long been their inhabitants : this was the first land we had touched under a zone towards which my wishes had been turned from my earliest youth. There is something so great, so powerful, in the impression made by Nature in the climate of the Indies, that, after an abode of a few months, we seemed to have lived there during a long succession of years. In Europe the inhabitant of the North and of the Plains feels an almost similar emotion when he quits, even after a short abode, the shores of the Bay of Naples—the delicious country between Tivoli and the Lake of Nemi, or the wild and solemn scenery of the higher Alps and the Pyrenees. Yet every where under the temperate zone the effects of the physiognomy of the vegetables afford little contrast ; the firs and the oaks that crown the Mountains of Sweden have a certain family air with those which vegetate in the fine climates of Greece and Italy. Between the Tropics, on the contrary, in the lower regions of both Indies every thing in nature appears new and marvellous. In the open plains, and amid the gloom of forests, almost all remembrances of Europe are effaced ; for it is the vegetation that determines the character of a landscape, and acts upon our imagination by its mass, the contrast of its forms, and the glow of its colours. In proportion as impressions are powerful and new, they weaken antecedent impressions, and their strength gives them the appearance of duration. I appeal to those who, more sensible of the beauties of Nature than of the charms of social life, have long resided in the Torrid Zone ; how dear, how memorable during life, is the land where

they first disembarked ; a vague desire to re-visit that spot roots itself, in their minds, to the most advanced age. Cumana and its dusty soil are still more frequently present to my imagination than all the wonders of the Cordilleras ; beneath the fine sky of the South, the light and the magic of the ethereal hues embellish a land almost destitute of vegetation. The sun does not merely enlighten ; it colours the objects, and wraps them in a thin vapour, which, without changing the transparency of the air, renders its tints more harmonious, softens the effects of the light, and diffuses over Nature that calm which is reflected in our souls. To explain this vivid impression, which the aspect of the scenery in the two Indies produces, even on coasts where there is little wood, it will be sufficient to recollect that the beauty of the sky augments from Naples towards the Equator, almost as much as from Provence towards the South of Italy.”

65. *Observations, Moral, Literary, and Antiquarian, made during a Tour through the Pyrenees, South of France, Switzerland, the whole of Italy, and the Netherlands, in 1814 and 1816.* By John Milford, jun. late of St. John's College, Cambridge.

MR. Milford possesses the first requisite of a companionable traveller, that of being always alive to the impressions of the moment : his perceptions are quick, his observations commonly just, his descriptions lively, his reflections judicious, and sometimes impressive. To an interesting object he becomes *all eye, all ear, all soul*. To justify this opinion we give the following extract, in which he describes his pilgrimage to the tomb of Virgil, a subject certainly not new, but to which few Travellers have lent so much attraction.

“ I rose early one morning, and took an agreeable long walk, passing over the country where the Antient Romans had their villas. The whole is well wooded. The vines grow to a great height, and are entwined round forest trees, so that in summer there must be one continued arbour and delightful shade. The orange, fig, and other fruit trees, add much to the beauty of the scenery. Without meeting with any direct path, I rambled about the hills, and every now and then was fully repaid for the difficulty of the ascent by one of the finest sea views in nature. I passed through the Grotto of Pausilippo, which is an astonishingly bold and wonderful

derful work. Various are the conjectures respecting this immense vault, which is supposed to have been made previously to the time of the Romans, and is excavated through the mountains for a distance of 2316 feet: its general height is 40 feet, its breadth 20. In the centre is a small chapel, dedicated to the Virgin; and on the top are two openings, which have been pierced through the mountains to admit the light from above: this, however, is not sufficient, and even with the help of lamps the vault is generally dark. On beholding the extent of this grand undertaking, one would almost imagine it to have been the work of ages.

"On this mountain, which stands to the West of the City, are a number of villas belonging to the Neapolitans, delightfully situated, and surrounded by gardens, wherein vegetation appears more beautiful than elsewhere. I now reached the small building called 'the Tomb of Virgil,' situated in a quiet recess on the ridge of the same mountain of Pausilippo, and so perfectly hidden from human view that you do not perceive it till the very entrance. Little is to be seen in the interior of the building, which is of brick, and about 20 feet in length, and as many in height: you merely remark the niches in the wall, which formerly contained the urn and vases. The tomb is covered with turf, and on the top the trunk now alone remains of the famous laurel, which tradition said had sprung spontaneously, and would never wither. I cut off a morsel of the wood as a memento. This then is the tomb supposed to have contained the ashes of the immortal Poet. What pleasing sensations every one must feel on beholding it. The branches and leaves of the evergreens entirely cover this small pyramidal building, and add much to its romantic beauty. On a tablet fixed in the rock, close to the entrance, you will read the following lines:

Qui cineres, tumuli hæc vestigia conditur olim

Ille hoc qui cecinit Pascua Rura Duces.

"After continuing my walk for some miles, I arrived at the Lake of Agnano, about half a mile in diameter, and situated in a valley entirely hemmed in by mountains: its situation is wildly beautiful, and well adapted for minds fond of contemplation. A French Author concludes his description of this Lake with the following sentence: 'I will say to all melancholy and tender hearts who shall visit Naples, do not fail to go and sit down on the borders of the Lake Agnano.'—The surface of the Lake is covered with innumerable

wild fowl of various kinds, and the weather so delightful as to remind me of the approach of spring. The sea was most strikingly beautiful, the mountains which jut out into it occasionally forming, in appearance, a number of picturesque lakes; here is an island, and there a little village on the declivity of a hill. I experienced the most pleasing sensations on beholding all these lovely objects which surrounded the Lake of Agnano..... After crossing the mountains covered with romantic woods, we arrived at an enchanting valley, in which the fig-tree, the vine, and poplar are most luxuriant. To complete the landscape, by the side of the scattered cottages you will observe the fragrant orange-tree.

"I had been treading on classic ground during the whole of my walk. This is the country celebrated in the verses of the immortal Virgil; and in these delightful spots dwelt the Antient Romans."

66. *Letters from the Abbé Edgeworth to his Friends. Written between the Years 1777 and 1807; with Memoirs of his Life, by the Rev. Thomas R. England. Longman and Co.*

IT is consolatory to reflect that the French Revolution, so fertile in horrors and in crimes, offers many sublime memorials of virtue and of piety. In that brief but eventful period we have seen equalled and surpassed whatever examples had been transmitted from Antiquity of disinterested benevolence, heroic fortitude, or inflexible magnanimity. Madame Elizabeth has been often compared to Regulus; but innumerable are the instances in which no comparison can be instituted, and no parallel produced. Christianity and improved civilization have called into existence virtues unknown to Greece or Rome; and experience has proved that the exercise of fortitude, or the display of heroism, is not necessarily impeded by the progress of elegance and refinement. The Abbé Edgeworth, so well known as the Confessor who attended Louis the Sixteenth in his last moments, had resided many years at Paris in the seminary of *les Missions Étrangères*, where he was casually recommended to Madame Elizabeth for her Confessor, and from that period was steadily attached to the Royal Family. His letters are highly interesting, and even instructive; since they exhibit, in trying situations,

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a character formed on the purest principles of Christianity, and eminently adorned by all the nobler or gentler virtues included in the practice of genuine piety.

67. *The Suffolk Garland: or, a Collection of Poems, Songs, Tales, Ballads, Sonnets, and Elegies, Legendary and Romantic, Historical and Descriptive, relative to that County: and illustrative of its Scenery, Places, Biography, Manners, Habits, and Customs.* Sm. 8vo. pp. 404. Longman and Co.

IN opening this entertaining Volume, the first impression it affords is highly favourable to the neatness and accuracy of Mr. Raw's Ipswich press. But we are also delighted with the plan of the work; and shall be glad if it incites the curious in other Counties to follow the example:

"While the spacious pages of the County Historian, says the ingenious Editor of 'The Northern Garlands,' are too exclusively engrossed by topographical surveys, genealogical tables, statistical numbers, or agricultural refinements; the humble and amusing village strains, founded upon the squabbles of a wake; tales of untrue love; superstitious rumours; or miraculous traditions of the hamlet; are very slightly regarded, if not glanced over unnoted. A County Garland is one of those minor publications scarcely considered worthy the attention of a County editor; and from the motley basket of an itinerary mendicant, the reader is alone supplied with such an entertainment. To glean for each County its appropriate Ballads might, therefore, be an acceptable task. If they neither vied for adventures with the deeds of chivalry, nor eclipsed the gallant knight and courtly dame in marvellous amours; yet their characteristics would be a just and faithful representation of domestic manners and provincial customs; they would exhibit nature without the foil of art; and 'the short and simple annals' of the rustic would often be found preserved in the ditty, which 'at her wheel the village-maiden sings.' It may be easy to jumble together a parcel of Songs, of all dates, and upon all subjects, indiscriminately, and from their historical allusions, or novelty of romantic incident, excite and partly gratify curiosity; but this medley must fail to convey an equal interest with the record of some domestic tale, founded upon the attrac-

tive scenes of youth; when, however rude the combination of language and numbers, our partiality may be said to 'grow with our growth.' To the mind that has once imbibed an hereditary love of rural haunts, fancy, amid the vicissitudes of life, the toil of worldly pursuits, or the visitation of foreign climes, can mock the lapse of time, and, like the wandering Swiss, still fondly picture home, and dwell with enthusiastic delight on native strains."

"Ballads are described by Puttenham, a Critic in the reign of Elizabeth, as small and popular Songs, sung by those *Cantabanqui* upon benches and barrels heads, where they have no other audience than boys or country fellows that pass by them in the streets; or else by blind harpers, or suchlike tavern minstrels, that give a fit of mirth for a groat. Such were these 'Reliques of antient English Poetry,' says D'Israeli, in his 'Curiosities of Literature,' which are more precious to us than they were to our ancestors; strangers as we have become to their pure pastoral feelings, and more eccentric habits of life. They form the Collections of Percy and Ritson. But the latter poetical antiquary tells us that few are older than the reign of James the 1st. The more antient Songs of the People perished by having been printed in single sheets, and their humble purchasers had no other library to preserve them than the walls on which they pasted them. Those we have consist of a succeeding race of Ballads, chiefly revived or written by Richard Johnson, the author of the well-known Romance of the 'Seven Champions,' and Deloney, the writer of 'Jack of Newbury's Life,' and the 'Gentle Craft,' who lived in the time of James and Charles.

"The practice of collecting them into books did not take place, says Ritson, till after the reign of Elizabeth, and is probably owing to this Johnson and Deloney, who, when they were advanced in years, and incapable, perhaps, of producing any thing of merit, seem to have contented themselves with collecting their more juvenile or happier compositions into little Penny Books, entitled GARLANDS; of these, being popular and often reprinted, many are still extant."

"Antiquarian research, and even Poetry itself, have been of late turned to the elucidation of antient manners and customs; and the pursuit is a decisive proof of the superior intelligence and curiosity which belong to modern times. The favourable attention, therefore, which has been shewn to such works, however trifling, has induced the Editor

tor of the present collection to communicate a small Garland of Poetic Flowers, illustrative of these topics ; in which, however, the reader must not expect to find romantic wildness, or the interesting fable, much less 'thoughts that breathe, or words that burn.' But to the Antiquary and the County Collector no apology need, surely, be offered for thus opening a fresh source of gratification and amusement in their favourite pursuit ; and this first attempt to collect together the scattered Poems, &c. &c. illustrative of the County of Suffolk cannot, it is presumed, be unacceptable, as they will exhibit a just and faithful representation of domestic manners, and provincial customs.

"In the arrangement adopted by the Editor, the present Collection is divided into Four Parts, of which the First Part will be found to consist of 'Local Descriptions ;' the Second of 'Circumstances and Events, Historical, Political, Legendary, and Romantic ;' the Third of 'Biographical Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Characters ;' and the Fourth of 'Manners, Habits, and Customs.' To each Poem are prefixed such necessary Remarks and Observations as tend to elucidate the subject, but which, from the narrow limits of the plan, are of course superficial, and calculated rather to excite than to gratify curiosity. They do not, indeed, affect to convey any fresh information, or to abound in anecdotes hitherto unnoticed : it is hoped, however, that they still may be deemed necessary by ordinary readers, and no unacceptable appendage to the several articles. The Notes, likewise, which are appended, will be found to contain some little information of which every one may not be already possessed, and which may serve to amuse at least, if they fail to instruct. It has been the Editor's endeavour to form this Garland of the choicest and most variegated flowers ; and to dispose those which he has culled in such a manner as to place in their proper light the dark shades, sprightly glow, and airy colours, and thus to form a combination at once pleasing to the eye, and gratifying to the taste.

"To a valuable and highly esteemed Friend, the accuracy of whose information is unquestionable, from whom the Editor first derived a taste for Antiquarian and Topographical research, and with whom he has spent many pleasurable hours in its pursuit, he stands indebted for much useful information, particularly in the Biographical part of this collection. He is, therefore, alone restrained from expressing what he feels

for such continued assistance by the delicacy of an intimate friendship.

"It would be absurd to state that the Subject is exhausted. Many Pieces, both of Miscellaneous and Romantic Poetry, are doubtless yet remaining in various libraries throughout the County, and in the hands of private Collectors, which have escaped the researches of the present Editor : but he has completed the object which he proposed to himself, and trusts that he has been instrumental in rendering accessible to common readers no inconsiderable portion of SUFFOLK LOCAL POETRY."

Having thus unfolded the plan of the "Suffolk Garland," we shall give one specimen of a serious nature ; and leave the Readers to peruse the Volume as an agreeable Companion at an occasional leisure hour :

"The Rev. William Humphryes was educated at a school at Brompton, and entered himself as a student at the academy at Homerton in 1778. On leaving this academy, he was invited to preach to a small and decayed congregation at Haverhill, where he was ordained December 10, 1783. Here he was the devoted and exemplary pastor of an increasing country congregation. His pulpit labours were highly esteemed ; and his attention to the families and individuals of his flock was unremitting. But in 1791 he was compelled, through ill-health, to resign his charge, and return to London. In the spring of 1792, his health being considerably improved, he accepted the office of pastor of a congregation at Hammersmith, which he retained with the greatest credit to himself, and advantage to his flock till July 10th, 1808, when, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, he was compelled for ever to resign his ministry. As soon as he was a little recovered, he was recommended to take a journey for change of air, and accordingly he repaired to his friend, the Rev. Mr. Gurteen, at Canterbury. Here he spent nearly five weeks ; but during the last fortnight his health very rapidly declined. Finding that he was daily getting worse, he expressed a desire to return home ; and quitted Canterbury September the 27th. On reaching Hammersmith, he was almost exhausted, and on the following morning he breathed his last, in the 46th year of his age. As a friend, he was most affectionate. His judgment was sound, his affections warm, and his counsel wise and disinterested. In the higher character of a Christian, he was eminently pious, a most holy and consistent professor of the Gospel, a scribe well in-

instructed in the kingdom of heaven, and actively persevering in that holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord. He was interred in the Dissenters' burial-ground, Bunhill Fields, October 6th, 1808, when an excellent address was delivered at the grave by his friend the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath, which was printed, together with the funeral discourse preached on the following Sunday at Hammersmith, by the Rev. R. Winter, to a very crowded and much-affected audience, under the following title, 'Sermon occasioned by the death of the Rev. William Humphryes, preached at Hammersmith, October 9, 1808, by Robert Winter, and the Address delivered at his Interment, in Bunhill Fields burial ground, October 6, 1808, by William Jay,' 8vo.

"*Lines on the Death of the Rev. WILLIAM HUMPHRYES: by Mr. JOHN WEBB.*

"There liv'd, pale son of want! these scenes among,
A man, whose worth transcends the praise of song;
Whose ever-open hand, and feeling heart,

'To all alike would generous aid impart.
When active virtue quits this lower scene, [blue serene;
And, heavenward, passes through yon Earth mourns the loss, while Heaven, with loud acclaim,
Hails the blest transfer, and inscribes the name

On its bright roll, and bids the cherub throng [song.
Lift with bold swell the gratulating
"Ye Muses, blush, not one of all your choir, [plaintive lyre,
When Humphryes died, attun'd the Though ne'er a fairer spirit soar'd above,
'To give new raptures to the realms of Love.

From those blest heights, where happy spirits breathe [wreath
Ambrosial air, and scorn the goodliest That human hands can weave—oh, smile benign, [mine,
Thou blest immortal! e'en on verse like Which strives with puny effort to supply
The meed of fame:—thy memory ne'er can die;

Thy name shall live, when yon bright worlds of fire [pyre!
Fall from their orbs on Nature's funeral

"Could soft benevolence, whose lambent ray [day;
Shed mild effulgence o'er thy useful Could every grace that dignifies a mind
Form'd to instruct, delight, and bless mankind;

To lure the wanderer to a course more fair, [despair:—
And snatch the deathless soul from black

Could these have lengthen'd life's protracted date,
Or charm'd the ruthless minister of fate;
Thou still hadst liv'd, the drooping heart 'to cheer, [tear;
To wipe from Misery's eye the bitter O'er life's drear path to spread a bright-
ning charm,
And pour in wounded minds fam'd Gilead's balm!

"Blest sainted shade! the Muse delights to dwell [well!"
On all thy deeds of love, and sighs 'fare-

The Woodcuts in this volume are neat and appropriate.

68. *A Century of Christian Prayers on Faith, Hope, and Charity; with a Morning and Evening Devotion. Sm. 8vo, pp. 228. Longman and Co.*

THIS excellent "little Manual" is another instance of the neatness of the Ipswich press.

"The Prayers of which it is composed are classed under the appropriate titles of *Faith, Hope, and Charity*; and as these virtues must by every sincere Christian be allowed to constitute a most essential part in the character of a true and acceptable worshipper of God, and in their practical application must be considered as the most important of all subjects that can engage the attention of man; it is the sincere wish of the Writer of these Devotions, and the great object which he purposes to himself in their publication, that they may have a due effect in the establishment of these great duties, and in the promotion of glory to God and good will to man. Under the head of *Faith* are included those Prayers which the devout petitioner may offer up at the Throne of Grace for a firm belief in the great articles of the Christian faith: of *Hope*, the supplications which he may presume to make for the enjoyment of those rewards which are promised to all them, 'who, by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality;' and of *Charity*, devout aspirations for the attainment of those virtues, the exercise of which are so essential both to his own happiness and to that of others. To these are appended a short Paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer, and a suitable Devotion for the Morning and Evening. He trusts, therefore, that in this Collection there will be found a sufficient number and variety of devotional exercises for the different circumstances and situation of every individual."

These truly Christian Devotional Exercises are well adapted to their various

rious purposes; and we heartily join the pious Author in hoping "that they may contribute to the establishment of true Religion and Piety in the breast of the reader, and to the promotion of those amiable virtues, *Faith, Hope, and Charity.*"

69. *A Relique of the Princess Charlotte Augusta; or, a Selection of Psalms and Hymns, with the appropriate Tunes; being an exact Copy of the Genuine Hymn Book used jointly by the late Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, at Public Worship, in the Parish Church of Esher, near Claremont.* 8vo, pp. 40. Miller.

THIS is one of the most elegant publications we have met with on the lamented subject which the Nation has so generally deplored. It contains a well-written Memoir, and a fine Portrait of the Princess Charlotte; two neat Views of Esher Church, and the Music of XXX Hymns.

70. *The Bridal of the Isles: a Mask. The Second Edition. The Blighted Hope; a Monody.* By Charles Knight. Small 8vo, pp. 74. E. Wilson.

THE first of these Poems was a proper compliment on the Marriage of an illustrious Princess; the second pathetically laments her Death.

"The most touching impressions of sorrow are those which are derived from contrast; they are at the same time the most instructive. Upon this principle the Author of the following little Poem determined to re-publish it, at a period when the British people are bewailing the termination of that domestic happiness which 'The Bridal of the Isles' attempted to describe, and the loss of that public virtue which it aspired to stimulate. The marriage of the presumptive Heiress of the British Crown was a subject full of sparkling delicacies and patriot hopes; they accorded with the best feelings of our nature, and were consequently capable of metrical embellishment. That event was once a refreshing stream of passing delight—it may be pleasing to review the anticipations of a Nation's confidence. It is now 'a wildness and a dream'—it may be instructive to refer to the warmth of our hopes; to recollect their brief completion; to lament their sudden fall."

We shall borrow a few lines from the Author's "Monody:"

"Oh! who shall tell what Death is like,
that falls [joy!
As the red thunderbolt, on health and

The Death that hath no soft and warning
calls— [career

A sightless shaft, that wings its still
Through the hush'd air, and stops but
to destroy! [fear

Oh! who shall tell the torture and the
Of those who see the bloom of youth and
bliss [kiss!

Drop like the leaf that winds too rudely
That harrowing grief is ours:—a sudden
cloud, [land:—

A mighty darkness, has bedimm'd the
Humbled and awed in trance-like woe
we stand; [Bride,

For Death has seized upon a glorious
And borne away in his dark marriage-
shroud [her pride.

A Nation's dawning light, her hope,
Even thus, beneath the hills of endless
snow, [green,

In sunny meads of soft and freshest
What time the first coy flowers of Spring
are seen, [along:

The jocund shepherds lead the dance
Perchance, amid the sweet strains of
their song, [air—

The snow-pile trembles in the heaving
Down comes the toppling avalanche
below: [throng

In wildest shrieks the spirit-stricken
Bewail the cheerliest of the village fair;—

Ah! there she claims the agonizing tear,
Wrapt in her snowy bed—her grave at
once and bier."

71. *Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.* 4to. Harris,

THIS is the First Number of a very beautiful Publication, containing Views of Claremont in Surrey; Harewood in Yorkshire; Gnoil Castle in Glamorganshire; Stow in Buckinghamshire; and Cashibury in Hertfordshire; with short but satisfactory Descriptions of each place.

72. *Reft Rob; or, the Witch of Scot-Muir, commonly called Madge the Snoover. A Scottish Tale.* By the Author of *Hardenbrass and Haverill.* 12mo, pp. 192. Sherwood and Co.

An imitation (we cannot conscientiously say *passibus æquis*—but certainly with some success, and with no unpleasant banter) of some of the very popular Novels which have recently been eagerly devoured.

Taking the principal original characters from each of those ingenious Prototypes, the Author has blended them into a sort of *Cento*.—*Rob Roi* (the principal feature), the vindictive Lady from 'Glenalvon,' *Meg Merrilies*, *Domine*

Domine Sampson, the *Scotch Mendicant*, &c. &c. are pressed into the service; and produce on the whole a Tale of wonder and amusement. All ends as it should do. Vice is punished; and the virtuous Hero and Heroine are triumphant.

"The Laird of M'Mac lived to see his grand-children excel in all the manly exercises, and at last lost his life fighting at the head of his clan, on a foraging party, during which he had driven off some of the cattle of his neighbours: his son worthily supplied his place, and was, perhaps, the most renowned chieftain of his time. It was remarked of him, that he found means to make all around him contribute to his store, while none durst attempt to make reprisals; such terror had the name of Reft Rob inspired into the breasts of the surrounding clans. His sons, and his sons' son inherited his glory; and it has been observed by biographers and historians, that the spirit of predatory warfare never degenerated, and that the name of a M'Mac would make whole districts tremble. In later times we can only admire and wonder! Happy would it be for us, who live in an age of comparative barbarism, if historians had been minute and particular in recording what passed in these ages of heroic virtue! But we must be content perforce to ruminate on what is come down to us, and to yield our grateful praise to those modern authors, who, sensible of the degradation of the age, are willing to enlighten and improve it, by employing their genius and their pen in painting what the records of past ages yield to us.

"Long may their fame live! long may we be sensible of the advantage to be derived from perusing details of bloody frays, burnt hamlets, stolen cattle, noble robbers, disinterested beggars, sentimental fishwomen, and pathetic smugglers. Long may we prefer Glamour to Humour, Odd names to Wit, and Ferocity to Courage! Long may dwarfs, giants, and murderers fill us with pleasure! and long, very long, may it be before the Scottish dialect, with it's delightful twang, shall lose its power to fascinate the Southern ear, or give place to what the prejudice of an English education considers as infinitely preferable, the pure English language, which unhappily is a language, and can be understood by those who hear it. Long may the thistle preserve its natural pre-eminence over the rose; and long may Reft Rob be the darling of the fair sex, and a pattern of all that is excellent."

73. *Mandeville; or, the Last Words of a Maniac! A Tale of the Seventeenth Century in England. By Himself.* 12mo, pp. 216. Wilson.

AS the Author of the *Original* "Mandeville" left his dismal Tale in a period of suspense, some kind Adjutant has stepped in, "and fairly put the characters to bed;" or rather has conducted them to their last earthly sleep—whether properly or not, one paragraph may determine.

"On my arrival in London," says the Hero, "I stopped for no enquiries, but proceeded directly to the house of Henrietta. The servants were in the deepest black—Henrietta was dead!—she had fallen one of the earliest victims of the plague—she had been buried two days before! Scarcely conscious of what I had heard, or said, or did, I ascertained the place of her interment, towards which I hastened, with almost supernatural speed, resolved to lie down and perish on her grave. I soon reached the burying-ground of St. Martin's in the Fields. The first object that met my distracted sight was the mournful figure of Clifford, with an infant boy in his hand, weeping over the remains of his departed wife. All my rage was instantly in arms. To my distempered fancy, the weeping, mourning, heart-broken Clifford appeared the savage murderer of my wife and sister—his hands yet hot and reeking in their gore! I rushed towards him with fury more than human. My sword was drawn—he had scarcely time to unsheath his, when my first deadly thrust was made. He had time to recognize me, and that was all. He acted solely on the defensive. I passed his guard—I pierced his heart, and at the same instant his sword went through my body. We fell together across the grave of Henrietta—we never rose again!"

74. *Academic Errors; or, Recollections of Youth. By a Member of the University of Cambridge.* 12mo, pp. 213. Law and Co.

AN entertaining and possibly an useful little volume.

"By retracing the courses of study pursued during his early years, and explaining the different modes of instruction by which knowledge was imparted to himself, the Author has endeavoured to show, in the following pages, that much time is consumed, and an inadequate portion of learning acquired, by persevering in the system of Education which is almost universally pursued at

present, but that every advantage might be derived from a little innovation. He has been unreserved in his censure of public schools as they are now conducted; but he hopes the reader will be able to gather from his observations, that his sentiments would be decidedly in favour of them, if they would condescend to adopt a few changes in their general plan."

There is a Chapter under the title of "Prejudice—obstinate adherence to established systems—superfluous rules, definitions, exceptions," &c.; and a few lines from which shall be extracted as a specimen of the Author's style:

"The Poet Cowley, who was not only a man of genius, but a respectable scholar also, related of himself, that his Master at Westminster School could never prevail upon him to learn the common rules of grammar. Perhaps he was at the time reckoned a stupid boy, and considered as being deficient in memory; whereas he really possessed too much imagination and fancy to confine his attention to a string of words, and had intellect enough to imbibe a sufficient quantity of learning, without stopping to pick up the unnecessary appendages."

"It would take more than two years' argumentation to persuade Winchester, Eton, Harrow, or Westminster, that Latin and Greek may be learnt without the assistance of so many sign-posts and directions, and that practice will do more in a week than rule and precept will do in a month. Sir William Jones would never have been so eminent as a linguist, if he had found it necessary to study one-fifth of the languages which he could speak, in the same manner as boys study the elements of Latin alone. The celebrated Barretier is said to have been master of five languages at nine years of age; but from what Johnson has been able to collect of his life, it is quite clear, that the method by which he was instructed was very unlike that which is adopted at our public schools. 'The first languages which Barretier learned,' says his Biographer, 'were the French, German, and Latin, which he was taught, not in the common way, by a multitude of definitions, rules, and exceptions, which fatigue the attention and burthen the memory, without any use proportionate to the time which they require, and the disgust which they create.'"

"Dr. Johnson, who was qualified for any thing rather than a schoolmaster, and whose mighty genius would have been lost under the vapours of an academic employment, failed in his attempt

to acquire reputation in that profession. He found it impossible to gain even a livelihood; for most probably he adhered to the prescribed form of tuition which has existed for ages, and endeavoured to do nothing more than other masters at the same place had done before. Milton, on the other hand, was of service to his pupils, and improved their minds, if not his own income, by the novel method which he employed of cultivating the moral, as well as the physical and mechanical powers of the understanding. But the Sage of Litchfield, instead of applauding his industry and good intentions, misunderstood and mis-stated his system, and spoke in contemptuous terms of '*the wonder-working Academy*,' which he said, 'had never to his knowledge produced any very eminent man.'"

75. *Six Letters on Singing, from a Father to his Son. By the Rev. C. J. Smyth, A. M. late Fellow of New College, Oxford, Chaplain to Lady Bayning, and Rector of Fakenham Magna, Suffolk. 8vo, pp. 28. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

MR. Smyth's musical talents have long been very justly and highly appreciated; and these instructions to his Son are well worth the attention of Amateurs, and still more so of Singers by Profession.

"Six Letters," he tells his Son, "will cost me only a few hours labour; and if you have sufficient confidence in my judgment implicitly to follow my directions, the result, if my principles are just, will be such, that a good master may finish you as a Singer, and will have no bad habits to conquer; and you will not have occasion to spend more time in unlearning than you did in acquiring those defects.

"I will be as plain as possible: those who think clearly may always write clearly; and in almost every Didactic Work we should avail ourselves of familiar illustration; and it is often more intelligible, always more impressive, than dry reasoning delivered with mathematical conciseness and precision.

"I must begin with first principles. He who begins ILL rarely ends WELL. In singing, the management of the breath is of the utmost importance; the breath should not be let out too fast; husband it well; the loudness of the tone does not depend on the quantity of breath you afford to any given note or notes.

"A Singer should never begin a passage with his lungs empty, but always fill his chest moderately full of wind before he begins singing; and whenever he

he has an opportunity, imbibe as much breath as he can, and keep his *chest expanded*. You may have observed, that professional singers of great eminence *pout themselves out*, as it were, *like pigeons*, before they begin to sing a passage: they are *wise* in so doing—*utility* demands this sacrifice of appearance.

“When you are singing, stand erect; hold your head rather high; do not tuck your chin into your cravat—this position of the head obstructs the passage of the voice: this will be the case also if the teeth are not kept open at a sufficient distance. The Italians sing with *bocca ridente*, a *smiling* mouth*. A person once observed to a professional Musician of eminence, a friend of mine, that Signior Rauzzini always sang as if he were smiling; my friend replied, that he could not *execute* what he did with his mouth *differently formed*. The keeping the mouth continually round, with a view to produce a particular kind of tone, makes dreadful havock with pronunciation.

“*Singing in the throat* is occasioned by making a kind of tone which conveys to a hearer the idea that the singer has a *swelling* in his throat, and in addition to this inconvenience has a cord tied tight round his neck. It is very easy to sing the words *Do* and *Sol* in the throat. It is not without effort that a person can sing ‘La’ in the throat. In order to avoid this most disgusting defect, all good singers practice divisions and exercises in solfeggi, to the syllable ‘La.’ The Italians, who hold guttural singing in utter abhorrence, always practise to

some such word as ‘La,’ ‘Fa,’ or the word ‘Amen.’ I never heard an Italian sing in his throat; but I do remember to have heard a Singing-master of great eminence in the Metropolis, who is now no more, form his tone so high in the head, as absolutely to fall into the contrary extreme of *nasality*—a subject I shall now explain.

“In the first place, sing the word ‘nation’ to any notes you please. Now sing it again, *holding your nose*—the tone will become intolerably *nasal*. *Nasality* of singing, therefore, is occasioned by the sound being obstructed in the nose: the passage through that organ is not free. For this reason no Orator or Singer ought to take snuff.

“A good portamento implies also that the notes be properly *sustained*. He who sings *tremulously* †, and makes that kind of *close shake* which old-fashioned violin and bass players were so fond of, fails egregiously as to portamento. In order to acquire the *faculty of sustaining notes*, without which your good voice and ear will never conduct you to excellence, practise daily the sustaining about twelve notes of the ascending and descending diatonic major and minor scale, beginning at any pitch which is not *too low* for your voice, or would carry you beyond its natural or artificial compass.”

In the concluding Letter he says,

“I shall now open my heart to you with respect to *Teachers* of Singing. With very few exceptions, the only good English Singing-masters have either been taught by Italians, or have

* “I request the favour of those Singers who maintain we ought to sing with a *round* mouth, to advert to an organ-pipe. The open diapason, I hope they will allow, affords a *pure tone*. But the open diapason has a *bocca ridente*, and not a *bocca rotonda*.

“I lately observed at the concert performed at the Argyle Rooms, that *Naldi* and *Tramezzuni* sung with a *bocca ridente*. (1813.)”

† “I shall now relieve the dryness of my subject by some judicious observations of the late Mr. Twining, on the following lines of Spenser:

The joyous Birds, shrouded in cheerful shade,
Their notes unto the Voice attemper’d sweet;
Th’ angelic *trembling* voices made,

To th’ Instruments divine, respondence meet.

“The singing of birds cannot possibly be ‘attemper’d’ to notes of a human voice. The mixture is, and must be, disagreeable. To a person listening to a concert of voices and instruments, the interrupting of singing-birds, wind, and water-falls, would be little better than the torment of Hogarth’s Enraged Musician. Of the expressions, some are feeble and without effect, as ‘joyous birds;’ some evidently improper, as ‘trembling voices’ and ‘cheerful shade;’ for there cannot be a greater fault in a voice than to be TREMULOUS (*Lines continued*).

The silver-sounding instruments did meet
With the base murmurs of the waters’-fall;
The waters’-fall with difference discreet,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call,
The gentle warbling wind low answered to all.”

adopted the sterling principles of the Italian school. Sir William Parsons, the instructor of Mr. Harrison, travelled, if I am rightly informed, into Italy—so did Mr. Greateorex. Almost all Handel's great singers were Italians.

"As you have a bass voice, I hope, ere long, you will take lessons of—— for the purpose of improving your tone as well as taste.

"The best language for musick is, beyond a doubt, the Italian; the next, in point of excellence, the Latin*. Where to place the English language I know not; but cannot help lamenting that so many words end in double and triple consonants, and its remarkable tendency to sibilation."

76. *Speech, printed verbatim as it was intended to have been delivered at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, at a Meeting held at that Place, September 26, 1817, for the Conversion of the Jews. By the Rev. C. J. Smyth, M. A. 8vo, pp. 8. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

WE have read this Speech, but not with quite so much pleasure as we had in examining the Musical Letters:

"I disclaim," says Mr. Smyth, "all pretensions to *didle-dawdleism* of liberality. — I have been blamed by one out of the Society for joining the Society. I have been blamed by one in the Society for distributing the 'Short Account of the Jews.'"

He adds, however, very modestly,

"Without any affectation of humility, I feel disposed to say that our cause has been advocated by much more able and better-informed persons than myself."

77. *Epistolary Curiosities; Series the First: consisting of Unpublished Letters, of the Seventeenth Century, illustrative of the Herbert Family, and of the Reigns of James I. Charles I. Charles II. James II. and William III. From George Herbert, Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Sir Henry Herbert, Knight,*

Master of the Revels, Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, General Fairfax, Oliver Cromwell, John Selden, General Monk, Arthur Herbert, Lord Torrington, Lord Godolphin, Duke of Shrewsbury, &c. &c. With Notes, and an Appendix. Edited by Rebecca Warner, of Beech Cottage, Bath. 8vo, pp. 214. Longman and Co.

WE have recently had occasion to notice a somewhat similar publication by Miss Warner (vol. LXXXVII. ii. 346); and are glad to find that she has encouragement to proceed in her pleasant task.

The title-page sufficiently explains the contents of the present collection; of which this Series contains CXXIV Letters.

"To the liberal communications of her friends the Editor is, in great measure, indebted for the contents of the following pages; and, were she at liberty to point out the particular sources from whence her materials are drawn; or to acknowledge the assistance she has been favoured with, in the slight notes which accompany the letters; she should feel less hesitation in presenting her volume to the publick, and less doubt as to its favourable reception."

Another Series is announced, consisting of unpublished Letters, of the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, illustrative of the Herbert Family; the latter end of King William's, and the early part of Queen Anne's reign.

78. *The Beauties of Owen Felltham, selected from his "Resolves," published in the Year 1661. Second Edition. By J. A. 12mo, pp. 93. Hodson.*

THE original Publication of Felltham, in 1661, is a Work of which the merit has long been well established; containing truths not only of the first importance, but also of an uncommon degree of beauty; though sometimes encumbered with quaint ideas and obsolete expressions.

* "I freely own that I greatly prefer the Latin to the Italian for singing; the excessive abundance of vowels (or rather repetition of them) in the latter produces to my ear a monotonous and effeminate effect. Now the Latin is by no means defective in the employment of vowels; but then they are so relieved and diversified by the termination of consonants and liquids, that a much greater variety, and, I think, a much more euphonious effect, is the result.

"I remember having seen a composition of the late Dr. Hayington (not Harington) to that Ode of Anacreon *Χαλεπον δε μη φιλησαι*, which had a beautiful effect when accurately sung; and I guess that a Greek anthem would be peculiarly solemn and impressive.

"*Φωνή βωνή* ἐν τῇ ἐρῇμῳ. Ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν Κυρίου, εὐθείας ποιεῖτε τὰς τρίβους αὐτοῦ. These words well set, and well sung, would be magnificently sonorous and imposing; at least so it appears to me.—*Note by Mr. Wesley.*"

"It

"It has been the amusement of a few leisure hours to collect the most instructive as well as beautiful passages, and by bringing them into a more modern and compendious form, to endeavour to render them more useful."

In its present form the Work has an eminent tendency to advance the interests of sound Religion and Morality, and to convey instruction in very pleasing language.

79. *La Vérité sur L'Angleterre. Par un Français; publiée et dédiée à la Nation Anglaise, par J. A. Viévard, Propriétaire - Editeur. 2nd Edition, 2vo, pp. 222, 212. De Boffe.*

THE production of a generous and enlightened Frenchman; who, grateful for the asylum he received in this Kingdom during the period in which the legitimate King of France and the Princes of the House of Bourbon were protected in this free and happy country, is desirous

"à refuter les exagérations, les impostures, et les absurdités, contenues dans les livres, dont certains écrivains, guidés, sans doute, par la haine et la passion, ne cessent d'inonder la France, l'Allemagne, et les Pays-Bas, contre la Nation, le Gouvernement, et les Dames Anglaises."

80. *The Chemical Guide; or, Complete Companion to the portable Chest of Chemistry, being an Epitome of Modern Chemistry. By Richard Reece, M. D. Author of the Medical Guide and Dictionary, &c. &c. 12mo, pp. 335. Longman and Co.*

THE advantages to be derived from prosecuting the cultivation of the Sciences, in the manner pointed out by the illustrious Bacon, is particularly demonstrated by the discoveries which have of late been made in Chemistry. Modern Chemistry may, indeed, be considered as a new branch of Science, and well exemplifies his observation, that "*quandoquidem natura rerum magis se prodit per vexationes Artis, quam in libertate propria.*" It is to the patient investigation of Nature, in the manner advised by him, that we owe the knowledge we have acquired in this, the most delightful and useful of all the sciences. The Physician, the Agriculturist, the Artisan, and the Manufacturer, are well acquainted with the advantages resulting from its present state of perfection; but it is not within these bounds that the benefits

deduced from it are confined; it affords to the human mind an inexhaustible variety of subjects for reflection and investigation, of the most interesting and important kind: it embraces all the regular operations and phenomena of nature. The Philosophic Chemist walks abroad and looks around him with observation and ideas so different from those of other men, that he is like a superior being. In contemplating the works of Nature, he enjoys the exquisite delight of looking through effects up to their causes, and anticipating future consequences.

Another circumstance which renders the study of this Science particularly interesting is, that every person of moderate intellectual powers will, in the course of their study and experiments, meet with subjects and appearances for original investigation, that may give rise to new discoveries and improvements. A Newton in *Chemistry* has not appeared, nor is it probable ever will exist: the Student will not languish for want of the hope of ever knowing any thing more than what has already been known.

Dr. Reece's "*Chemical Guide*," like the other productions of that Gentleman's pen, is stamped with a peculiar character; it displays a scientific account of the subject treated of, containing much original matter, expressed in a clear and easily intelligible manner; such as should ever be the style of the language of true Science. Cicero said of Socrates, "that he had brought Philosophy down from Heaven to dwell in the houses of men." The present Work has contributed much to draw from the clouds Medicine and its attendant Sciences, and diffuse the knowledge of them amongst mankind.

The "*Chemical Guide*" contains a lucid explanation of all the principal operations of Chemistry; the nature, analysis, and elective attractions of its agents, and much miscellaneous information of importance to the Artizan and Agriculturist. And, what must render this Work peculiarly useful to the Student, every theory, every enunciated fact, is accompanied with directions for conducting experiments in a safe and easy manner; which, at the same time that they strongly impress the fact on the mind, incite to perseverance in the pursuit, by the entertainment which they afford.

The

The Author, in treating of Combustion, favours the opinion of the *light* being furnished by the combustible body, and *caloric* by the oxygen; which by their combination form *fire*.

In the Essay on Animal Chemistry the theory advanced seems to be very ably supported by facts.

We quote the following passage:

"The brain is the seat of sensation and volition, and, by a variety of experiments, is clearly concerned in the production of animal heat. If the communication of a part with the brain be cut off by dividing the principal nerves, the heat is considerably diminished; and by tying the principal artery so as to prevent the flow of blood through it, the same effect will follow; which shew that the evolution of heat is dependent on both the nerves and arterial blood. Analogy also confirms this, and demonstrates that heat is the effect of decomposition, and consequently is the result of more than one power. In explaining then the origin of animal heat, it may be observed, that oxygen, the principle of combustion, is supplied from the atmosphere by the lungs during respiration; and that this oxygen, combining with the red particles of the blood, imparts to it its brightness and florid colour. That the blood, thus oxygenated, or having received the principle of heat, is propelled by the heart through the arterial system, to every part of the body. It is in its passage through these vessels it parts with its oxygen, when it is returned again to the heart by another series of vessels termed veins, to be transmitted through the lungs for the purpose of being re-oxygenated. Hence the blood in the veins and arteries exhibits different appearances, that of the latter being bright and florid, while the former is of a dark colour, in consequence of the absence of oxygen.

"By the brain is produced a subtle fluid which is conducted to every part of the body by means of branches termed nerves: these filaments of the brain take the course of the arteries or vessels containing the oxygenated blood. By the union which takes place between subtle or nervous fluid, and the oxygen of the blood, a species of animal combustion is produced; for the nerves, as appendages of the brain, are *positively* electrified, while the arterial blood, in consequence of the oxygen it holds, is *negatively* so. Betwixt them, therefore, it is highly probable a disengagement of caloric takes place; the nervous or

galvanic fluid, and the oxygen, thus coming in contact, a general disengagement of heat ensues, and the principle of vitality is thus conveyed to every part."

The reputation of the "Medical Guide" of the same Author is well established. To those who possess it we would strongly recommend the "Chemical Guide," as containing valuable and necessary information for understanding the nature of disease, and the operation of remedies. It will convey to the Chemical Student, in a clear and entertaining manner, all that is requisite for acquiring a general knowledge of the Science, and also contains much and valuable information for the use of the Agriculturist and Artizan. The instructions for making the various re-agents employed in Analytical Chemistry are more full and clear than are to be found in most other works of the kind.

81. *A Poetical Epistle to the King of Hayti*, 8vo, pp. 96. Sherwood & Co.

THE Author observes,

"This is my first offence. I never Presum'd to write before — nor ever Can dare to scribble more, unless The candid and the kind caress."

Though we cannot certainly *caress* this well-intentioned Bard, we are so *kind* as to let him speak for himself; and the Argument of the first Canto, and the concluding lines, may be sufficient:

"Advice to Hayti, sent from London,
Lest she unhappily be undone.
This grave epistle is begun,
By shewing what ought to be done;
And what the King ought not to do;
Wrote and presented at one view:
Rules which, experience declares,
Should guide monarchial affairs.
How to promote emancipation,
How to create a mighty Nation;
Of which we presently display
The whole paraphernalia."

"To you, O King, I now commend,
The weeping tribes of Africa,
Release, console, instruct, befriend —

Snatch Cruelty's steel goad away; —
The altars of proud Avarice
Destroy — prevent the sacrifice —
May Heaven your sympathy reward,
And shield you by an angel-guard —
May Heaven forbid the negroes' cries,
And the young Nation patronize; —
Les Negres, Je commende à vous —
Adieu! — Je vous commende à Dieu."

LITE.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge. The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem for the present year is "Deborah."

Mr. WADDINGTON, of Trinity, has been elected to the vacant Pitt Scholarship.

Works nearly ready for Publication:

Lectures on the Gospel of Saint Matthew, by the Rev. OLIVER LODGE, A. B. Curate of St. Margaret, Barking, Essex.

A Letter to the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, D. D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester, on the Admission into Holy Orders of Young Men holding (what are called) Evangelical Principles. By the Rev. RICHARD WARNER.

Part VI. of NEAL'S Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey; completing the First Volume.

The Civil and Constitutional History of Rome, from its Foundation to the Age of Augustus, 2 vols. 8vo. By HENRY BANKES, esq. M. P.

Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan. By Mr. MACDONALD KENNEIR.

A General Description of, and Directions for, the Coasts of Brasil, from Maranham, in the North, to Rio de Janeiro and Santos, in the South; accompanied with three large Charts of the Coast and Harbours, from the Surveys of Lieut. HEWETT, R. N. and others, obviating, from Original Observations, the errors of preceding Charts and Directions for these Coasts.

A Life of JOHN HOWARD, the Philanthropist; by JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, Esq.

The Epicedium Wreath; or, Elegiac Tributes, sacred to the memory of the amiable and lamented Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, SMERIDAN, WHITBREAD, and SPENCER. By RICHARD HATT, Author of "The Hermit," &c.

The Fourth and last Canto of CHILDE HAROLD," with other Poems and Notes. By Lord BYRON.—And "Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold." By JOHN HOBHOUSE, Esq.

"Samor, Lord of the Bright City," a Poem; by Mr. MILMAN.

The Literary Character, illustrated by the History of Men of Genius, drawn from their own feelings and confessions. By the Author of "Curiosities of Literature."

An Essay on Spanish Literature; containing its history from its commencement in the twelfth century, to the present time; with an account of the best Writers, some critical remarks, and a history of the Spanish Drama; with Specimens of the Writers of different ages.

The Third Edition, very considerably enlarged, of Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints, and those various and extensive derangements of the Constitution arising from Hepatic Obstruction, &c. By JOHN FAITHORN, formerly Surgeon in the Honourable East India Company's service.

Preparing for Publication:

A very curious and interesting MS. of the celebrated Dr WILLIAM KING, of St. Mary's, Oxford, which has lately been discovered, containing Anecdotes and Reminiscences of his own Times.

A Volume of Sermons, in 8vo, by J. A. BUSFELD, D. D.

Mr. VALPY'S new and corrected Edition of the Delphin Classicks (see p. 254) will be in 8vo, and extend to 120 or 130 parts, each containing 672 pages; and twelve parts will be printed in the year. The *Maps* will be beautifully executed; and the *Wood-cuts* at present existing in the Delphin and Variorum Editions will also be inserted. The *Notes* in the best and latest Variorum Edition will be printed at the end of each Author; and the *Various Readings* placed under the Text. The best *Indices* will be adopted, and carefully collated with the text: the reference will be to the Book and Chapter, and not to the page, by which means the same Index will apply to all other Editions. The Delphin *Interpretatio* will be placed under the text. The *Literaria Notitia* from the Bipont Editions, continued to the present time, will be added to each Author.

Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Holyland, Mount Libanon, and Cyprus; by Capt. LIGHT, of the Royal Artillery. 4to, with plates, including a View of Jerusalem.

A Letter to a Country Surrogate, containing full Instructions as to the granting of Marriage Licences and the Laws relating thereto. By Mr. STOCKDALE HARDY, of Leicester.

Mr. DICKINSON, Author of "A Practical Exposition of the Law relative to the Office and Duties of a Justice of the Peace, is about to publish "The Justice Law of the last Five Years."

A Treatise on the Living Languages; containing, in a small compass, the necessary Rules for acquiring a knowledge of them, particularly of the Italian and Spanish; with a Treatise on the difficulties of Italian and Spanish Poetry.

Sonnets and other Poems; by Mrs. DARK, of Calne.

"Night-mare Abbey;" by the Author of "Headlong Hall."

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The Friends of Literature are under great obligations to Sir Egerton Brydges, for his endeavours to remove the grievance imposed by this Legislative Enactment. The details which the revived consideration of the subject in the House of Commons has brought forward, both with respect to the conduct of the several Libraries, and the oppressive operation of the Statute, must, we think, convince every impartial person of the grievance imposed, and of the impolicy of continuing it; and will, we trust, eventually produce, if not a total Repeal of the Act, at least a considerable modification of its severity. The following heads of individual Petitions presented to the House of Commons will convey a just notion of the hardships sustained by Publishers.

Mr. W. Daniel states, that he has Drawings, and would have published another Work on the Architecture, Scenery, and Costume of India; but, as the 11 copies would have taken away 330*l.* in their value from his produce, he has declined the Publication, as well as another Work on India, of which the 11 copies would have been a loss of 132 guineas, and also a Publication of Plates on Southern Africa and Ceylon.

Mr. W. B. Cooke states, that he is publishing "Delineations of the City of Pompeii," and that his loss by delivering 11 copies of this Work will be 20*l.* 12*s.* He has compiled a Work on Southern Africa; but the 11 copies will take from him 124*l.*; also, another on the Thames, on which the 11 copies will be 87*l.* 3*s.*

Mr. Valpy states, that he is printing a complete edition of the "Delphin Classics;" the 11 copies will take away from him on this Work not less than 1300*l.*

Rev. Rogers Ruding states, that on his "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain" the value of the 11 copies taken was 154*l.*; and that, if he attempts a second edition with any improvements which he cannot deliver separately, he must deliver 11 copies again.

Mr. J. Britton states, that the delivery of 11 copies of "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain;" "Fine Arts;" Salisbury, Norwich, Winchester, and York "Cathedrals," has taken from him 471*l.*; and that his Work on Cathedral Antiquities has already cost in its expenses 7,773*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* and has only produced 6,465*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; so that it is a losing Work, and therefore the burthen of 11 copies was more severe.

Mr. THOMAS FISHER states, that, previous to the passing of the Act, he had planned two Works, consisting chiefly of Prints, to be coloured by himself, which it was his intention, and is still

his wish, to complete, by appropriate letter-press; that he cannot execute his design without subjecting himself to the loss of 11 copies, value 150*l.* out of 120, and while no profit yet exists; and that the Statutory protection for Copyright is not suitable or desirable for such Works as his.

Messrs. Longman and Co. state, that the delivery of the 11 copies, from the time the Act passed in the year 1814, has actually cost them 3,000*l.* or nearly so. That, from the great burthen of the delivery, they have declined the publication of some expensive Works, and especially of Baron Humboldt's "New Description of Plants."

Messrs. Cadell and Davies state, that the eleven copies of "Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain," which was published at 40 guineas, would amount to 440 guineas at the selling price. They specify eight books, viz. "The Gallery of Portraits," "Lysons's Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, and Britannia Depicta;" "Dr. Clarke's Travels," "Pennington's Lakes," and "Drake's Shakespeare;" on which, at the lowest wholesale price, the 11 copies amounted to 438*l.* 12*s.*

Messrs. Lackington and Co. state, that, not anticipating such a demand, they had projected several valuable publications, to appear periodically, and had begun the publication before the Act passed; but, having been obliged to deliver the subsequent Numbers, their loss is the same as if they had delivered the whole complete. They specify four Works, on which the 11 copies amount to 2,198*l.* 14*s.* viz. on Dugdale's Monasticon, and St. Paul's, on "Portraits of Illustrious Personages," "History of Cheshire," and "Wood's Athenæ."

Messrs. Rodwell and Martin state, that in "Views in Italy," and "Ruins of Pompeii," they sustained a loss of 120*l.*; and that, in a Work by Edward Dodwell, Esq. which they are about to publish, illustrative of "Athens and Antient Greece," the Act will occasion an absolute charge upon them of nearly 300*l.*; and they very properly notice the liberal conduct of the French Government, which remitted the heavy duty legally payable on the Drawings, &c. of the latter Work upon its entrance into their territory; and that Mr. Dodwell was pressed to publish it in Paris under the sanction of Government upon very advantageous terms, and free from the burthensome claim of any National Institutions upon the profits of his labour and talent.

They all state their conviction, that the continuance of the delivery, without a modification, will injure Literature and the Arts; and all urge, that at least some portion of the price should be paid.

The

The following are the principal allegations in the Petition of Authors and Composers of Books.

“Your Petitioners humbly submit, that, by the Common Law of this country, and by the decision of its highest Court of Judicature, as well as by the principles of natural equity, and by the analogy of every other species of property, they would have had (if no Statute had passed on the subject) an exclusive right to the Copyright of their several Works, and to all the benefit and produce arising from these, as every other subject of these Kingdoms enjoys as to all his effects and possessions.

“Your Petitioners submit, that the equitable right of the said Libraries to these Copies is quite distinct from the right of Authors to their Copyright. The delivery of these Copies rests merely on the enactment of the Statutes on that subject, and is founded upon no previous right; for, as to the ancient contract alluded to, between Sir Thomas Bodley and the Stationers' Company in 1609, it was an engagement between those two contracting parties for reciprocal objects, then in view, which do not now subsist, and binding only themselves, and confined to only one of the said Libraries; but can by no construction of Law, or rule of equity, be justly extended to your Petitioners, and the Authors in modern times, who have no connexion either with the Bodleian Library or the Stationers' Company. Your Petitioners therefore submit, that this compulsory delivery is unjust in its principle, as it invades the great rules of law and policy, which assure to every one the unmolested enjoyment of the produce of his labour and acquired property; and that it has this additional objection, that although every Publication is not under the same circumstance of expence, circulation, or importance, yet the compulsory delivery is imposed without discrimination on all.

“Your Petitioners believe that it operates materially to the injury of Authors, and to the discouragement of future publications. Your Petitioners cannot change the established custom of the Printing profession, of charging for printing any number less than two hundred and fifty the price of printing two hundred and fifty; and therefore to print eleven Copies beyond any regular number incurs the charge of printing two hundred and fifty; and to deliver eleven Copies out of the regular number printed of any Work is a subtraction from your Petitioners and their assigns of the whole trade sale price of those eleven Copies when the impression sells;

and if the impression should not sell, yet your Petitioners are aggrieved by the loss of the amount of the paper and printing of so many copies. And your Petitioners submit, that if this amount be in some cases not large, yet it is considerable in the aggregate of the whole quantity demanded; and no rule of any country has made the amount of any property the measure or the standard of right and justice respecting it. The smallest quantity of value is protected to every one as much as the greatest. This legal right is the same whatever be the pecuniary amount, and all penal codes for the preservation of property are founded on this natural principle, so essential to the general welfare of society.

“As far as your Petitioners can judge, the delivery of these Copies also operates to injure the sale of many books. It not only takes away the eleven Libraries as purchasers of those which they demand, but, by the books being deposited in so many Public Libraries in the three great Metropolitan Cities, and the principal Universities and Libraries of these Kingdoms, it enables a great many individuals to gratify their curiosity without purchasing the Publication; and such numbers are satisfied with a temporary perusal of Works daily issuing from the press, that your Petitioners believe that the sale of several useful Publications has been greatly lessened.

“Your Petitioners are also satisfied that it makes the Booksellers more averse to undertake the publication of expensive and important Works. The price of the eleven Copies taken away now becomes a material object of their calculation; and some have, on that account, declined the risk of publishing.

“The delivery also leads the Booksellers to diminish the compensation to Authors for their Copyright in works whose popularity is not certain, which is the case with most, and especially books of labour and expence; and, as far as it operates to increase the price, it tends thereby to injure the sale. It prevents Authors from receiving from their Booksellers so many Copies as they wish to give to their friends; and therefore it is a deduction of so much from the general produce and benefit of Literature, which are already sufficiently uncertain, and in the great majority of instances exceedingly scanty.

“Your Petitioners are therefore decidedly of opinion, that the continuation of the demand and delivery of these Copies, without some modification, will discourage the future composition and publication of Works. Many valuable Works are every year composed, of great importance

importance to Science and Learning, which, from their expensive nature, cannot be published unless Booksellers can be found who will undertake the risk of publication; but your Petitioners are informed that the necessity of delivering these Copies has occasioned some Booksellers to decline the publication of some useful Works where sale was precarious. Many Authors are now projecting expensive Works, which the burthen of delivery prevents them from undertaking; and your Petitioners are satisfied that it will operate hereafter to prevent such Works from being undertaken at all.

“Your Petitioners humbly submit, that in this great commercial and wealthy country, reputation alone cannot be a sufficient stimulus to Authors to compose or publish valuable Works, and more especially those which involve much expence. The affluence of the country operates not only to make the annual expenditure for subsistence considerable, but also to enhance the charges of every publication.

“The same prosperity of the country leading to costly habits of living, prevents men of literary reputation from holding the same rank in this country which it obtains in some others. Justice also to the family who have to derive their nurture and respectability from the paternal labours, compels the parent to devote some portion of his attention to pecuniary considerations. Hence an Author can rarely write for fame alone—and every subtraction from his profit, and every measure that will diminish his ardour to prepare, and the readiness of Booksellers to publish his Work, (especially as so many require such large sums to be expended and risked upon them) is an injury not only to Authors, but to Literature itself.

“Your Petitioners have been surprised to find, by the returns of the List of Publications entered at Stationers’ Hall, which has been laid on the table of this Honourable House, that Copies of all that have been entered have been indiscriminately demanded by the said eleven Libraries—with the single exception that two of them, and two of them only, namely, the Advocates’ Library, and Trinity College, Dublin, have not demanded Musick and Novels. Your Petitioners have remarked this fact with astonishment and regret; that all the promiscuous medley of modern Publications should be incorporated with the important works that were formerly deposited in these Libraries, and should there be open to the perusal of the most distinguished and most lively youthful minds of this Em-

pire, whose judgments have to be correctly formed, and should be there transmitted with all their sanction to posterity, seems to your Petitioners to be incompatible with the objects and policy of those venerable Institutions. If they be demanded and not deposited, then Authors and Publishers are burthened unnecessarily; and if all be deposited and read, your Petitioners think that if it be recollected how many multifarious theories, speculations, discussions, and doubts, are daily arising in society; and daily investigated in public by the press; an indiscriminate demand, and compulsory delivery, of every publication must tend to lead the impressible minds of the educating youth (who cannot yet have attained that solid judgment which time alone can create) to imbibe and nourish whatever spirit of change, desire of novelty, or projects of innovation, the conversations and incidents of the day may excite. Without this delivery no publication is purchased until it is wanted, and the expense of the purchase diminishes curiosity. But the delivery brings before the eyes of the educating youth of this country, and their instructors, books that they would not have else noticed, and perhaps not have heard of—books often highly useful and important in themselves, but not advantageous to the young and inexperienced mind.

“Your Petitioners respectfully submit, that it is of the highest importance to the interest of our venerable Universities, and the other valuable seats of knowledge and learning, that the utmost harmony of feeling should be established and perpetuated between these respected institutions and the intelligent minds that now abound, and are increasing in the British community.

“Your Petitioners feel that this promiscuous demand and delivery tends to diminish this desirable harmony, because it creates a sense of grievance on the one side, unmitigated by any perception of a public good resulting from its continuance; and your Petitioners are informed, that in no Country of Europe, nor in America, are so many copies taken from Authors and Publishers as by the enactment above mentioned, although in those countries much larger editions are printed and sold than can be disposed of in this Kingdom. Books are also printed abroad at so much less expence than in Great Britain, that your Petitioners are apprehensive many will be lost to this Nation by being printed and circulated exclusively elsewhere.”—[Signed by SIXTY-FIVE AUTHORS of the first respectability.]

SELECT POETRY.

Mr. URBAN,

March 14.

I WISH to be informed, through your interesting and instructive Miscellany, whether the Poems of Buchanan have been either partially or entirely translated.—The following Lines are so beautiful, and pointed, that I have been induced to give them a poetical garb.—How far I have succeeded in the attempt, your numerous Readers must decide; but, thinking that *such a gem* should not be left to *sparkle in obscurity*, I offer both the original and the translation to your notice.—It is to be found in that part of his Poems bearing the title of “Hendecasyllabon.”

J. M. JONES.

Adamas in cordis effigiem sculptus, annuloque insertus, quem MARIA Scotorum Regina ad ELIZABETHAM Anglorum Reginam misit anno 1564.

NON me materies facit superbum,
Quod ferro insuperabilis, quod igni,
Non candor maculâ carens, nitoris
Non lux perspicui, nec ars magistri
Qui formam dedit hanc, datam loquaci
Circumvestiit eleganter auro :
Sed quod cor Dominæ meæ figura
Tam certa exprimo, pectore ut recluso
Cor si luminibus queat videri,
Cor non lumina certius viderent.
Sic constantia firma cordi utrique,
Sic candor maculâ carens, nitoris
Sic lux perspicui, nihil doli intus
Celans, omnia denique æqua præter
Unam duritiem. Dein secundus
Hic gradus mihi sortis est faventis,
Talem Heroïda quod videre sperem,
Qualem spes mihi nulla erat videndi,
Antiquâ Dominâ semel relictâ,
O si fors mihi faxit, utriusque
Nectam ut corda adamantinâ catenâ,
Quam nec suspicio, æmulatiove,
Livorve, aut odium, aut senecta solvat !
Tam beatior omnibus lapillis,
Tam sim clarior omnibus lapillis,
Tam sim carior omnibus lapillis,
Quam sim durior omnibus lapillis.

Upon a Diamond Heart, set in a Ring, which MARY Queen of Scots sent to ELIZABETH Queen of England, in the year 1564.

NOT my materials raise my pride,
Tho' fire nor sword can me divide :
Not my complexion spotless, bright,
Drinking in glittering rays of light,
Not Sculptor's art exact, and bold,
That shap'd me thus, now drest in gold ;
But 'tis because I well express
My Lady's own heart's-loveliness—
Could you her inmost breast unfold,
A heart as firm you 'd there behold
As this which speaks now set in gold.

GENT. MAG. April, 1818.

As candid, spotless, fair, and bright,
As pure as rays of purest light ;
In guileless look and constancy,
In all but hardness, both agree.
Tho' to such semblance I am wrought,
Still more auspicious is my lot ;
As late I saw her parting smile
Brighten that face devoid of guile,
Ne'er such fond hopes could I maintain
As thus to view her like again.
Blest powers, could I the lot but gain
Both hearts with adamant to chain,
Which jealous envy, hate, nor age,
May never loose, nor disengage,
Than all the precious gems more blest,
Then should I shine on beauty's breast
A brighter and a lovelier guest,
As I'm more hard than all confest.

J. M. JONES, Stamford-street.

THE DEATH OF THE FELON.

By a young Lady, the Daughter of a County-Chaplain in the Eastern District.

IT is a calm and holy dread
That lingers round the dying bed :
No tear is shed ; the accents close
That pray'd the parting soul's repose ;
And not a sigh, nor passing breath,
May break the solemn pause of death.
Oh ! far unlike the mortal strife
That marks the Felon's close of life !
No faithful Wife and Children press
To catch his look of tenderness :
But gazing crowds throng near the place
Of Death's dark scene, and dire disgrace,
And point, with self-approving eye,
To Guilt in life's extremity.
But mark that look of calm despair !
Paternal hope is blighted there ;
And the poor Mother's grief is wild,
That weeps, but dares not own her Child.
The wretched Widow turns, to hide
The tears that down her cheek would glide,
If the proud stranger passing by
Should mark with scorn her streaming eye.
His Children hide the drooping head
Within some lone and humble shed ;
And there conceal the blush of shame
That crimsons at a Father's name.

Nor these alone the ills that wait
The guilty Felon's awful state :
Cut off in pride of early bloom,
The destin'd victim of the tomb ;
Robb'd at one stroke, of health and life ;
Torn from his Children, Friends, and Wife,
The Captive Wretch must now deplore
The peace which he can know no more.

At that lone hour when mortals rest,
With peaceful, soothing, slumbers blest ;
The Prisoner wakes to weep, and pray
That Heaven would close his wintry day

Ere

Ere that terrific hour may come
When Justice calls him to his doom.
Pale Grief with him her vigils keeps,
Who ever watches, ever weeps ;
And transient is the deep repose
That sheds oblivion o'er his woes.
For him no more the morning ray
Shall usher-in another day ;
And the bright sun that gilds his cell
Hath smil'd on him a last farewell.

With firm, yet humble hope, on High
Is fix'd his penitential eye ;
And the shrill accents of despair
Are hush'd to breathe the dying prayer.
The bitterness of Death was past
When he had fondly look'd the last
On that dear form in anguish prest,
Half-dying to an Husband's breast ;
And on his ear fell sad and slow,
The mournful plaint of Infant woe.

Death's awful knell is heard to toll
A Requiem to the parting soul.
His fellow-convicts throng around,
And catch with faltering breath the sound ;
Then press in theirs the clay-cold hands
Of Him, who lost in sorrow stands ;
While tears flow down each rugged cheek,
Which all the heart's mute anguish speak.

The Minister of Peace is come,
To call his wretched wanderers home :
For the last time the knee they bend
To Him, the Prisoner's hope and friend ;
For the last time commend the soul
Bow'd with Religion's mild controul ;
And raise to Heaven the fervent prayer
That Guilt may find forgiveness there.

With lifted eye, and solemn tread,
They read the Service of the Dead * ;
And call on Christ, who died to save
The Sinner from the darksome grave ;
Whose voice had bade the Thief arise,
To dwell with him in Paradise.

That thought hath rais'd the dying head,
And o'er the soul sweet comfort shed.
Firm in this hope, he views the spot
Where penitence avails him not ;
And where, the final struggle o'er,
His heart shall wake to woe no more.—
For the last time the victim prays
Forgiveness on his evil ways :
His dying words the silence break,
Confession of his guilt to make.
His eye surveys the earthly scene :—
'Till, rais'd by Faith, with look serene,
Hope trembles on his parting breath,
And smooths the rugged path to Death.

Though o'er his tomb no stone may tell
His guilty tale, or how he fell ;

* Alluding to the introductory sentences in the Burial Service, "I am the resurrection and the life," &c. read by the Chaplain in the procession to the place of execution.

Yet the poor Rustic, passing by,
Views his lone grave with tearful eye ;
And bids his children leave their play
To hear and learn that righteous way
Which leads the wanderer back to Heaven,
To realms of peace, and sin forgiven!

N*****.

J. D.

MORS NELSONI.

Auctore R. TREVELYAN, A.M.

[Continued from p. 259.]

EN mare velivolum! en famæ nova sarta
Britannæ! * [tuat æstu
Quid memorem ut dubio generosum fluc-
Pectus, ut ancipiti fallentem prospicit hos-
tem [tannos!
Oceano, et multâ vitantem ambage Bri-

En ubi nunc pelago nox abstulit atra
colorem,
Undabat classis per amica silentia Lunæ
Exspirans tacite exitium; monet aura
quietem: [belli
Sed brevis illa quies: tonitralia murmura
Excidii præsaga sonant: mors sola Bri-
tannos [ignes
Impavidos terrere nequit: spes acrior
Accendit; stimulosque imo sub pectore
versat. [arces
Quid juvat Aonio undantes Carthaginis
Expediam versu? ast iterum velut Actia
bella,
Niliacæ oras instructâ classe videres.
Hic, ope navali, Europæ spoliator opimo
Ibat ovans luxu, et dirâ in caligine Noctis
Latior immeriti explicuit vexilla Triumphi
Non impune tamen: ceu tempestate co-
lumbas
Actas præcipiti notos mutare meatus
Cogit hyems, densâque incumbens gran-
dine turbo.

At vos antiquum (et tangunt mortalia
Musæ)
Imperium Romæ, et navali cæde superbos
Carmine sacrâstis dominos rerumque po-
tentes;
Nectite (et urget opus) capiti nova sarta
Britanno:
Clementes fortuna juvat; Clementia †
lauros [omne
Vindicat ipsa novas: ecce ut deferbuit
Murmur et obductæ tristissima mortis
imago!
Per fluctus, interque natantia fragmina
classis,
Cernere erat miseros, iterum quos nostra
remisit
Gratia in alterius vitæ et luminis auras.
En ubi Navigio ‡ per aquas jam flammea
moles

* White, p. 88, pugna navalis ad Ægypti oras.

† White, p. 103.

‡ L'Orient, White, p. 104.

Incepit longis aperire vaporibus ignem!
Exitium fovère Noti, percussa que flamma
Turbine, quæque latens summi fastigia
mali

Ascensu superat tardo, exitioque sequaci
Navigium involvens, inter tabulata volu-
tansque

Ad cælum undabat — subter formidinis
ora—

Inclusorum intus, venturâ et morte pa-
ventûm

Insanus pallor—casus licet obruat hostem
Cognato tanget clementia pectora luctu.

Sed nec adhuc, tandem posito certamine,
cessat [mentes!

Dirum opus; ultricesque ciet lux ultima
Et jam sublimi perfudit lumine classes,

Funereâ et varias ornavit luce tenebras,
Luna; et spectabant tacito terrore cohortes

Mortis opus; subitum disrupto turbine
fulmen [aures!

Intonuit — surdasque tremor diverberat
Atque odia oblitæ stupuere alterna vicis-
sim [acervos

Attonitæ classes — quantos heu stragis
Attulit una dies! quantos meliora me-
rentes

Fanera, letali cita mors immersit in undâ!
Nec grave cessat opus: reduces sed marte
furores [longè

Ingeminant cæco—anne audis resonantia
Fulmina misceri, et miserûm increbescere
murmur?

Et fors Nelsoni quæ sint jam fata requires,
Quisquis eris, fidæ testans conamina
Musæ:

Vulnere languentem, et Britonum fortis-
sima frustra

Funera plorantem exhilarat Victoria signo
Nuncia sublato. Haud epulæ clangorque
tubarum, [uniphum

Non canor insultans hosti, non læta tri-
Præcinuit vox: sed jam religione serenat
Summa Ducis mentem pietas, quem læta
decorat [sus.

Ante alios, fortes mulcens dulcedine sen-
Postera lux cædes, et vasta silentia belli
Pandebat, veterique ibat jam lætior undâ
Nilus—"Cæsareas venisti victor ad oras,
Nobilior, miseris præbens solamina rebus!
Omnis et Ægyptus celebret vexilla salutis,
Omnis Arabs*.—Olim Italiæ spoliator ad
oras,

Julius, et pavidis fidens Antonius armis,
At non Marte suo: jam libertate labante
Et patriâ amissâ, dominis parere superbis
Sub juga misit opes assuetûm, (inhonesta
merentum!) [Classi

At tibi, Dux Britonum, victricique ordine
Gratulor! hæc norûnt olim penetralia
Musæ,

Quæque tuum vel adhuc sacrant modula-
mine nomen."

Hæc dedit antiquo se attollens gurgite Nilus

Grandævus pater, argenteamque recondi-
dit undis

Canitiem, et glaucâ nituere aspergine
vultus.

En, Nelsone, tuo pacatos Marte Cala-
bros,

Sicelicosque sinus, quosque in sua regna
remisit

Italiæ reges tua vindex Gloria, reddunt
Arva tuâ reparata manu, atque insignia
sumunt

Ruranova, et luxu segetum qui floret opimo
Dives ager Brontes*, veteri non degener
ævo; [nomen;

Brontæumque tenet ductum de fulmine
Fulmine in Ætneis olim nascente latebris,
Cujus adhuc vis haud Brítanos exosa ré-
cessus.

Quid memorem festas, perfuncto marte,
choreas

Arte triumphali, et solennis munera pom-
pæ? [iris,

Quid memorem, Galli pulsus ultricibus
Sceptra tuâ donata manu: monte undique
curvo

Parthenopes†, conspersit ubi Natura ra-
cemis [sylvæ

Textilibus colles, nectuntque umbracula
Nativa — antiquam et retinentia mœnia
pompan [dorso

Horrescunt — viridi hîc dives consurgere
Campus amat, glaucas vel in umbras
scena recedit—

Sive ruinarum nigrâ succincta coronâ
Obruta procumbunt veterum palatia re-
gum,

Non inhonesta situ—desiderioque reposcit
Flebile vectigal (cinis heu nunc!) pristina
virtus! [regum

Quid vel opes memorem‡ Eoas, victricia
Dona, aut gemmarum pretioso flore co-
mantes [tis?

Artifices formas, partæ monumenta salu-
Quid memorem absenti sacrat quæis pa-
tria nomen [gratæ

Accumulaus donis?—patriæ te munera
Præsentem majora manent — facundia
ocelli [grates!

Eloquitur tacita—et solvit tibi lacryma
Sed nec clara diu, positis felicibus armis,
Languebat virtus, patriæve amplexibus
hæsit: [lum

Scilicet insidiis secretum accendere bel-
Teutones§, et Boreæ linquentes frigora
gentes [martem.

Incipiunt, pavidum et junxerunt fœdere
Non tulit hoc Britonum, quæ fulmina fœ-
dera sancit, [cis

Majestas malè læsa—at amantes otia pa-
Advolat ipsa suas ales Victoria Classes.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* White, p. 149.

† Descriptio Sinûs Neapolitani.

‡ White, p. 134, 135, 136.

§ "Northern Confederacy." White, p.

163.

* White, p. 110. "Arabes plurimi ve-
nerunt ad littora," &c.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb. 12.*

A petition from Sheffield, for new regulations as to cast-iron and steel manufactures ; a petition from Coventry, for new regulations as to apprentices in the ribbon trade ; and one from certain proprietors of coal-mines near Bristol, for exemption from particular duties in the Severn, were referred to Committees.

On the report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, Mr. *Curwen* called the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the circumstance, that a profit of 1 per cent. was made by persons who collected bank tokens in the country to be sent up to London for the purchase of gold, which was sent out of the country.

Feb. 13.

Mr. *Bennet* presented Petitions from Joseph Mitchel, of Liverpool, Thomas Evans, of Newcastle-street, and William Ogden, complaining of their sufferings under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and praying that the House would pass no Bill of Indemnity.

Sir *F. Burdett* also presented a petition from John Stewart, weaver, Glasgow, on the same subject.

Sir *F. Burdett* then presented a petition from some of the inhabitants of St. George's, Hanover-square, in favour of Parliamentary Reform, stating that the House of Commons did not, in any intelligible or constitutional sense, represent the people ; that they were the instruments of a weak Administration, who had suspended the Constitution of the Country, and punished the people at their pleasure. It then proceeded in these terms : " If the House would not listen to their complaints, or grant the required reform, they would most certainly resist paying taxes."

Lord *Castlereagh* moved that the petition be rejected.

Sir *F. Burdett* contended that if the Petitioners were called upon to pay taxes which their Representatives had not imposed, the Constitution and Laws of the Country should protect them from the payment of those taxes.

Lord *Castlereagh* again moved that the petition should be rejected ; which was agreed to.

Sir *F. Burdett* then presented petitions from Bath, praying for Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. *Tierney* and Mr.

Grenfell put several questions to Mr. Vansittart as to his intentions with regard to the repayment of the 6,000,000*l.* loan from the Bank ; to which he replied, that the re-payment would commence on the 5th of April in money, and be continued in such proportions as would in no respect interfere with the question of the resumption of cash payments.

Lord *A. Hamilton* entered at considerable length into the existing abuses in the Scotch Burghs as to the election of the Magistrates, and the assessment of local taxes on persons who had no controul over their expenditure. He adverted to the case of Montrose, which had its constitution arbitrarily altered by the Crown ; and moved for a copy of the Act and Warrant of his Majesty in Council, dated September, 1817, relative to that Burgh.

Lord *Castlereagh* objected to the motion, as leading to the general question of Parliamentary Reform. The administrative powers of the Magistrates might be controuled in a Court of Law. What had been done as to Montrose was with a view to benefit, and not to injure the Burgesses.

The Lord Advocate resisted the motion on the same grounds.

Mr. *Abercromby*, Sir *J. Mackintosh*, Mr. *J. P. Grant*, and Sir *R. Ferguson*, supported the motion, which was negatived without a division.

Feb. 16.

Lord *Stanley* presented a Petition from a place in Lancashire, praying for the repeal of the Corn Bill, for a Parliamentary Reform, and for the dismissal of the Ministers ; a petition from persons at Bolton-le-Moors, praying for regulations as to the hours of working in the cotton-manufactories ; and a counter-petition from the manufacturers, which represented that parliamentary interference with the management of their trade was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. *Phillips* strongly supported the latter, as the petitioners conceived themselves grossly calumniated by statements which had been made by different persons, regarding the labour and the health of persons employed by them, and by propositions to interfere with them in the conduct of their own business.

The Chimney-sweeping Regulation Bill went through a Committee, and the blank as to the period of abolishing the employment of climbing boys was filled up with " the 1st May, 1819."

Feb.

Feb. 17.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* dwelt at great length on the inconveniences experienced in the four Northern Counties from the Assizes being held only once a year. He also adverted to the severe pressure upon the twelve Judges, from the accumulation of business in the Courts of Westminster Hall, and the lengthened Sessions at the Old Bailey. As a remedy for the latter grievance, he suggested the appointment of two more Justices to attend the Old Bailey and the Assizes. As to the Northern Counties, he understood the Crown had already the power of issuing a commission for the holding Assizes there twice a year; and he should therefore conclude with moving an Address to the Prince Regent for issuing such a commission.

A conversation of some length occurred, in the course of which the *Attorney-General* and Lord *Castlereagh* expressed their reluctance to come at once to the conclusion proposed by Mr. Taylor, but were not indisposed to an inquiry upon the subject. He consequently withdrew his motion, giving notice that he should to-morrow move for the suggested inquiry.

Petitions were presented from James Leach and Benjamin Scholes, complaining of the hardship of their imprisonment under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill.

Lord *Folkestone* moved that the different petitions from the sufferers under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act should be entered as read; which being done, he proceeded to shew that it was the duty of the House to institute an inquiry into the conduct of Ministers, under the powers entrusted to them by that Act. During the last 120 years the Habeas Corpus had been suspended nine or ten times, but there was only one instance of an Act of Indemnity; and that was a precedent formed by the very same men who were now about to propose such a measure as a matter of course. They had grossly exaggerated the dangers of the country; and had done what even the Suspension Act did not warrant, by violating all the forms of Law as to the apprehension, confinement, and discharge of numerous individuals. The Noble Lord adverted to the case of Francis Ward and others, and observed, that Ministers had selected no victim whose fate and sufferings could excite the attention or call forth the indignation of the country; that his Majesty's Ministers were all aware of the security they derived from the low rank of their prisoners. They seized upon them because they wanted victims of some kind to justify their measures, and it was not safe to lay hold of others who would not have submitted so quietly to their fate, or have accepted of their discharge on such conditions, who could neither have been imprisoned nor turned out of prison

without creating some noise. His Lordship concluded with moving, "that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the truth of the allegations in the petition of Francis Ward, and report thereon to the House."

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that if the preceding Speaker had in the course of his speech confined himself, as he did in his motion, to the case of Francis Ward, he should not have objected to it; but the Noble Lord had departed from the grounds of his motion, and urged the necessity of a general investigation. He would contend that there was no instance in our history of the Habeas Corpus having been suspended without its being followed by an act of indemnity. He denied that his Noble Friend, the Secretary for the Home Department, had been guilty either of cruelty or injustice: he denied that he had given his warrant for commitment without the evidence of credible witnesses, taken on oath: he denied that he had committed one individual on the testimony of the person (Oliver) so much alluded to by the other side of the House: he denied that a single arrest took place without not only having the depositions of credible witnesses, but the authority of the Law-officers of the Crown. But it was altogether a false view of the bill in contemplation, to consider it as a bill for the protection of the Ministers of the Crown: it was for the protection of individuals who had come forward to give information of the utmost importance to the security of the country, and without such protection no information could be had, as none would venture to offer it at the risk of his own safety. With respect to the hardships of imprisonment, of which so much had been said, this was no question to be entertained by the House without great irregularity: for those individuals who thought themselves aggrieved, had always their remedy at hand; the ordinary Courts of Law were open to them, and there was nothing to preclude them from bringing their action. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus only prevented trial during the operation of that measure. The Noble Lord then entered into the particulars of Ward's petition, and contended that they were a series of falsehoods and misrepresentations; and as to his pretensions to a religious and moral character, he was prepared to shew that his petitioner had been engaged in the most atrocious crimes. In 1816, two persons were convicted and executed at Leicester and Nottingham, who made a full confession of their crimes a short time previous to their execution. Their confessions were taken by the Magistrate, and forwarded by Mr. Munday to his Majesty's Ministers. The confessions he would now read, suppressing all the

the names alluded to in them, except the name of Francis Ward. The first was the confession of Josiah Mitchell, who was executed at Leicester for a felony committed at Loughborough. In his confession he stated: "B. shot A.—C. B. told me that Francis Ward had mentioned the thing to him on Saturday evening, and said there would be a deal of money in it; the workmen had offered to give one hundred pounds for the machinery. Several of us met at the Navigation Inn, and formed our plans. I received from 3 to 4*l.* from Ward, for acts I performed. Ward gave me 10*l.* for the part I took in destroying the works at Woodpeck-lane, in Nottingham. Our committee met in the Duke of York in Nottingham, Francis Ward was the treasurer. Ward belonged also to the Loughborough committee. Ward employed me to shoot a man who had refused to turn out, and offered 4*l.* as my reward." The Noble Lord requested that the House would not consider this as incredible; assassination was a crime bargained for, and set at a regular price, like a piece of stockings, or any other work. More than one Jury had convicted on evidence which shewed that 4*l.* was often the price for shooting a man. The confession went on, "Ward offered 10*l.* for shooting some of Kendal's men. He offered 10*l.* for shooting another master manufacturer; and 5*l.* for shooting one of his men for working. He offered a large sum for murdering the Judge at the last Assize. We met at the Jolly Bacchus, and when none agreed to do this, F. Ward took out a golden guinea, and said he was determined it must be done." The second confession was that of T. Savage, who was executed a few weeks after Mitchell. It corroborated the former confession. The Noble Lord trusted the House would now see the course of proceeding they were called upon to adopt; he trusted they must now be aware of the true character of petitions of this sort, and that they would not, on *ex parte* statements, go into the proposed inquiry; for the consequence of such an inquiry would be, either that Ministers must submit to all the charges brought against them, or abandon those who had given evidence on the faith of concealment to the vindictive attacks of those whom they had detected.

Mr. J. Smith, of Nottingham, bore testimony to the correctness of what Lord C. had stated as to Ward's conduct; but could not on that account refuse inquiry into the cases of the other petitioners.

Sir F. Burdett said, the moral character of Ward had nothing to do with the present question, which was, whether he had been justly charged with treason, whether he had been legally committed, and legally treated under that commitment. The

question was, who broke the law? The prisoners answered, the Noble Lord and his friends; but assertion would not satisfy the country, and the gaoler of Gloucester himself solicited investigation: the offenders, if such they were, were anxious for trial, even at the risk of their lives. But, said the Noble Lord, it is a great mistake to suppose that Ministers want an indemnity; what they wish is, to cover their friends, Oliver, his fellow spies, and accomplice informers; in short, the Bill of Indemnity was admitted on the other side to be for the protection of those secret and infamous sources of private accusation, whose purpose was to destroy the happiness and reputation of every honest man. Was it possible that at this time of day such an avowal should be made—that in England it should be professed that innocent men should be solitarily confined, cruelly tortured, and unjustly accused, and should never have an opportunity of discovering to whom they were indebted for all these deprivations and sufferings?

Mr. Wilberforce thought the character of Ward had much to do with the merits of the motion; and it appeared that several of the other petitions contained palpable falsehoods. All the antient free Constitutions had the means of providing against imminent danger, by lodging, for a time, extraordinary power somewhere; and surely some alteration in the ordinary mode of proceeding was required, when the people of England had resorted to assassination as a trade, as was the case with the Luddites, and when the life, even of a Judge, venerable for his age, and admirable for his learning, had been threatened, if not attempted, while the perpetrators were to be rewarded by money raised in subscriptions of 5*s.* each.

Sir Samuel Romilly contended, in refutation of Lord Castlereagh's allegation, that, if an Act of Indemnity were passed, the petitioners would, as by that of 1801, be left without any remedy at law for all their unjust sufferings. There were in all eleven petitions. If two or three might be incorrect in their statements, were the rest to be passed by unheeded? Even the character of Ward, however bad, did not justify the severity of treatment he had met with under arbitrary confinement. What, too, could be a greater mockery and insult than the parading these men from town to town in open day-light, and loaded with chains; and what possible objects could be answered by such a wretched triumph, except to convince some miserable minds that some extraordinary plot existed against the State? As to the dictatorships of the antient Republics, did they not, he would ask his Hon. Friend Mr. Wilberforce, end in a perpetual Dictatorship—in a tyranny never to be shaken off?

And

And, for his own part, he believed most firmly, before God, that these continual and unjustifiable Suspensions of the Habeas Corpus would (unless the House of Commons should do its duty, which it had not hitherto done) end in the complete ruin of our liberties.

Mr. Bathurst, Mr. H. Sumner, and the Attorney-general, opposed the motion; which was supported by Mr. Bennet and Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Lambe wished an inquiry to take place in an open Committee.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 167 to 58.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 18.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Irish Grand Jury Presentments Suspension Bill.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Alderman Wood, with a view to the justification of the conduct of the City Magistrates, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the prisons in the City of London.

After some observations, from Mr. Bennet, Sir W. Curtis, and Mr. Warre, the motion was agreed to.

A Petition from Gloucester was presented against the use of Climbing Boys in sweeping chimneys.

Lord Milton was of opinion that Mr. Bennet's Bill on this subject went too far at present; there being many chimneys which could not be swept but by boys. The better way would be, to give a bounty on the use of machines, and to lay a tax on the use of climbing-boys, which would afford time for altering the chimneys, and effect, at length, the total discontinuance of climbing-boys.

Mr. Bennet and Mr. Littleton thought that the two years already given were sufficient for altering the chimneys alluded to, which were exactly those that were the most dangerous to the boys.

Mr. G. Bankes moved for leave to bring in a bill for making the buying of Game penal as well as the selling of it.

Mr. Curwen and Mr. Warre opposed the motion, and contended that the whole system of the Game Laws should be altered.

Sir C. Burrell was in favour of the motion; which, on a division, was carried by 60 to 28.

A Committee was appointed, to inquire into the propriety of holding Assizes twice a year in the Northern Counties.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 19.

The House having gone into a Committee on the 30 Millions Exchequer Bills Bill, Lord Grosvenor expressed his surprise and regret at this immense issue of paper in a time of peace, and deprecated

the maintaining of a standing army of 100,000 men, when the revenue did not, by many millions, cover the expenditure. He saw no reason for our now keeping an army in France.

The Earl of Liverpool said, when the proper time came, he would be ready to shew that the view which the Noble Lord took of our financial situation was erroneous. As to the issue of Exchequer Bills, it should be recollected that the interest on them was little more than 2 per cent. Every possible effort had been made, and still was making, to reduce our Establishments to the lowest scale; but the purposes of economy would not be promoted by withdrawing our troops from a country where no expence was incurred. With regard to the revenue, he assured the Noble Earl that it more than covered the expenditure.

In answer to some observations from Lord Lauderdale, Lord Liverpool explained that, in the assertion just made, he included the Sinking Fund as part of the revenue.

Lord King observed, that it now appeared that the Sinking Fund was only nominal, and did not discharge a shilling of the national debt.

Lord Liverpool conceived this idea of the Noble Lord to be erroneous; and was fully of opinion that we had a real and efficient Sinking Fund, notwithstanding that he had included it in the revenue.

The Bill then went through the Committee, as did the Malt Duty Bill.

Lord Carnarvon, at great length, contended that the Petitions of Drummond, Knight, Mitchell, &c. sufferers under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, should be referred to the Secret Committee, and concluded with a motion to that effect.

The motion was supported by Lord King, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Grosvenor and Holland; and opposed by Lords Sidmouth, Bathurst, and Liverpool.

The motion was negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Curwen, after a long and general conversation, obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Tithe Laws.

Mr. Bennet informed the House, that he had ascertained the falsehood of the statements in a Petition which he presented last Session, accusing Judge Day of partiality in a charge to the Jury, on a prosecution for murder.

After a general discussion upon the treatment of apprentices in Cotton-mills and factories, Mr. Peel, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill, which was read the first time, to amend the Act of the 40th Geo. III. for preserving the health and morals of persons employed in such works.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

OUR Abstract of this Month will have its view directed chiefly to the affairs of India ; although, as being nearest home, we commence, as usual, with

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st March, the Report of the Commission on the new plan of Finance was brought up, and read by M. Roy. It appears from this document, that the arrears alone which were to be paid on the 1st October, 1817, amounted since the year 1811 to 359,510,000 of francs, or 14,979,583*l.* sterling. The total supply for the year 1818, is estimated at 995,000,000 francs, exceeding the expenditure of last year by about 360,000*l.* sterling. This sum total is divided into three heads — the debt and sinking fund ; the extraordinary expenses ; the ordinary expenses. The interest on the debt, and the sinking fund together, are stated at 180,000,000 francs, equal to 7,500,000*l.* per annum. The extraordinary expenditure is taken at 312,000,000, of which the French army entails upon the nation 140,000,000 or 5,830,000*l.* ; and the Army of Occupation 154,000,000. M. Roy, towards the conclusion of his report, admits that the continual increase of expence is quite alarming. He says, “ We are justly terrified at the considerable increase of our expenditure. All is changed around us, and yet we go on as if nothing was altered. The resignation of the nation in these times of calamity has been great, and entitled to admiration. It drew its source from the love which she bears to her King ; but, whilst that love remains unchangeable, *all her sources are exhausted ; and we tell you this terrible truth, that if the extraordinary charges which weigh her down do not cease in the present year, it will be impossible for you to form a Budget for the year 1819.*”

M. Roy having closed the subject of the Supply, that of the Ways and Means was taken up by Count Beugnot. In the course of his speech he referred to the enormous profits supposed to be made by the foreign contractors for the last year's loan. He dwelt, as his predecessor had done, upon the dreadful state of exhaustion to which France has been reduced, and upon the absolute necessity for the removal of the Army of Occupation ; hinting his expectation that the strangers would depart by the end of the present year. The loan already spoken of, to the amount of 16,000,000 of rentes, was one of the topics adverted to by M. Beugnot, as being likely to cover the whole of the deficit anticipated by the Government for the year 1818.

In the Chamber of Deputies lately, a Committee made their report on the *projet* for abolishing the Slave Trade, recommending the adoption of that measure ; but, it appears, the Government refuse the mutual right of search by armed vessels, as conceded by Spain and Portugal.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated April 2 :—“ There has been formed at Paris a political club, under the presidency of old General Lafayette. The number of its members at present amounts to 36. It is not a loose association, like that of the Liberaux, Messrs. Lafitte, Perrier, or Davilliers, but a club eminently political, where the highest questions of state are discussed. Among the principal members are mentioned, Messrs. Lanjuinais, and the Duc de Broglie, Peers of France ; the Deputies D'Argenson, Chauvelin, Dupont de l'Eure, and Bignon ; the men of letters, Benjamin Constant, Jay, Roujoux, and Aignan. In one of the last meetings of this club, the members discussed the advantages of a Republican Government like that of the United States ; and it was unanimously agreed, that it was the best possible government, far superior to the so highly boasted Government of Great Britain. I mention it with regret, but I am forced to confess, that the Republican party makes considerable progress in France, and especially at Paris.”

The Royalist party in France contend, that the raising of a new French army will be the ruin of the Bourbons. At a levee at the Thuilleries, March 16, it is asserted, some officers had the audacity to appear in their old Buonapartean uniform.

M. Fievée, a French Ultra Royalist, has published a pamphlet ; in which he contends, that France is now more disunited than at the time of the King's restoration, owing to the government being in the hands of a revolutionary administration.

It appears, that the question relating to the Swiss troops is again agitated in France, and likely to produce some strong sensation. The friends of the King conceive his personal safety to be more or less affected by the dismissal of these faithful soldiers ; while public opinion sets powerfully against the employment of a foreign guard.

A letter from Paris of the 19th ult. states, that the person who fired at the Duke of Wellington is actually in the hands of the Police. His name is Cautillon, or Caintillon, formerly a soldier, who had taken refuge in Belgium. He is a man of thirty-six years of age, of extraordinary strength, and ferocious courage. The plot had its origin in Belgium. Generals Rigaud and Fressinet, Colonels

Brice,

Brice, Chambure, and Sausset; the Editors of the Revolutionary Journals, Cauchois, Lemaire, Isidore Guyet, Guillois, and Teste; all these individuals, and several others, appear to have been privy to the plot, as well as several Belgic officers, formerly companions in arms of the Refugee French officers.—They fixed their eyes on Cantillon, as a fit instrument for the attempt; and he went to Paris expressly for the purpose. He was betrayed by a woman with whom he lived; and the evidence against him is said to be so overpowering, that he will not be able to evade condemnation.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated April 20.—The liquidations with the foreign powers are at last concluded. France will pay two hundred and forty millions, or twelve millions of rentes; it being well understood, that the claims of England are not comprised in this sum: that is a separate affair. The great powers are, in general, content with the result of the negotiations; among others, Prussia, which alone receives fifty-two millions. Several of the small powers complain.

The French Theatre, the Odeon, one of the most elegant in Europe, was burnt down on Good Friday. The fire broke out at two in the afternoon; and the progress of the flames was so rapid, that the persons in the theatre were saved with the greatest difficulty. The French Government has ordered the rebuilding of the Odeon; of course, at its own expense.

An excessive drought has lately desolated the French Department of the Var, where great fears are entertained for the olive harvest.

M. Marsan, a Frenchman, has constructed a handmill, which can be kept in motion by a child of ten years old; it furnishes $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of good meal per minute.

Maubreuil, a Frenchman lately confined in Paris for robbing the Queen of Westphalia of her jewels, is now in London: he asserts, that after Buonaparte's first abdication, he was instructed by Talleyrand to raise a band, and assassinate Napoleon, and all his family: Maubreuil is now writing a history of the (incredible) transaction.

Fouche, Duke of Otranto, not long ago married a young wife, of an illustrious family; she has just eloped from him at Prague, with a son of Thibaudeau, the Conventionalist.

A Flemish paper lately contained an article, which purports, that Louis XVIII. will adopt the son of Buonaparte into the list of heirs to the French throne! He is to take his place immediately after the nephews of the King; and, of course, before the house of Orleans. Ridiculous as this supposition is, it is worth notice for

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the place in which it first appeared—a Vienna paper.

Murder of Fualdes.—The French Papers continue filled with accounts of the trial of the individuals charged with this crime, and which trial has become so interesting from the mysterious conduct of Madame Manson, one of the witnesses.—Fualdes, it will be remembered, was a man of property at Rhodéz; he was carried by force to a house of ill fame, and there murdered. Madame Manson, who had repaired to the house (it cannot be doubted, for licentious purposes), concealed herself in a closet on the arrival of the murderers with their victim; and from thence, it is believed, she witnessed the horrid deed. On being discovered in her place of concealment, Bastide would have killed her, for security; but he was prevented, and an oath only exacted from her, not to divulge what had passed.—The following extract of a letter from Paris recites some particulars as they have lately been developed in the trial now going on at Albi.—Extract of a letter from Paris, April 17.—“You may remember, that Jausion (an opulent proprietor of Rhodéz) struck the first blow (as had probably been agreed upon), when the wretched victim was extended on the table. Bastide, perceiving that his countenance grew pale, and that his hand faltered, seized himself the knife, exclaiming, ‘You know not how to slaughter; let me finish him.’ Thus much is known; the episode that follows has not hitherto been published in the French papers. Jausion, horror-struck at his own crime, fled from the house, and regained his abode, where his wife was expecting him to supper. All his efforts to assume apparent tranquillity were unavailing; he ate nothing, nor replied to the questions put to him. About an hour afterwards a knocking was heard at the door; he went himself and enquired, who was there? He was answered, “Fualdes;” and, under the influence of terror which it would be impossible to describe, he opened the door, and saw Missonnier, I believe, and another. ‘You have left the work undone; but it is too late to retract: if you refuse sharing our perils, we shall deposit the body of Fualdes at your door, to dispose of as you may judge best.’ Jausion had no alternative; he took his hat, and instantly quitted the house; as he hoped, unperceived by any one.—But Madame Jausion, whose jealousy was proverbial at Rhodéz, was not inattentive to the proceedings of her husband: she conceived he was engaged in an affair of gallantry, and followed him and his companions at a distance. On seeing them enter the *Maison Bancal* (which appears to have been of shameful celebrity to all classes at

at Rhodéz), her suspicions were converted into certainty, and she sought after a stone to beat against the door. In the meantime Jausion was in the kitchen, in the midst of the assassins; and Madame Manson was just discovered, and dragged into the room from the cabinet she had been hid in. Bastide was furiously urging her murder; when Madame Jausion knocked loudly at the door, calling out "Veynac," her husband's Christian name. Jausion recognized her voice, and Bastide was for refusing her admission; but Jausion declared he knew her character so well, that if the door were not opened, she would rouse the whole street. On this representation she was let in, with the view of conducting her to an adjoining closet, and pacifying her by her husband's exertions; but she instantly precipitated herself into the chamber where she heard voices; and you may judge of her dismay, when she found herself in presence of a group of assassins; of the corpse newly murdered on the table; of her husband and Bastide struggling with each other for Madame Manson, who was lying senseless on the ground, with her pantaloons crimsoned with the blood collected in a pail; which blood was offered to a hog, that could not swill, by far, the greater part of it."

Letters from Albi state, that another procedure will follow the sentence of the present prisoners. Madame Manson is destined, it is said, to play a great part as witness.

ITALY.

Earthquake in Sicily.—An extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Mascali, near Mount Etna, Feb. 22, 1818, says—

"You will, no doubt, be anxious to hear from me on this distressing occasion. This place and Giarre have not sustained the least injury; but all around us is one scene of distress. We here understood that Nola and Syracuse have sustained considerable damage in lives and buildings; as for Catania, most of the houses are more or less damaged, but no lives lost; the Elephant Hotel is partly destroyed. Aci Catena is one third destroyed, and a number of lives lost. St. Antonio, lives lost, and great part of the town destroyed; Nicolosi, Lapidara, Trecastagne, and Viagrande, partially damaged; Pas de Pomo, and all that part, considerable damage in stores and houses. Saffarana, part of the Church fell in, and killed every one in it, say about 60 persons, and the three Priests attending the service. Saffarana is about four miles from this. From thence to St. Alpo is one scene of desolation, and from thence to Piedmont and Randazzo. It is further said, that Luctini, Bronte, and all that part, are considerable sufferers. In fact, we know not yet the extent done; but what we

know is more extensive than the earthquake that destroyed Messina. The devastation is general, and I fear not yet finished. I look on this to be the forerunner of an eruption. The first shock was on Friday, at half past seven P. M. most violent; its motion was perpendicular: at midnight a second; about five in the morning a third. This morning about four, another; at half past five, a second; and at noon a third, but slight. For these two nights here and at Giarre, the population have remained in the streets, with temporary sheds, and casks with the heads out. Giarre is like an Indian town."

A letter of the 2d of March from Palermo, mentions the receipt of intelligence that day, by the telegraph, of the entire destruction of Catania, in consequence of repeated shocks of an earthquake on the night of the 28th of February. *Ætna* made a dreadful noise, but there had been no eruption at the above date.

GERMANY.

An article from Vienna quotes accounts from Constantinople, stating, that all the Foreign Ministers had set on foot conferences with the Divan, with the view of adopting, in concert with the Ottoman Government, measures for repressing the outrages of the Barbary Powers, and obtaining satisfaction for their past conduct. It is added, that the Porte was endeavouring to temporize; but that the Foreign Ministers were determined to insist upon a categorical answer being given; so that it might be communicated to the Allied Sovereigns, on their meeting in Congress.

In a recent Hamburgh mail we find an article which states, that Mr. Lamb, the British Ambassador at Frankfort, has restored to Count Las Cases the papers which had been sequestered on his arrival in this country.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander opened the Diet at Warsaw with a speech intended to revive the spirit and dignity of the Polish nation, and to inspire them with confidence in the views of their new Government.

A German Paper states, that the Emperor Alexander has appointed the son of the Ex-King of Sweden (Gustavus) Governor of Finland.

The following is an extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, dated March 28.—"The Panopticon, a large wooden building, five stories high, which lay out of the city on the other side of the Neva, has been a prey to the flames. This building was erected only a few years ago, after a very ingenious plan, and as workshops for many branches of the marine. It was also used as barracks for sailors. It was capable of containing 3000 persons. The architect of this building was the English General

General Bentham. In the lowest story was the steam-engine by which all the machinery was put in motion. Unhappily, some of the workmen have perished in this dreadful fire, which broke out in the forge, in the lower story, and rapidly communicated to the other parts of the building.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden was, immediately after his coronation at Stockholm, to proceed to Drontheim, to be crowned King of Norway.

Twenty houses in Gottenburgh have stopped payment, in consequence of the anti-commercial decrees of the Swedish Government.

Bernadotte has relinquished 600,000 francs of Crown revenues, in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of his Swedish subjects.

ASIA.

Dispatches from India, dated the 24th of November, have been brought to town, over-land, by Major Moore. Our readers recollect that a Sovereign called the Peishwa had given strong reason last year to suspect him of a plan for exciting a Mahratta war; and that he had purchased peace by a cession of his forts, and had promised to receive a British detachment into his capital. So well was the suspicion justified, that even now, after giving those securities for his conduct, he breaks out into hostilities. On the 5th of November, he met us with 40,000 men, and fought a battle; which could not have been of a decisive character, as the Peishwa was again in a condition to cope with the British troops on the 17th of the same month; when, notwithstanding a great disparity of numbers, he was totally routed, flying to one of his strong forts, and leaving Poonah to its fate. The English accordingly entered his capital in triumph.—The force to which the Peishwa was opposed was part of the army under the command of Col. Smith, of the 7th Native Infantry. The officers wounded are, Lieut. Falconer, 1st batt. 2d Bombay Native Infantry; Capt. Preston, Bombay European Regiment, both severely. Two brothers, of the name of Vaughan, who had been taken and carried to Poonah after the first battle, were shot; one of them is said to have been in the civil service.

By later dispatches received at the India House, over-land, from Bombay, it seems, that hostilities in India are likely to be carried on upon a more extended scale than had been contemplated. The Native Powers, with the exception of Scindia (who had been detached from the Confederacy by the Marquis of Hastings), had commenced general hostilities against us, in aid of the Peishwa. When the last accounts reached Bombay, the Peishwa was

continuing his retreat to the Southward, closely pursued by Brigadier-Gen. Smith. There had been some skirmishing with broken parties of the Peishwa's army, in which about 200 of the latter had been killed or wounded. The forces under the Marquis of Hastings on the one hand, and Sir Thomas Hislop on the other, were approaching each other in opposite directions, towards the seat of the Pindaree Association.

We are concerned to see, in the above journals, an afflicting statement of the prevalence of an epidemic disease, which has fallen with fatal severity on the central division of the British army. The Native troops are the principal victims; though, in some instances, Europeans also have suffered from it. The malady has assumed the form of a *cholera morbus*; and its ravages are nearly proportioned to the scanty sustenance to which those who are seized with it have been habituated. Laudanum, brandy, and calomel, are the medicines most successfully prescribed. The following statement of mortality from this disease, many years ago, is said to rest on high medical authority: At one of the great *Mallahs* held at Hurdwar every twelfth year, in the month of April, a sudden blast of cold air from the hills, which came down the course of the Ganges, produced so fatal and violent a *cholera morbis*, that twenty thousand persons perished in the course of three or four days. Great as this number is, it will not appear incredible, when it is known, that nearly a million of people are supposed to be collected. In common years the number at the fair is estimated at 300,000.

An insurrection is announced to have taken place in Ceylon, for the purpose of raising to the throne of Candy a relative of the atrocious tyrant who was deposed by General Brownrigg, to the relief and gratification of his oppressed subjects.—It is not to be presumed, however, that the old Royal Family are without friends, or wholly destitute of individual members meriting their loyalty and attachment.

AFRICA.

An official account has been received of the death of the Dey of Algiers, as before stated. His successor has assumed the name of Ibrahim Pacha. He commenced his reign by ordering all the young Christian women and Jewesses, whom his predecessor had immured in the Seraglio, to be set at liberty.

AMERICA, &c.

The British and American Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, have amicably closed their labours, and decided on the respective ownership of the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy.

The King of Portugal was lately crowned in the Brazils, as *John the Sixth*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of *Feb.* 20, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at *Coningsby*, accompanied by a noise like the roaring of cannon; similar phenomena occurred in the East end of *Holderness*, where the noise resembled that of horses running away with a waggon. The concussion and noises were also heard at *Kirton* in *Lindey*, where a meteor, apparently about the size of a cannon-ball, with a streamer behind it, was seen at the same time moving in the air with great velocity.

March 7. A Water-spout burst, this afternoon, at *Stenbury*, near *Whitwell*, in the Isle of *Wight*, which did considerable injury to the farm there. It was preceded by a violently-agitated atmosphere, the noise of which, for half an hour, resembled a roar the most dismal and appalling. When the cloud poured forth its contents, it seemed to the inhabitants of *Stenbury* Farm as though the flood-gates of the sea had broken, and their destruction was inevitable: the water rolled down the hill in such irresistible torrents, that it beat down a lofty wall, flooded all the lower apartments of the farm, and set the cattle loose among the streams. Sir R. Worsley's library, upon which the water-spout partly burst, was much injured.

March 24. A very extraordinary outrage was perpetrated in the church-yard of *Otterton*, *Devon*. The grave of the late Rev. S. Leat, a venerable Dissenting Minister of *Budleigh*, who was interred about 10 months since, was opened, both coffins pulled abroad, the corpse mangled, the shroud torn to pieces, and the cloth which covered the outer coffin carried away. Great exertions are making to discover the offenders, and a handsome reward is offered for their conviction.

March 25. A young man of respectable connexions was killed in a pugilistic contest with a man named Price. The affair began in a public house called *Hillier's Ferry*, near *Walthamstow*, and the parties having agreed on their seconds, commenced a fight in regular rounds, when the unfortunate man, since deceased, gave in, saying he could fight no longer. One of the parties, however, insisted on his continuing the battle; and holding him up, bid his antagonist strike, when a blow was hit about the stomach which killed him on the spot.

March 28. The floods have been so great about *Oxford* that the city looks like a floating island, or like *Venice* rising from the water. The navigation of the *Thames* by barges is entirely stopped, the

towing-path being overflowed and invisible. There has also been such a flood at *Gainsborough* as is seldom known. The low grounds were covered about two yards deep, and the road from *Gainsborough* to *Retford* and *Bawtry* was impassable.

April 11. The rain which fell during the whole of this day, came down the river *Gipping* so rapidly in the night, that by six o'clock on Sunday morning, the whole of the marshes near *Ipswich* were flooded to an extent hardly remembered. The lower rooms of *Handford-hall* Farm were filled with water, and nearly the whole stock of pigs in the yards, &c. were drowned. The flood continued to increase, and rolled down so impetuously, that about eight o'clock two arches of *Stokebridge*, *Ipswich*, were carried away, while three men were standing on it, looking at the water, and it was with the greatest difficulty they were rescued from their perilous situation in the river.

April 13. In the case "The King, at the prosecution of John Cole, v. the Corporation of Dublin," in the Court of King's Bench, *Dublin*, the Court gave judgment, and directed that a mandamus should issue, requiring the Corporation to admit and swear in the prosecutor as a member, although a Roman Catholic.

The remains of a Roman villa, were lately discovered on the Duke of *Marlborough's* estate at *Stonesfield*, 11 miles from *Oxford*. They were first pointed out in 1816, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, vicar of that parish. By the assistance of that gentleman, and of the Duke of *Marlborough*, extensive discoveries have been made. The building encloses about three acres of land; the peristyle, on every side of the quadrangle, is very evident, as are the divisions of forty-seven rooms. The pavements are tessellated, and in good condition. One of them, in a large room, is perfect. The *tesserae* are so exactly laid together, so beautifully varied, and the pattern so correct and elegant, that the best floor-cloth is not painted with more accuracy or beauty. The pattern is one which frequently appears on our modern floor-cloths. The baths are completely excavated, and the *hypocausts* and flues, by which they warmed the rooms, in the manner we have adopted for hot-houses, are apparent. The largest rooms seem to be about 30 by 25; one is exactly 28 by 24; a proportion, in which the length exceeds the width much less than in modern rooms. Nothing has yet been found to fix the precise date of the villa; the coins collected are those of *Constantine the Great*, who was Cæsar in 306, and *Augustus* from 308 to 337.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Windsor Castle, April 4. His Majesty has been very uniformly tranquil throughout the last month, and continues to enjoy good bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished."

Wednesday, March 11.

This day, a grand dinner was given at the City of London Tavern, to promote the interests of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund for the benefit of distressed Actors, at which the Duke of York presided, and the Earl of Yarmouth, Lord Holland, and a numerous assemblage of respectable persons were present. Mr. Kean, the treasurer, reported the subscriptions to amount to nearly 1000*l*.

Wednesday, April 8.

Lord Palmerston, soon after one o'clock, was shot at, but happily without any serious effect, as he was ascending the stairs at the Horse Guards, by a man named Davies, who proves to be a Lieutenant on half-pay. Lord Palmerston had just alighted from his horse, and was ascending the first flight of stairs when the villain fired. The ball struck him just above the hip, but only grazed the skin, and produced a slight contusion on the back. Mr. Astley Cooper was immediately sent for, and his Lordship was soon enabled to be conveyed to his own house. The name of the person who attempted this execrable act is Davies. He is supposed to be insane. He did not attempt to escape, but when in custody refused to assign any reasons for his conduct. He discharged the pistol just as his Lordship was turning round the banisters, at the top of the first flight of steps; and fortunately the position of his Lordship at the moment caused the ball to glance off in a lateral direction.

Tuesday, April 7.

This evening the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, third daughter of their Majesties, with Prince Philip Augustus Frederick, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, took place at the Queen's Palace. Cards of invitation had been issued to the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers with their Ladies, the Cabinet Ministers with their Ladies, the Great Officers of State, the King's and Queen's Household, and those of the Windsor Establishment, the Suites of the Royal Dukes and Duchesses, the Chief Justices, with the distinguished characters who were to assist at the solemnity. An Altar was fitted up in the Saloon, under the Throne erected for receiving Addresses upon the marriages of the Princess Charlotte and the Duchess of Gloucester. The whole was covered with crimson velvet ornaments with gold lace, and the gold sacramental plate from the Chapel

Royal St. James's, and Whitehall Chapel; part of which is very ancient, having belonged to King William. At a quarter past eight o'clock his Serene Highness went in state to the Queen's Palace, with his suite, in two of the Prince Regent's carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards. The company had all arrived before eight. They entered at the front door to the Grand Hall, where a few spectators were admitted, dressed in white, as were the female domestics engaged in the Palace. At eight o'clock her Majesty, with the different branches of the Royal Family, having arrived, except the intended Bride and Bridegroom, the Procession began to move from the private apartments; and, on entering the saloon, the Queen took her station in a most splendid Chair of State to the left of the Altar. The different branches of the Royal Family took their stations according to their rank. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London appeared at the Altar. Every thing being properly arranged for the ceremony, the Lord Chamberlain introduced his Serene Highness, between the Dukes of Clarence and Kent; and afterwards her Royal Highness, who was also conducted to the altar by the Dukes of Clarence and Kent. The Duke of York appeared to give her away, the Prince Regent being absent not only in consequence of not being recovered from the slight attack of the gout, but owing to a similar scene being fresh in his recollection, in the marriage of the Princess Charlotte. As soon as the ceremony was concluded, 41 pieces of cannon were discharged to announce the joyous event; which were answered by the discharge of a similar number at the Tower. After the ceremony had concluded, her Majesty received the congratulations of the distinguished characters present. The Bride and Bridegroom then retired, and left the Palace soon after nine o'clock for the Prince Regent's Cottage at Windsor, which had been prepared for the occasion.

Thursday, April 16.

The case of Appeal of Murder, Ashford v. Thornton, was further heard this day in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Chitty for the Appellant contended in a long legal argument that the Counterplea was sufficient to establish presumption of guilt; and that the Replication did not repel the counterplea. The Court agreed in opinion that the Law gave the Defendant a right to his wager of battle. Leave was given to the Appellant till Monday to consider what course he should adopt; when Mr. Gurney, for the Appellant, said he had nothing to pray of the Court, as the Appellant did not feel himself justified in accepting the challenge. The Defendant was thereupon discharged without bail.

Charles

Charles Hussey, who is charged on strong suspicion of having murdered and robbed Mr. Bird and his housekeeper at Greenwich (see p. 173), was lately apprehended at Deddington in Oxfordshire. On being brought to Bow-street he was searched, and a ring, supposed to have belonged to Mr. Bird, was found in one of his boots. He was taken by John Poulton, who keeps a public house at Deddington, and is constable of the parish. He found upon the person of Hussey a watch and a pocket-book, with a ring in it, part of Mr. Bird's property. On being asked by Poulton for a ring with the inscription "to the memory of six children," belonging to Mr. Bird, he admitted that he had had it, and had thrown it down a privy at Deddington; and there it was afterwards found.—The prisoner in defence said, that between four and five o'clock on the Sunday afternoon after the murders and robbery, he saw a man get over a wall into Mr. Smith's grounds, at Greenwich, and run; he followed him, and saw him put a bundle down against a large tree, and leave it there, and then run again: curiosity led him to the spot, and he opened part of the bundle, and saw two watches and the handle of a silver soup-ladle. He left the bundle then as he found it. On the Saturday afternoon following he went to the spot again, and found the bundle against the tree, exactly in the same state as when he left it. The bundle, he said, did not contain the pocket-book found upon him; but its contents consisted, he believed, of three watches, a silver soup-ladle, a silver wine-strainer, four sheets, six or eight shirts, six rings, a quantity of old silver coins, two 2*l.* Bank of England notes, and three 1*l.* notes. He put the contents of the bundle into his box. His motive for absenting himself was, that he was ashamed to return back after having such things in his possession, meaning Mr. Bird's stolen property, and not coming forward at the time to tell of it. He asserted that he was entirely innocent of the murders.—The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

By an account of the net produce of the total Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, distinguishing that of Great Britain and that of Ireland, in each of the years ending 5th Jan. 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818, it appears that the total revenue for Great Britain and Ireland was, in 1817, 61,676,327*l.* 1*s.* 9¼*d.* and in 1818, 51,629,609*l.* 14*s.* 8¼*d.* The separate revenue of Ireland was, in 1817, 4,814,600*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.* and in 1818, 4,352,130*l.* 16*s.*

A new Stock, bearing interest at the rate of Three and a half per Cent. is now creating, with a view of producing an immediate supply for the service of the year. Subscribers pay 1*l.* in money, and trans-

fer 100*l.* Consols for every 100*l.* in the new Stock; and have the liberty of funding Exchequer Bills to the amount of their Consols (at the rate of 128*l.* 3 per Cent. for 100*l.* Exchequer); that is to say, a subscriber of 2000*l.* Consols may fund 2000*l.* Exchequer. The plan originally did not permit any subscriptions below 5000*l.*: it was afterwards modified to 2000*l.* By this plan it is intended to raise three millions in money, to convert about 27¼ millions of Consols into 3½ Stock, and to permit the funding 27¼ millions of Exchequer Bills.

The amount of sovereigns issued last year was 3,224,025*l.*; half-sovereigns, 1,037,295*l.* Total, 4,261,320*l.*—Silver: half-crowns, 1,125,630*l.*; shillings, 2,458,566*l.*; sixpences, 657,162*l.* Total, 4,241,358*l.*—Grand total of gold and silver, 8,502,678*l.*

The following is a Comparative View of the Progress of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1804 and 1817.

Donations and Legacies, 1804, £377. 14*s.* 6*d.*

—1817, £5,968 17*s.* 10*d.*

Annual Subscriptions, 1804, £2,549 3*s.*

—1817, £11,684 10*s.*

Receipt for Books sent out, 1804, £4,659

5*s.* 11*d.*—1817, £21,784 19*s.* 5*d.*

Gross Receipts, 1804, £12,590 1*s.* 8*d.*—

1817, £60,221 17*s.*

Subscribers, 1804, 2,000—1817, 12,000.

New Subscribers, 1804, 209—1817, 3,000.

Bibles issued, 1804, 7,508—1817, about *23,627.

Testaments and Psalters issued, 1804, 5,820—1817, 56,605.

Books of Common Prayer, 1804, 14,250—1817, 89,498.

Homilies and Tracts, 1804, 154,609—1817, 1,219,414.

* Exclusive of the Society's Family Bible, of which 16,000 copies have been sold in two years.

Mr. President West has just finished a fine Altar-piece, which he has gratuitously presented to the New Church at St. Mary-le-bonne. The subject is the birth of the Saviour in Bethlehem.

From an investigation which has taken place at the Police-office, Hatton-garden, it appears to be a common practice of some of the Tea-dealers in the Metropolis to mix dried ash, sloe, and elder leaves with their tea, and thus to defraud the publick and the revenue.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

March 30. *The Marquis de Carabas*; or, *Puss in Boots*; a new Comic Romance.

April 13. *Who's my Father?* a Farce.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

April 1. *The Sleeping Draught*; a Farce, by Mr. Penley.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, March 25. Right Hon. Robert Visc. Melville; Sir George Warrender, bart.; John Osborn, esq.; Sir Graham Moore, K. C. B. Rear Adm. of the Red; Henry Somerset, esq. commonly called Marquis of Worcester; Sir George Cockburn, K. G. C. B. Rear Adm. of the Red; and Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B. Rear Adm. of the White, his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral.

Gen. the Duke of Richmond, &c. K. G. Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

Carlton-house, April 6. Right Hon. George Henry Rose, sworn in a Member of the Privy Council.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

John Caley, esq. Keeper of the Records in the Chapter House, Westminster, *vice* the late Right Hon. G. Rose.

Rev. George Page Richards, M. A. Head Master of Winchester school.

Rev. Edward Bushby, M. A. Head Master of Bury Free Grammar School, co. Lancaster.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Leete, Bletsoe R. co. Bedford, *vice* Fancourt, deceased.

Rev. P. C. Guise, Longney V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Townsend Forester, D. D. St. John V. co. Bedford, *vice* Meakin, resigned.

Rev. Philip Scott Fisher, Hursbourne Tarrant V. Hants.

Rev. J. Houghton, M. A. Middleton R. co. Lancaster.

Rev. Thomas Russell, Lugwardine V. co. Hereford, with its Chapels annexed, *vice* Napleton, deceased.

Rev. P. Kelland, B. A. Lancross R. Devon.

Rev. C. Smear, Winbaston V. Suffolk,
Rev. Charles Richards, A. M. Nunney R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Thomas Rudge, B. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.

Rev. Henry Foord, Seamer V. co. York.

Rev. Mr. Bond, a Prebend of Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. J. T. Law, M. A. a Prebend of Chester Cathedral.

Rev. John Jago, jun. Milton Abbott V. Devon, *vice* Rev. John Jago, sen. resigned.

Rev. Mr. Blackburne, Eccles V. Lancashire.

BIRTHS.

1817, *Aug. 19.* At Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-col. Aitchison, a daughter.

Sept. 10. At Bareilly, East Indies, the wife of William Leycester, esq. second Judge of the Provincial Court, a daughter.

Oct. 8. At Secunderbad, the wife of Maj. Robert M'Dowal, commanding 2d batt. 24th regt. Native Infantry, a dau.—

9. At Gorucpore, the wife of Capt. John Gerrard, 2d Native Infantry, a son.

1818, *Feb. 19.* The wife of Thomas Roby, jun. esq. of Bole Hall, near Tamworth, Warwickshire, a daughter.

March 14. At Davenham, co. Chester, the wife of R. T. Parker, esq. of Cuerden Hall, co. Lancaster, a dau.—17. At Thorp Hall, the wife of Mark Milbank, esq. a dau.—19. In Welbeck-street, the Lady of Sir James Fellowes, a dau.—At Newby Park, near Boroughbridge, Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, a dau.—At Rome, the lady of Sir William Hoste, bart. a son and heir.—22. The wife of Peter Horrocks, esq. of Penwortham Lodge, co. Lancaster, a son and heir.—26. At Whickham Rectory, co. Durham, Hon. Mrs. Grey, a son.—27. Lady Eleanor Lowther, wife of Hon. Lieut.-

col. Lowther, a son and heir.—28. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Warwick, a son and heir.—In Durham, the wife of M. Balfour, esq. a son.—30. At Paris, the wife of Hon. George John Tuchet, a daughter.

Lately. In Hanover-square, the lady of Sir Simon Clarke, bart. a son and heir.—At Sumerleage, co. Somerset, r. hon. Lady Caroline Bathurst, a son.—At Harrington Hall, co. Lincoln, Mrs. R. Cracroft, a son.—Viscountess Folkestone, a son.

April 3. At Exeter, the lady of Sir Charles Dalrymple, a son.—4. In Upper Brook-street, Viscountess Ebrington, a son.—9. At Lowesby Hall, co. Leic. the lady of Sir F. G. Fowke, bart. a son.—At Paris, Lady George William Russell, a dau.—14. In Gloucester-place, the wife of Major Clayton, a son.—15. In Doughty-street, Mrs. Harwood Austwick, a dau.—18. In Upper Seymour-street, the Countess of Euston, a dau.—The wife of James F. Leitch, esq. Hampstead, a dau.—20. In Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Mrs. Lawley, a son and heir.—21. In Cadogan-place, the Viscountess Gort, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. Rev. Conolly Coane, eldest son of C. Coane, esq. of Bath, to Alicia Frances, eldest daughter of H. C. Sirr, esq. of Dublin Castle.

15. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B. to Jemima, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Langford Brooke, esq. of Mere Hall, co. Chester.

19. At Paris, at the Hotel of the British Ambassador, the Earl of Athlone to Miss Hope, dau. of the late John Williams Hope, esq. of Cavendish-square, &c.

21. George Barons Northcote, esq. of Buckrell Court, Devon, to Maria, daughter of the late G. Stone, esq. of Somerset House, co. Somerset.

24. Nicholas Fitzpatrick, esq. to Harriet, second dau. of Sir William Long, of Kempton House, co. Bedford.

George Adams, esq. Capt. of 81st Foot, to Miss Lloyd, dau. of Joseph Lloyd, esq. of Mount Craic, near Ross, co. Hereford.

At Jersey, Capt. Lelouteur, 104th regt. to Harriet, dau. of Francis Janvrin, esq. of Belmont House.

25. At Cork, Robert Rollo Gillespie, esq. of the 20th Light Dragoons, to the Hon. Wilhelmina Massey, second daughter of the late Lord Clarina.

26. William Grassett, esq. Member of his Majesty's Council of Barbadoes, to Eliza, dau. of the late J. H. Barrow, esq.

At Paris, E. S. Byam, esq. Chief Commissary of the Isle of France, to Eleanor Frances, eldest dau. of the late A. M. Pryor, esq. M.P. of Clermont, co. Wicklow.

Mr. G. F. Street, son of S. D. Street, esq. of New Brunswick, to Frances Maria, dau. of Major Stratton, formerly of the Engineers.

28. At Oporto, Major-gen. Charles Ashworth, to Mary Anne, third dau. of the late Mr. Justice Rooke.

30. George Strickland, esq. eldest son of Sir Wm Strickland, of Boynton, bart. to Mary, only dau. of Rev. Charles Constable, of Wassand, co. York.

Peter Clement Cazalet, esq. of St. Petersburg, to Olympia, only dau. of the late Peter Cazalet, esq. of Bedford-square.

Lately.—Capt. G. W. Manby, barrack-master of Yarmouth, to Sophia, dau. of Sir Thomas Gooch, bart. of Benacre Hall.

Rev. W. H. Holworthy, vicar of Earham, and chaplain to the British Embassy at the Hague, to Sarah, second dau. of Rev. J. D. Churchill, rector of Blickling.

At Talgarth, Brecon, M. A. W. Alexander Maddox, esq. M. P. to Eliza Anne, widow of Roderick Gwynne, esq. late of Buckland, Breconshire, second dau. and co-heiress of the late Samuel Hughes, esq. of Tregunter.

Rev. Alexander Lockhart, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, to Martha, eldest dau. of William Jacob, esq. of Chelsham Lodge.

G. Manley, esq. of Southampton-row, to Clarissa, seventh dau. of the late Benjamin Kent, esq. of Cashio bridge, near Watford, Herts.

At Boddington, Charles Nayler, esq. to Emily, dau. of the Rev. J. Neale, of Boddington Manor-house, Gloucestershire.

At Glasgow, Capt. William Stirling, Dragoon-guards, to Mary, dau. of the late J. Anderson, esq. banker in London.

April 2. John Pemberton Plumptre, esq. to Catharine Matilda, sister of Paul Methuen, esq. M. P.

4. At Islington, William Morgan, jun. esq. of Stamford-hill, to Maria, eldest dau. of J. Towgood, esq. of Highbury Lodge.

At Drouholm House, near Ayr, J. Carr, esq. of St. Anne's, near Leeds, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Hunter, esq. of Bonnytown.

7. Capt. Le Chevalier H. T. Boisquet de la Fleuriere, second son of the Marquis de la F. to Matilda, only dau. of T. G. H. Allen, esq. and grand-daughter of the late J. C. H. Allen, esq. Adm. of the White.

Capt. Honyman, Grenadier-guards, second son of Sir William Honyman, to Elizabeth Essex, youngest dau. of Adm. Bowen.

9. Hon. W. Fraser, only brother of Lord Saltoun, to Elizabeth Graham, second dau. of D. M. Grant, esq. of Airdilly, co. Banff.

R. Atkinson, jun. esq. of Castle Park, Lancashire, to Frances, second dau. of N. Grimshaw, esq. of Preston.

11. John Hughes, esq. of Oriel College, Oxford, son of Rev. Dr. Hughes, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, to Elizabeth, dau. of T. V. Cooke, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair.

Lieut.-col. Dick, C.B. 42d or Royal Highlanders, to Eliza Anne, dau. of J. Macnabb, esq. of Arthurstone, co. Perth.

16. R. M. Stapylton, youngest son of Henry Stapylton, esq. of Norton, Durham, to Martha Eliza, second dau. of John Bockett, esq. of Southcote Lodge, Berks.

Onley Harvey, esq. only son of Charles Harvey, esq. M. P. to Caroline Mary, dau. of John Harvey, esq. of Thorpe Lodge, near Norwich.

18. C. W. Nepean, esq. (third son of Lieut.-gen. Nepean, brother of Sir E. Nepean, bart. governor of Bombay) to Anne, third dau. of Capt. Becher, R. N.

21. At Paston, near Peterborough, Rev. John Babington, second son of T. Babington, esq. M. P. of Rothley Temple, co. Leic. to Maria Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. S. Pratt, prebendary of Peterborough.

25. Christopher Richard Preston, esq. of Jerico House, Essex, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of Sir William Hillary, bart.

OBITU-

O B I T U A R Y.

REV. ADAM ANNAND.

April 1. Died at Aberdeen, the place of his nativity, the Rev. Adam Annand, Episcopal Clergyman, St. John's Chapel, in his 30th year. This unexpected and mournful event has inspired the deepest sorrow in every class of the community, both rich and poor; nor has any similar instance, in our recollection, drawn forth the expression of the public grief in terms more unaffected or sincere. After receiving the early part of his education in this city, he was entered at Baliol College, Oxford, where he took a degree; and where his elegant mind received that classical polish, which a residence at that seat of learning is so well calculated to produce. He returned to Aberdeen, with his mind richly stored by a familiar acquaintance with the best Divines of the English Church; and having soon after entered into Holy Orders, he became Clergyman of St. John's Chapel, where his fervent piety, the singular propriety and devotedness with which he directed the service of the Church, and the earnestness and feeling with which he delivered his discourses to an attentive and now sorrowing auditory, have left an impression that will not soon be effaced. His style was chaste and elegant; his zeal fervent, yet discreet; and ever mild and gentle in his exhortations, his constant aim in order to give efficacy to his precepts, was to edify and improve by his own example. In private life, he exhibited a bright pattern of every Christian virtue: he was blessed with a singular sweetness and amenity of disposition; and, with a competent fortune, possessed a hand "open as day to melting charity." So much innate and genuine worth, thus early snatched away, leaves a void in society not easily to be filled up; there is, however, one consolation remaining to those relatives and friends who are chiefly afflicted by his death; and that is, to cherish a love of those virtues which they so much admired in him while in life.

ELEGY

*On the Death of the Rev. ADAM ANNAND,
Minister of St. John's Chapel, Aberdeen.*

Ah! what new victim to thy confines
dark [pain,
Is borne, regardless of our grief and
Invidious Death! thou lov'st a shining
mark, [plain.
And struck the brightest object on our
Accomplish'd youth, endow'd with every
worth, [stay;
While every bliss combin'd to court thy
Sent but to shew the vanity of earth,
Then, like a shining meteor, pass away.
GENT. MAG. *April*, 1818.

Born, fair to bloom; yet, ere thou fad'st,
to die; [hear!

Who, who, unmov'd thy early fate shall
What breast refuse the tribute of a sigh,
What eye the faithful witness of a tear!

The gay may mourn thee; for thy cheer-
ful mien [way;

Reprov'd them not in harsh reproachful
Thy mirth was tinctur'd with so chaste a
vein,

As made it seem a virtue to be gay.

The grave must mourn thee; for their
favourite themes—

Meek moderation, charity divine,
The righteousness that is all that it seems,
The decent port of rectitude, were thine.

The rich may mourn thee; for thy short
career [given,

One rare example to the world has
That strictest virtue may be prosperous
here, [Heaven.

And Fortune's favourite walk direct to
The poor must mourn thee; for that fund
shall cease [plead;

To which their wants could never vainly
The tongue that to their woes still whis-
per'd peace,

The hand still open to their every need.

But chief, thy sad, thy sudden loss shall
mourn, [round,

They, who with mute attention gather'd
And heard thee, on each Sabbath's blest
return, [expound.

With copious love the sacred page
Who saw thy youthful brow, and placid
eye, [divine;

Flush'd with the radiant glow of love
Heard thy smooth accents wake repent-
ance' sigh, [line.

And felt the force of each harmonious
But, to persuasive eloquence alone,

Thy happy ministry was not confin'd;
Thy kind and pious deeds (tho' oft un-
known)

Have left a bright example to mankind.

Who, now, shall teach, in this our greatest
need,

Calm resignation, fortitude serene?
Who with bright tints shall paint the
glorious meed [scene?

Of virtue suffering in this transient
But—cease the selfish wail, and let us
pay [doom;

Submission due to heaven's mysterious
The social virtues that enhanc'd thy stay,
Alike prepar'd thee for an early tomb.

Thy Master saw thee, without pride or
boast,

In humble faith, fulfil thy mission here;
And has advanc'd thee to a higher post,
Still, still to serve him in a brighter sphere.

ADMIRAL

ADMIRAL SIR G. C. BERKELEY.

Feb. 25. Died, in South Audley-street, the Hon. Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, G. C. B. Admiral of the White, and Lord High Admiral of Portugal. He was the only brother of the late Earl of Berkeley, born in 1753, educated at Eton, and entered into the naval service at the early age of 12 years. He commenced his professional career by accompanying his relative Admiral Keppel in the *Mary* yacht, which was appointed to convey the unfortunate Caroline Matilda to Denmark. He next went out in the *Guernsey* of 50 guns under Commodore Palliser, then Governor of Newfoundland, and assisted in the surveys of that island and the Gulf of St. Laurence; some parts of the best charts of these coasts are understood to be the performance of his pencil. He afterwards served in the Mediterranean, where he received his first commission as Lieutenant of the *Trident*, the flag-ship of Sir Peter Denys, in 1772. Soon after his return to England in 1774, he presented himself as a candidate for the representation of the County of Gloucester; the election occasioned a warm contest, which cost the parties upwards of 100,000*l.* By thus engaging in politics, and taking part with his friends who were then in opposition, Mr. Berkeley remained unemployed till 1778, when Admiral Keppel selected him to be one of his lieutenants in the *Victory*, in which he was present in the action which took place in July, the same year, and which furnished such a fruitful theme of party clamour and acrimonious invective. Having been appointed to the *Mary* sloop of 14 guns, he was sent in 1780 to Newfoundland, where his activity and gallantry in the capture of numerous privateers obtained him the command of the *Vestal* frigate of 28 guns. In 1781 he particularly distinguished himself in the relief of Gibraltar; and in 1782 he was appointed to the *Recovery* of 32 guns, one of the squadron under Admiral Barrington, in which he shared in the glory of capturing two French ships, *Le Pegase* of 74, *L'Actionnaire* of 64 guns, and ten or eleven transports and store-ships of their convoy. As a reward for his activity, Capt. Berkeley was promoted to the command of *Le Pegase*. During the peace which followed, he was, in 1786, appointed Surveyor General of the Ordnance; and in 1792 he sailed in the *Niger* frigate, as President of a board of Engineers and Commissioners, for the purpose of enquiring into abuses and frauds committed against government in the West Indies — a service which he performed with honour to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his employers.

In the memorable naval engagement of the 1st of June 1794, Capt. Berkeley com-

manded the *Marlborough* of 74 guns. It was his lot to be opposed to the French ship *L'Impetueux*, which, after having been pretty well handled, was relieved by the *Mutius Scævola*: but both were obliged to strike to the *Marlborough*. Immediately after their surrender a French ship of 120 guns came under the stern of the *Marlborough*, and raked her with a broadside, which did much mischief, and wounded, among the rest, her gallant captain in the head and leg, so that he was obliged to quit the quarter-deck. In this severe action the *Marlborough* was wholly dismasted, and 29 of her crew were killed, and 90 wounded. Capt. Berkeley had the satisfaction to receive for his conduct on this day the highest encomiums from the commander in chief, Earl Howe, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the medal of merit from his sovereign; in addition to which he was rewarded, at the next promotion of flag-officers, with the appointment of Colonel of Marines. In 1795 he was removed to the *Formidable*, of 98 guns, and in 1798 appointed to the command of the sea-fencibles on the coast of Sussex, from Emsworth to Beachy Head. In 1799 Capt. Berkeley was promoted to a flag which he hoisted in the *Mars* of 74 guns, and was employed with the Channel Fleet during the remainder of the war in blockading the ports of Rochfort and Brest. Some time after the recommencement of hostilities, Adm. Berkeley was sent out as Commander-in-Chief on the Halifax station. During his residence there in 1807 his flag-ship was dispatched in pursuit of an American frigate. The captain of the latter having refused to permit a search for deserters, an action ensued, and this event led to discussions which terminated in a rupture with the United States.

This officer represented the county of Gloucester in parliament from 1781 till 1812. He was one of those members who in 1784 assembled at the St. Alban's Tavern, with a view to effect a union of parties; he afterwards supported the politics of Mr. Pitt, and belonged to the opposition by which Mr. Addington's administration was overpowered.

He married, in 1784, Emily Charlotte, daughter of Lord George Lennox, and sister to the present Duke of Richmond, by whom he had issue: 1. Sir George Henry Frederick, K. C. B. K. T. S. and K. T. W. Lieutenant-colonel of the 25th regiment of foot, who married the eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Sutton, Bart. 2. Anne-Louisa-Emily, married to Captain Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. 3. Georgiana-Mary, married to G. F. Seymour, R. N. son of the late Lord Hugh Seymour, and nephew of the Marquis of Hertford. 4. Mary Caroline,

line, married, at Lisbon, to the Earl of Euston, eldest son of George Henry, Duke of Grafton. 5. Another son, about eleven years of age.

GENERAL COUNT PLATOFF.

Died, lately, at Novotscherkask, at a very advanced age, the gallant Hetman of the Cossacks, and General of Cavalry, Count Platoff; one of the veteran warriors whose exploits against the common enemy engrossed a few years since the attention of Europe, and a view of whose person was sought after with the greatest earnestness by persons of all descriptions in this Country. The honest ardour with which this brave and loyal Chief led on his irregular bands to the defeat and discomfiture of the unprincipled Tyrant of Europe reflects immortal honour upon his memory, and will hand his name down to posterity as one of high rank among the illustrious Heroes of his day. Nothing could more strongly prove his honest detestation of the ferocious enemy and unrelenting ravager of his country, than his promising his daughter in marriage to any man who would bring the unprincipled Napoleon a prisoner to his camp.

The following observations have appeared in a respectable London newspaper: "We have not yet received any particulars relating to the precise time, or to the particular disease, which deprived the world of so bright an example of military virtue as the late Hetman Platoff. But we know, from unquestionable authority, that he was in a declining state so early in the last year as September. About that time we were informed from Tcherkash, that his Excellency was then far from well. The fatigues of the campaign of the year 1812 began to manifest their effects after the stimulus of martial ardour, and that of travelling, had subsided; the state of exhaustion was, in proportion, extreme; and he laid himself upon his bed of thickly-gathered laurels, to rest, and to find refreshment; but the attempt was in vain. Nature had been over-tasked,—and he sleeps in death.—We must all remember this hero of the Don, pursuing the enemies of his Country like 'the blast of the desert.' We must all remember him in his visit to England, mild of aspect, and gentle in manners—more like the Patriarch of his people than the Champion of Nations, winged with the energy of youth in its prime vigour. Only a few months have intervened between the death of this venerable Chief of the Cossacks, venerable in years and in honours, and the death of Alexander Prince Scherbatoff, his second in command, a man in the meridian of his days, and of his comprehensive services to Russia, who had also to date the germs of his fatal illness from the victorious fields of 1812. These two illustrious warriors had

the satisfaction of sharing, side by side, the dangers and the glories of that campaign. They have both died victims to its severity; and both will have a tomb in every brave heart, a memorial that must exist when marble monuments are no more.—But the reputation of a consummate General was not the only excellence in the character of the Hetman of the Cossacks. During the investment of the Invader's territory by the Allied troops, and their consequent inroads upon the French country, he heard that, near one of the spots destined for pillage, might be found the residence of Thaddeus Kosciusko, late General of the Poles, who lived there in the occupation and seclusion of a peasant. Platoff dispatched a party of his Cossacks to protect the person and the property of that great man; once the adversary of three invading Sovereigns; but now, even more illustrious in his obscurity and helplessness, than when at the head of his Sarmatian troops. Kosciusko and Platoff met;—it was the embrace of two brave hearts, as honest as brave. Such hearts are well understood in England. When Platoff related the incident to the narrator of this paragraph, it was with more than one tear in his eye; and precious are the tears which are drawn by the admiration of virtue. He knew how to value Kosciusko; for he knew that he had not only defended his Country against a press of foreign usurpation, but had refused wealth from the late Emperor Paul, and twice rejected the throne of Poland from Napoleon Buonaparte. Rather than receive a pension from the enemy of his country, or be the crowned satellite of any Emperor upon earth, he retired to a miserable village in France, and fed himself on bread and water by the labour of his hands. If this be not honest patriotism, where is it to be found? He, too, is in his grave. Nay, let us, as Christians, hope that he has rejoined the heroes who were his personal friends, if his political enemies, in another and a better world."

MR. THOMAS PLEASANTS.

March 1. Died, this morning, in Camden-street, Dublin, the charitable and munificent Mr. Thomas Pleasants, in the 90th year of his age. Of his Stove Tenter House, and other donations, we have given an account in the Magazine for February, p. 113. Mr. Pleasants was descended from a most respectable family in the county of Carlow, and was educated for the Bar, but was never called to it. The strong powers of mind which he possessed, his classical attainments, natural eloquence, and profound knowledge of the laws of his country, would have assured him success; but, enjoying an independent property, he preferred, through a long life, the shades of quiet and privacy. At
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an advanced age he married Miss Mildred Daunt, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of George Daunt, esq. one of the most eminent surgeons of his day in Dublin. It has been supposed that Mr. Daunt left to each daughter about 30,000*l.*; and they agreed amongst themselves that the survivor should possess the entire. This survivor was Mrs. Pleasants, who, dying without issue, left the whole to her husband. His will, written on fifteen sheets of paper, with his own hand, shews how he has disposed of the great wealth, of which the writer of this feeble sketch has often heard him say, "*that he conceived himself only a trustee for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.*" After legacies to a surviving brother, to some relations, to his law agent, surgeon, apothecary, and domestics, he appoints three trustees, to whom he gives 100*l.* *per annum* each for their life, in consideration of their trouble; and after their decease, the same sum to the senior curates of St. Peter's and St. Bride's parishes, who are to be trustees for ever. To these trustees he bequeaths his house and garden in Camden-street, and 15,000*l.* to found a school for Protestant females, where as many as the funds will permit, are to be lodged, dieted, cloathed, and educated, so as to render them useful members of society; and the trustees are to be as residuary legatees to all his remaining property for the funds of this school. To the schools and alms-houses of St. Bride's parish 6000*l.* To the parishes of St. Luke and St. Catherine 1000*l.* each; and the same sum to the Fever and Meath hospitals. His fine collection of Paintings, originals, by Rubens, Vandyke, Schalken, Rembrandt, &c. he has left to the Dublin Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Ireland; that country which through life he enthusiastically loved, and of which he was one of the brightest ornaments.

R. E. M.

WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq.

April 1. Died, in Dean-street, Fetter-lane, in his 76th year, William Preston, esq. He was born at Edinburgh July 28, O.S. 1742, and received his education at the High School and University of his native city; after which he became amanuensis to the celebrated Ruddiman, whose brother, a printer, took him apprentice. In 1760 he came to London with recommendations to the late William Strahan, esq. his Majesty's Printer, who engaged him in his office as a corrector of the press, and at his death left him an annuity. Mr. Preston may with much propriety be designated a pioneer in Literature, having conducted through the press of the house of Messrs. Strahan some of the most celebrated Works of the last century. Tutoed under the classic Ruddiman, of Edinburgh,

he acquired an early taste for composition; and through the patronage of the late Mr. Strahan, was introduced to many of the eminent Authors who flourished in his day. His critical skill as a corrector of the press led literary men to submit to his correction of style; and such was the success of Mr. Preston in the construction of language, that the most distinguished among them honoured him with their friendship — as presentation copies, now in his library, of the elegant and instructive Robertson, the acute and philosophic Hume, the eloquent and luminous Gibbon, the moral and philological Johnson, and the pious and polished Blair, will bear testimony.

The leisure hours of this Gentleman were devoted to the study of Freemasonry as a science; and his "*Illustrations*" (a work well-known to the Fraternity) will transmit his name with honour to posterity.

Mr. Preston very early became a member of the fraternity of Freemasons, and was chosen Master of the Lodge of Antiquity; but, on account of some informalities committed by the Society over which he presided, it was disfranchised, and remained out of communion with the great body of the brethren for some years. At length a reconciliation took place, and this Lodge (over which His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has for some years presided) is justly considered as one of the first in London.

His numerous friends will contemplate with real sympathy the loss of an old and valuable companion; while the Brethren of the Craft will hear with pleasure, that the benevolence to which their system gave birth has been again embodied for their example, in his liberal bequests to several institutions connected with the Masonic Society, by whom he was always esteemed one of its brightest ornaments.

Mr. Preston published: a Catalogue of Mr. Ruddiman's Books, 8vo; *Illustrations of Masonry*, of which twelve editions have been published since its first appearance in 12mo, 1772.—He also instituted the *Freemasons' Calendar*; and was for many years Editor of "*The London Chronicle*."

An excellent print of Mr. Preston, engraved by Thomson, after a painting by Drummond, was published in 1794.

The remains of Mr. Preston were interred, April 10, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

HUMPHREY REPTON, Esq.

March 24. Died, in Hare-street, near Romford, Essex, in his 66th year, Humphrey Repton, esq. The reputation which this gentleman acquired by his taste in landscape scenery and picturesque gardening will be best preserved to posterity in the many beautiful examples of his skill which he has left in almost every county

county of the kingdom, as well as by his published works, of which the following is a list: — “The Hundred of North Erpingham, in the History of Norfolk, with Preface,” &c. 1781, 8vo. — “Variety, a Collection of Essays,” 1788, 12mo. — “The Bee, or a Critique on the Exhibition of Paintings at Somerset House,” 1788, 8vo. — “The Bee, a Critique on the Shakspeare Gallery,” 1789, 8vo. — “Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening,” 1794, 4to. — “A Letter to Uvedale Price, esq. on the same subject,” 1794, 8vo. — “Observations on Landscape Gardening,” 1803, 4to. — “Observations on the Changes in Ditto,” 1806, 8vo. — “Odd Whims, being a republication of some papers in Variety, with a Comedy and other Poems added,” in 2 vols. 1804, 8vo. — “On the Introduction of Indian Architecture and Gardening,” 1808, fol. Several of these have been embellished with plates from the pencil of the author; who also furnished, for twenty years, the vignettes to the *Polite Repository*. To these fruits of his taste and industry, may be added not less than three hundred MS collections on various subjects, accompanied by drawings to explain the improvements suggested by him at different places, with numerous Letters written on the Art of Landscape Gardening to different persons.

The Artist in Mr. Repton's line, of next longest standing, is Mr. Loudon, whose works are well known, and who, we understand, has lately spent three years in making the tour of Europe for improvement in his profession.

CHARLES TAYLOR, M.D.

(See vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 377.)

A fine portrait of the late worthy Secretary to the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, is prefixed to the newly-published volume of their Transactions, with the following eulogium:

“The Committee might with reason be accused of neglect, if they allowed the opportunity thus offered to pass by without adding their tribute of respect to the memory of their deceased secretary. The amenity of his manners, the zeal and cordial activity with which he fulfilled the various duties of his station, being yet recent in the recollection of the individual Members of the Society, require no eulogy. In early life he was engaged in the business of calico-printing, at the time when by the concurrent application of chemical and mechanical knowledge to the manufacture of cotton goods, the first impulse was given which has since carried this branch of our national industry to its present almost incredible magnitude. Among the meritorious contributors to the rapid progress of this manufacture, justice re-

quires that the name of Dr. Charles Taylor be recorded. The idea of printing by machinery appears to have originated with him, and so active was he in the application of the then recent discoveries of Berthollet, as to be the first who produced for sale in the Manchester market an entire piece of calico bleached by oxymuriatic acid. The opulence which flowed so exuberantly on many of his fellow townsmen did not find its way to him and he was glad to retire from the various harassing circumstances attendant on the active pursuits of commerce, to the less anxious, though scarcely less active, situation of Secretary to this Institution. The place which he had acquired by an arduous and honourable competition, he occupied with credit to himself, and benefit to the Society, till the advanced progress of a mortal and painful disease disqualified him from farther bodily activity: still his heart and his affections hovered round their accustomed resort, and among the last objects of his solicitude was the welfare of a Society to which, from habit and taste, he had become most warmly attached.”

THE REV. JOHN WILLIAMS.

Lives, eminently distinguished by their services and utility in the community, have ever a strong claim on the recollection and gratitude of the passing age.

Of this class, not in the high-sounding career of ambition, but in the unostentatious and noiseless tenor of the more essentially beneficent course, passed the life of the venerable man, whose death we now record.

On the morning of Good Friday last, in the 73d year of his age, the Rev. John Williams, Vicar of Nantmel, in Radnorshire, Prebendary of Brecon, and upwards of 40 years Master of the endowed Grammar School at Ystradmeyric, in the county of Cardigan, closed his mortal course.

Throughout his life, as long as his health permitted, he continued unemitting in the duties of his sacred profession; and his ability in the discharge of them was generally acknowledged in the correspondent effect.

In early life a steadiness of principle and conduct, and a natural unstudied sedateness of demeanour, seemed to designate him as the guide and instructor of youth; and in this arduous task, through a long period of years, he was laboriously and successfully engaged: first at Cardigan, then at Ross, and for the last 40 years at Ystradmeyric.

Invited to this last engagement by the unanimous wishes of the Trustees, he succeeded, in this well-endowed appointment, a man of extraordinary powers and attainments, whose persevering exertion of a singular and powerful genius (though almost

almost self-taught) had long previously raised the school to much celebrity, while his liberality had materially increased its endowment; and the successor also (his former pupil) happily gave full proof, in the sequel, of his possessing those various qualifications which the peculiar exigencies of the appointment called for.

In a province not abounding in wealth, and situated at a distance from the two Universities, it has been found expedient to admit Candidates for Holy Orders, without invariably insisting on the previous regular, but expensive graduation at either of the Universities. In this state of things, the qualifications of the Master of this School, as a place of preparatory study, became an object of no small consequence; and, in this instance, the Master proved himself to be particularly and respectably prepared: not only by his classical attainments, but also, by an extensive knowledge in scriptural and ecclesiastical learning. Even in early life, he was well versed in the antient Fathers, and thoroughly conversant in the writings of the principal Luminaries of the English Church (among whom, the judicious Hooker, and the able and well-discriminating Bishop Bull, were his favourites): and in his own religious principles, well matured by study and reflection, he was, in no common degree, qualified to superintend and direct the studies of young men preparing for the Church. To promote this end, there is attached to the School, for the use of the Students, a tolerably well-furnished Library.

In the general result, for the last five and thirty years, the several Bishops, in succession, who have presided over the diocese of St. David, particularly Dr. Warren and Dr. Horsley, have repeatedly spoken handsomely, in general, of the qualifications, both in Classic Literature, and in Theology, of the Candidates that came before them from this quarter; and, at a more recent period, Dr. Cleaver, in the adjoining diocese, was decided and open in similar commendations.

Long flattered, however, as the Master was, by the respect and civil expressions of several Bishops in succession, he still remained without any substantial proof of their favourable sentiments, till the arrival of Dr. Horsley; whose discernment soon marked him with particular notice and distinction; who, on his presenting him to a small benefice, kindly assured him, that it was by no means what he wished and intended for him. But being soon after translated from the Diocese, he had no opportunity of further realizing his declarations. The present pious and learned Prelate, however, kindly took an early opportunity of making some improvement in his Church appointments.

His state of health declining for some years, he had an opportunity of contemplating, at his leisure, the end of his labours. It may not be altogether either uninteresting or unedifying to know how such a man met the apparently approaching dissolution of his earthly tabernacle.

In the course of the year 1815, in a letter to his brother, he writes thus:—"My constitution is now become so nice, that the least trifle deranges it, and throws it off its balance. I am somewhat doubtful about the issue; it may deliver me up to a gradual decay, or it may be the means of renewing me for some time longer—God's will be done! I hope and trust that I may say without presumption (I know it to be the result of much thought) that I am, in some degree, *in utrumque paratus*—for life or death. I shall, at all events, endeavour to join you. Perhaps it may be the last time when the three Brothers may have an opportunity of meeting."—His words proved prophetic—one of the party, after that meeting, saw him no more. At parting, the convalescent invalid repeated, with more calmness and cheerfulness than the other could meet his address, "Farewell, my Brother. Of our meeting again I have somehow a strong persuasion; but I do not expect it in this world."

About this time a number of his former pupils, consulting together, unanimously determined on presenting him with some testimony of their gratitude and respect; and soon after sent him a handsome silver cup, or vase, with a suitable inscription: the circumstances are recorded in the 3d vol. of the Cambrian Register. Not long after, the same grateful respect pressed on him the united request of numbers, that he would submit to sit for his Portrait, to be placed in the Library at Ystradmeyric; and with that view, he was much solicited to pay a visit to London. Though to visit a Brother residing in Town (a respectable Bookseller in the Strand) would have given him much pleasure; yet so averse were his sentiments from making the sitting for his Portrait the inducement of such a journey, that he begged to decline it. An artist from town attended him in the country, and, it is said, succeeded in a tolerable likeness.

But while his young friends were intent on this mark of respect for his person, his thoughts were moving to another direction.—"This bustle about this portrait of mine," says he, in a letter to his Brother at Aberystwith, "only the more strongly impresses upon my mind the far greater importance and necessity of another kind of portrait, so often recommended to us in the Epistles of St. Paul—the portrait, at present in contemplation,

is a picture of what will soon be reduced to dust—but there is an image to be drawn on the Soul—the Image of God! not by the lines and pencils of a mortal artist; but by the finger of the Holy Spirit on the interior man, in knowledge, righteousness, and true holiness. This Portrait consists, first, in a thorough repentance of whatever is amiss; which is, as it were, the clearing and preparation of the canvas; when faith and evangelical knowledge must be deeply engraved on the very substance of the Soul; manifesting their lines in love to God, and love to man.—In other words, the constituent parts of the picture are—Faith in Christ, resting on the Cross; Hope, with her anchor fixed beyond the veil of present things, on the eternal rock of ages; and Charity, rising from this faith and hope, in strength invincible, active, zealous, and persevering.—May God grant that this image, this qualification and only passport to a happy eternity, may be stamped effectually on my mind, on your mind, on the souls of all our friends—then shall we be sure to meet again, never more to part.”

A few months before his death he writes thus—“Under frequent ailings and growing infirmities, I thank God, I generally feel a delightful serenity of mind; arising from the firm belief of the great truths of our Religion, and an earnest endeavour to make its laws the rule of my practice; still with so much weakness and imperfection, that, at times, I am greatly humbled; though my depressions never sink to the failure of hope—my hopes ever rest on the mercies of the Gospel.”

The frequent recurrence of palpitations of the heart, with other unknown causes, brought on a low, nervous fever, which confined him several weeks, and induced a general debility; terminating, at the last, in an apoplectic seizure, with paralysis. Though, on the proper applications, his recollections were recovered, the vital powers were exhausted. In the most exemplary spirit of resignation, he continued sensible to the last; and his latest breath was wafted in prayer. “He died,” says his eldest son (his well-qualified successor in the school, and the emulator of his virtues) “he died, as he had lived, in the peace of God.—May my death, as well as the remainder of my life, be like his!”

DEATHS.

1817. **A**T Bimlipatam, Major Moore, June 3. 4th Madras Native infantry.

June 13. At Husingabad, in his 37th year, Capt. J. H. Ashurst, 14th Native infantry, and deputy-paymaster to the Nagpore subsidiary force.

June 19. At Cawnpore, A. Shannon, M.D. assistant surgeon to his Majesty's 14th foot.

July 7. Aged 57, W. Simpson, esq. of Bellecouche, East Indies.

July 10. At Banchor, Java, Capt. Chas. Fenn.

July 16. David Charles Ramsay, esq. the East India Company's resident at Mocha, and of their civil service on the Bombay establishment.

Aug. ... In the Isle of France, Lieut. John Willows, of the Madras establishment.

Sept. 3. In the camp at Dermeer, Lieut. Alexander Gleig, in the service of the East India Company, eldest son of Right Rev. Bishop Gleig, Stirling.

Sept. 15. As Coolbarreah, East Indies, James Robertson, esq. superintending surgeon of the Danapore district.

Sept. 19. At Bombay, W. Kennedy, esq. registrar and prothonotary, and late master in equity of the Recorder's Court of that place. After a course of great regularity and industry in his profession, which was crowned with ample success, in the meridian of life, and in the full enjoyment of a sound and a vigorous constitution, Mr. Kennedy was seized with a slow fever, which baffled all the efforts of his medical friends, and put a period to his existence apparently without either pain or struggle. He was even unconscious of the imminence of the danger until within a few hours of his death. When it was announced to him, with the most perfect composure and resolution he made a few private arrangements, and resigned himself to the dispensations of Providence with the fortitude of a Christian.

Sept 24. At Cambay, Rev. John Rawlins, son of John Rawlins, esq. and a chaplain of the Bombay establishment.

Sept. At Calcutta, Sir John Royds.

Oct. 9. In camp at Darwar, Captain Woodhouse, 7th Madras light cavalry.

Oct. 10. At Cuddapan, F. Hervey Bruce, esq. of the Madras civil service.

Oct. 12. At Sadras, John Obdam, esq. deputy-secretary, and secretary to government, in the late Dutch East India Company's service.

Oct. 28. At Thompson's Creek, New Orleans, Richard Prime, esq. late of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Nov. 10. At the Isle of France, of the Madagascar fever, aged 21, Archibald Litchfield, acting lieutenant of his Majesty's frigate Phaeton, fifth son of Richard Litchfield, esq. of Torrington, co. Devon.

Dec. 28, *Old Style*. At St. Petersburg, in his 81st year, Mr. Robert Hynam, watchmaker to the Court of Russia, &c.

1818, Jan. 3. Rev. William Myers, curate of Davenham, Cheshire.

Jan. 5. Aged 29, Mr. H. Blumfield, of Hull, professor of music. Of mild and inoffensive manners, he possessed a sound acquaintance with the theory of his art, and particularly excelled on the organ, to which

which noble but neglected instrument he was regularly trained.

At Edinburgh, Lady Hope, relict of Sir Archibald Hope, of Craighall, bart.

Jan. 7. Very suddenly, at Vale-place, Hammersmith road, Martha, wife of Wm. Keene, esq. of the Society of Friends; much respected, and deeply regretted by her family and a select circle of acquaintance.

Jan. 9. Aged four months and a half, the Infanta Maria - Louisa - Isabella of Spain.

At Dalby, Bennett, eldest son of Rev. B. Lumley.

At the Vicarage, Birkby, co. York, the wife of Rev. M. Parrington.

Jan. 12. At St. Helena, aged 68, Robert Leech, esq. member of council there.

Jan. 13. At Glasgow, in his 53d year, Edward Hazelrig, esq. author of the "Attic Stories."

Jan. 14. Exactly one month after the decease of Anne, his wife, in his 43d year, Richard Henry Stovin, esq. of Witherne, co. Lincoln.

At an advanced age, James Craig, esq. one of the most respectable merchants of Shrewsbury for nearly half a century.

At the Parsonage, Dunnington, in her 59th year, Frances, wife of Rev. J. Mit- chinson, late of Long Preston, and daughter of Mr. T. Metcalfe, formerly an eminent surgeon at Pocklington.

Jan. 15. At Ely, Frances, sister of Rev. William Bennett, M.A. formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of the Minor Canons of Christ Church, Canterbury.

At Jamaica, Alexander, second son of David Macdowall Grant, esq. of Arndilly.

Jan. 16. At Penrith, aged 70, William Wilson, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cumberland.

In the Cloisters, Westminster, the wife of Rev. Richard Lendon, A.M. prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

At Balquhain, William Elrich, who was born in the eventful year of 1715. He was able to continue his occupation as a day labourer till within these five years, and retained his faculties of seeing, hearing, and speech, to the time of his death. On Candlemas day he would have completed his 103d year.

Jan. 17. At Brampton, Westmoreland, aged 75, James Longmire; and about three hours afterwards, aged 78, Margaret, his wife: they had been married about 50 years, and were both interred in one grave.

At Great Wyrley, Gloucestershire, aged 89, Mr. J. Street, who had occupied a farm there 50 years; he had served eight years as a private soldier, and was with Gen. Wolfe at the siege of Quebec.

At Berlin, Mr. John Humphreys, of London, who was formerly established at Hamburgh, and afterwards at Leipsic; he

gave up his extensive mercantile concerns at the latter place, and went to Berlin, when the French entered the North of Germany. He was a very active enterprising man, and was the first who introduced into Prussia the use of the steam-boat, for which the King of Prussia gave him a patent.

Jan. 19. In his 75th year, Rev. Thos. Fawcett, minister of Oldham Church. He was a staunch and tried friend to the land that he breathed in, an honest man, an orthodox Christian, and a genuine ornament of the Established Church.

At Milan, aged 84, Cardinal Crivelli.

Jan. 20. At Bristol, John Bayly, esq. for many years an eminent solicitor of that city.

Jan. 20. At Edinburgh, Euphemia, wife of Robert Preston, esq. of Bath.

Jan. 21. Aged 97, Rev. J. Barnes, of Lakenheath, rector of Barningham and Weston, Suffolk. His fortune goes into the family of the Caldecotts, of Linton and Ixworth. He was a man of inflexible integrity, but from his economical habits accumulated an immense fortune, said to be nearly one million of money.

At Southampton, the wife of Dr. Shadwell.

Jan. 24. At Edinburgh, Robert Beatson, LL.D. F.R.S. Edinb. late barrack-master at Aberdeen. He was born in 1742, at Dysart, co. Fife, and bred to the military profession. In 1756, he obtained an ensigncy, and the following year accompanied the expedition to the coast of France. He afterwards served as lieutenant at the attack on Martinique and the taking of Guadaloupe, and about 1766 retired on half-pay. On the commencement of the American war, he endeavoured to obtain employment in a situation suitable to his former services, but without success; and since that time, chiefly devoted himself to literary pursuits. His publications are, "A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland," 8vo. 1786, of which a third edition, in 3 vols. appeared a few years ago. "Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain from 1727 to the present Time," 3 vols. 8vo. 1790; 2d edition, 6 vols. 1804.—"View of the memorable Action of the 27th July, 1778," 8vo. 1791.—"Essay on the Comparative Advantages of Vertical and Horizontal Windmills," 8vo. 1798.—"Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament from 1708 to 1807," 3 vols. 8vo. 1807.—Dr. B. contributed several papers to the "Communications to the Board of Agriculture," of which he was an honorary member.

Jan. 26. In his 66th year, William Lee, esq. late of Upper King-street, Bloomsbury.

In Newman-street, the wife of William Hozier, esq.

At Dedham, Essex, aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth D'Oyley, eldest daughter of the late Sir Hadley D'Oyley, bart.

At Castletown, co. Wexford, Ebenezer Radford Rowe, jun. esq.

At Ardfert House, co. Kerry, of the typhus fever, Rev. John T. Crosbie.

Jan. 27. Mr. John Munford, late quarter-master in the Clerkenwell volunteer corps, which situation he held gratuitously during the whole time the regiment was embodied.

Jan. 28. In Devonshire-place, Gen. Morse.

In Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square, Miss Grane, late of New Bridge-street.

In Crutched-friars, Thomas Christopher, esq.

At Tottenham, Tamazine, wife of Mr. P. Guillemard.

Thomas Beaumont, of Buckland, Surrey, esq.

At Bristol, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Baynton, solicitor.

At Windsor, in his 79th year, Josiah Sarney, esq.

At Stoke-green, near Windsor, Mrs. Ellerker, widow of the late Major-Gen. E. Ellerker, of Ellerker, co. York, and of the East India Company's Bengal establishment.

At Bedford, aged 106, Mr. Philip Thompson. In the course of last summer he had the misfortune to lose his wife, with whom for upwards of 70 years he had lived in the most perfect harmony: and on that occasion he walked a distance of half a mile and back as chief mourner in the funeral procession. So singular an instance of longevity could not fail to excite attention; and the deceased had the honour of receiving visits from even Royalty itself, as well as from the surrounding nobility and gentry, some of whom requested he would allow his likeness to be taken. Up to the time of his decease it was his daily custom to take a walk.

At Saville-green, near Halifax, aged 59, John Rhodes, esq. senior partner in the banking-house of Rhodes, Briggs, and Co. and one of his Majesty's deputy-lieutenants for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Rhodes was in apparent health and spirits with his family, but retired hastily from the table on account of a crumb of bread irritating the top of the windpipe, which induced a fit of coughing, the violence of which broke a blood-vessel in his lungs, and caused his death in half an hour.

Jan. 29. At Homerton, aged 66, William Tiffin, esq.

At Bloxham, co. Oxford, in her 80th year, Mrs. Sarah Lord.

At Dublin, Rt. Hon. Sackville Hamilton.

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Jan. 30. Anne Aletta, daughter of the late Gysbert Van Voorst, esq. of Devonshire-square.

At Greenwich, aged 88, Mrs. Gage, relict of the late Benj. Gage, esq. of Barnet.

At Wadhurst, aged 82, Henry Playsted, esq.

At Towneley-hall, Lancashire, Charlotte, eldest daughter of P. Towneley, esq.

Jan. 31. Aged 68, Janet, wife of Rev. W. Smith, of Camberwell.

At Maurice-square, Plymouth-dock, aged 79, William Lawrence, esq. late storekeeper at Keyham Point, from which situation he had lately retired, after having passed fifty years in the service of the ordnance department.

At Binfield-house, Berks, Emma Caroline, youngest daughter of George Henry Elliott, esq.

At his son-in-law's, Rev. J. Walton, at the rectory of Birdbroke, Essex, aged 78, T. Fenn, esq. of Ballingdon, and senior partner in the Sudbury bank.

The Most Rev. Richard O'Reilly, titular archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland.

At Horley, Oxon. whilst on a visit, aged 56, John Steele, esq. of Newington, Surrey, formerly in Lord Amberst's, or 2d regiment of life guards.

Feb. 1. Sarah, wife of J. Blackett, esq. of Highbury-place. (See p. 333.)

At Tottenham, Anne, wife of R. H. Sparks, esq.

Rev. Joseph Daniel, one of the chaplains of the Catholic chapel, Virginia-street, Wapping; who fell a victim to the typhus fever, in the discharge of his sacerdotal duties.

At Clapham, in her 89th year, Catharine, relict of the late Titus Wilson, esq.

The wife of John Goodeve, esq. of Berry-hall, Gosport, Hants.

In her 61st year, the wife of Mr. W. Carruthers, of Bristol, and niece of the late John Dimock, esq. of Bridgend, Glouc.

At Huntspill-court, Amey Anne, second daughter of Solomon Pain, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Rev. J. Cleaver, D.D. of Malton.

Feb. 2. Mr. J. Grindle, of Pall-mall, chemist.

At Tooting-house, Surrey, aged 30, of a *démence chronique*, the result of a long-established nervous affection, and of afflictive events, acting upon an ardent and extremely susceptible mind, in some degree aggravated by the use of improper remedies, Caroline Huntly, dau. of J. and W. Mahon, of Athy, co. Kildare, Ireland. For more than twelve months did this poor sufferer remain with her eyes almost constantly closed, keeping nearly a continual silence; she was placed under the immediate care of the superintending lady at this establishment,

blishment, and during this long state of complete helplessness, did this worthy lady (to her eternal honour be it recorded) shew her unfortunate patient the most kind, affectionate, and unremitted attention; feeding her, dressing her, and affording her every comfort and consolation she was capable of receiving, even till her final moment. On examination of the brain after death, its vessels were found to be completely gorged with blood, with some water in its cavities.

Robert Longdear, esq. of Caius College, Cambridge, and of Ashburne, Derbyshire.

At Stonehaven, aged 91, in the 64th year of his ministry, Rev. Robert Memmess, Episcopal clergyman at that place.

At Dublin, in his 83d year, George Burdett, esq. for many years representative in the Irish parliament for the borough of Gowran.

Feb. 3. Aged 75, Mr. William Slaughter, of St. Martin's-lane.

At Writtle, in his 88th year, Mr. Robert Bailey. Nearly in the same hour in which Mr. Bailey breathed his last, Mrs. Bailey, who had watched over her husband's infirmities with unremitting tenderness, and whose appearance until that period did not bespeak so early a dissolution, was taken suddenly ill, and notwithstanding every medical aid, survived her husband only a few days, having entered the 83d year of her age, upwards of forty years of which time she had been his faithful wife.

At Hurcott, near Kidderminster, Mr. W. Spencer, miller: he was a relation to the poet Shenstone, a part of whose library he possessed, as well as his portrait, a half-length front face, in fine preservation.

At Bath, aged 27, Lucy Isabella, daughter of James Anderson, esq. formerly agent for packets at Gothenburg.

At Howsham, aged 65, Mrs. Cholmley, widow of the late Henry Cholmley, of Howsham and Whitby, co. York.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Majoribanks, widow of the late Edward Majoribanks, esq. of Lees, co. Berwick.

At Dublin, Mrs. Grange, widow of Rev. Richard Chapel Grange, of Sallymount, co. Wicklow, daughter of Hon. W. Rochfort, and first cousin to the Earl of Belvidere.

Feb. 4. In his 41st year, James Aleyne Hendy, M. D. of Chelmsford, Essex. He enjoyed a very extensive practice, in which he displayed distinguished abilities.

In her 62d year, Mrs. Street, of Blackwell-hall, Chesham, Bucks, relict of the late James Wallis Street, esq.

At Chislehampton, Oxon. in his 76th year, Robert Peers, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants of the county, and a bencher of the Inner Temple.

Mrs. Rose, wife of John Rose, esq. of Coalport, Salop.

Feb. 5. In Crown-street, Finsbury-square, Mrs. Letitia Knox, wife of George Knox, esq. late of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

In Soho-square, Mr. William Buchanan, surgeon R. N. He fell a victim in the prime of life to his humanity and high sense of duty, by attending a professional friend in his last moments, who died of a typhus fever.

In the Edgeware-road, in his 56th year, Charles Dudley Pater, esq. rear-admiral of the white squadron. He entered the naval profession at an early age, early distinguished himself, was advanced to the rank of commander and post captain successively for his conspicuous gallantry in America, under a command and at a time when merit imperiously found its way to honour. He was a principal instrument in quelling a mutiny which might have deluged England with blood; his eminent skill and foresight saved a whole crew of British subjects from the ocean's fury, when the brave Admiral; Reynolds perished in the waters. After a period of long and arduous service, he was promoted to the dignity of a flag officer; yet was he passed over and neglected, whilst others have risen to title, affluence, and command. He was a distant relative of the Dudley and Ward family.

At Ewell, Surrey, in his 77th year, Edward Hunt, esq.

At Paris, Charlotte, wife of Lieut. Gen. Knollys, leaving a disconsolate husband and eight children. This truly amiable lady was daughter of the late Mr. Blackwell, banker, in Lombard-street, and niece to the learned and much esteemed Bishop Lowth.

At Hamburgh, in his 70th year, Mr. Benjamin Goetlob Hoffman, senior bookseller of that place.

Feb. 6. In the prime of life, Mr. Lawrence Dundas, second son of the Member for York: he was found dead in Parker's Piece, a field close to the town of Cambridge. It appears, that from the darkness of the night, he fell into the ditch which separates the field from the public road, and that being unable to extricate himself, he died by the inclemency of the weather.

At Bury St. Edmunds, in his 73d year, George Leathes, esq.

At Wellesbourne, co. Warwick, in his 24th year, Charles Hamilton, esq. of Hanswood, co. Meath.

At Belvoir Castle, the infant son of the Duke of Rutland.

Feb. 7. Mrs. Page, wife of Henry Page, esq. of Norton-street, Portland row.

In his 60th year, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Wicken-hall, Essex.

At Downham, Norfolk, in his 80th year, Edmund Saffery, esq. He had been in the commission of the peace nearly fifty years.

Aged 86, Anne, relict of Corbet Howard, esq. late of Whitchurch, Shropshire.

W. Prest, esq. of Aiskew, co. York.

At Dublin, of apoplexy, Lieut. D. Bolton, late of the Royal Navy.

In Upper Canada, in his 39th year, Capt. Sir Robert Hall, knt. K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Royal Sicilian order of St. Ferdinand and Merit, Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy in the Canada's, &c. and who formerly greatly distinguished himself in the command of the gun-boats at Cadiz and Sicily.

Feb. 8. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in his 59th year, William Honeywood, esq. of Mark's-hall, Essex, and of Sibton, Kent. He represented the county of Kent in Parliament from the year 1806 to 1813. W. P. Honeywood, esq. his eldest son, succeeds to his valuable estates in Essex and Kent.

Hannah, wife of James Stanger, esq. of Doughty-street.

In Finsbury-square, aged 62, Mrs. De la Torre, relict of the late Manuel De la Torre, esq.

Aged 45, Maj. Patrick Anderson, 19th Lancers.

At Birmingham, in her 21st year, Harriet Lefanu.

In his 74th year, Charles Higden, esq. of Maryland-point, near Stratford, Essex, and of Curriers-hall, London.

At Epinay-sur-Seine, in his 19th year, John Wilmot Courtenay Vaughan, esq. eldest son of Hon. John Vaughan, M.P. and grandson of the late Earl of Lisburne.

Feb. 9. In Wilson-st. Finsbury-square, in his 70th year, James Watts, esq.

At Kensington, Esther, daughter of the late Thomas Rogers, esq. of Demerara.

At Brompton, in his 79th year, Richard Fleming, esq. one of the Deputy Lieutenants and oldest Magistrates for the county of Surrey, and formerly a Colonel in the army. He served 39 years in various parts of the globe. Several of his last years were spent at Bath, where his benevolence was exercised in the promotion of public institutions in that city. In the establishment of the Penitentiary and Lock Asylum, he was the zealous coadjutor of its indefatigable Chairman, and its funds have been from time to time liberally augmented by his means—indeed his charity knew no bounds but in the limits of his fortune. As a soldier, a subject, a magistrate, and a Christian, he was an example of valour and loyalty, of justice and devotion.

Of a fever, caught during his attendance on the hospitals, James, youngest son of Rev. R. Carter, of Neston, Cheshire.

At Wandsworth-common, in her 57th year, Hannah, wife of Thomas Bennett Smith, esq.

At Clapham-common, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Smith Gosse, esq.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane De Morgan, relict of Daniel Buchanau, esq. late surgeon in the East India Company's service.

Feb. 10. In his 29th year, Peter Henry, eldest son of Peter Dobree, esq. of Gracechurch-street.

In Norton-street, Lieut.-col. Ward, of the Bombay establishment.

At Grange-house, Havering-atte-bower, aged 64, William Hewson, esq. late of Aldgate.

At Richmond, Surry, Anne-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Walker, esq. of Manor-house, Hayes, Middlesex.

Of an apoplectic fit, in his 44th year, Joseph Halsey, esq. M. P. of Gaddesden-park, Herts.

At Dublin, in the full possession of all her faculties, aged 98, Eleanor, Dowager Lady Palmer, relict of the late Sir Roger Palmer, bart. of Castle-Lacken, co. Mayo, and Ballyshannon, co. Kildare.

Feb. 11. In New Norfolk-street, in her 72d year, Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Ker, third sister of his Grace, the late John Duke of Roxburgh, Groom of the Stole to his present Majesty.

Of an apoplectic fit, in his 73d year, Mr. George Stuart, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. He carries with him to the grave the regrets of a most numerous circle of friends, whom his sterling integrity as a man of business, the honest ardour of his social disposition, and his general benevolence, had long attached to him.

In Lower Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, Frederic Nicolaij, esq. of his Majesty's Treasury.

In Cheapside, aged 26, Helen, wife of Alexander Macgill, of Glencaird, Stewartry of Kircudbright.

At her son's, Dr. Smith, of Maidstone, in her 68th year, Mary, relict of the late Rev. G. Smith, M.A. rector of Puttenham, and minister of Market-street Chapel, Hertfordshire.

Feb. 12. In his 87th year, P. F. F. Herbst, esq. of Turnham-green.

At Great Gearies, Essex, aged 75, Mrs. Jones, wife of James Jones, esq.

At Bath, Milicent Stokes, eldest daughter of Capt. Fisher, of Stapleford, Notts.

Feb. 13. Of illness from a fit of paralysis, Samuel Garth, esq. late surgeon of the East India Company's ship Providence.

In Bedford-square, suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 78, Sir William Fraser, bart. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house. He had been at the Prince Regent's Levee the preceding day in good health. Sir William was descended from a younger

a younger branch of the family of Fraser of Lovat, ennobled by King James I. of Scotland, and was brought up in the naval service of the East India Company, two of whose ships he commanded, namely, the *Lord Mansfield*, lost in coming out of Bengal river, in 1773, and the *Earl of Mansfield*, from 1777 to 1785. He was created a Baronet in 1806. At the age of 56 he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Farquharson, esq. merchant, of London, by whom he had twenty-eight children. Three sons and fourteen daughters are still living. The marriage of two of the latter was recorded in p. 176.

At Greenwich, Capt. Thomas Baynes, Royal Military Asylum.

March 11. At Babington-house, Somerset, much lamented, Frances, wife of Charles Knatchbull, esq.; whose loss will long be remembered by a numerous circle of friends, and whose unceasing acts of charity to the poor and needy in her neighbourhood, will be to them a more especial cause of lamentation:—she was the daughter of the late Norton Knatchbull, esq. and first cousin to the present Sir Edward Knatchbull, M. P. for the county of Kent.

March 21. At the vicarage, in his 68th year, Rev. John Clowes, vicar of the parish of Eccles, Lancashire.

March 27. At Loughborough, aged 77, John Blackburn, gent. Also, April 4th, at the same place, aged 67, Ellen, his wife.

March 30. In George-street, Blackfriars-road, in his 73d year, Mr. Thomas Bennett, printer. His vital powers were nearly exhausted by an asthma, under which he had laboured for many years; but his death was hastened by the fracture of a thigh, under which he sunk, after lingering a fortnight.—He was born Feb. 12, 1745-6, at Chichester, in Sussex. In 1760 he was apprenticed to Mrs. Lewis, printer, in Paternoster-row. At the expiration of his apprenticeship (after working a short time with Mr. Richardson, the celebrated author of “*Clarissa*,” &c.); he entered into the employment of Messrs. Bowyer and Nichols, with whom he continued 47 years; and was so fortunate as to enjoy two pensions which those benevolent gentlemen had severally allotted for indigent aged printers.—“*The Union Society*” (now held at the Rev. Rowland Hill’s, or Surrey Chapel), which he had joined, was on the brink of ruin, from the inability of its members to support its expenses; but, by adopting the measures Mr. Bennett proposed, it was so thoroughly renovated, as to allow pensions to several of its old members—to be a secure provision in case of sickness—to afford money for a wife’s funeral—and to supply a handsome sum to the widow at the death of a member. The Stock has progressively in-

creased to nearly 3000*l.*; and the names of some highly respectable Citizens have been added to the List of its Members. To this Society Mr. Bennett continued as Secretary till his death.—In 1785, he joined with some religious friends in forming an institution called the “*Union Society*,” established at Tottenham-street, Tottenham Court-road, “for Clothing and Educating 100 Poor Children in the Protestant Religion,” in order to check the encroachments of Roman Catholics; and which still continues to receive the most satisfactory support.—Though anxious to be generally useful, his family was the first object of his attention; and his industry supplied them with the comforts of life, and a liberal education. The tender regard which was felt for him by his wife and children prove him to have been a kind husband and affectionate father.—His last trial he bore with the resignation that became a Christian; and his intellects remained unclouded to the last:—at five o’clock, on the morning of his dissolution, he wished the window-shutters to be opened—he thanked God for preserving him through the night, and for the light of a new day—implored a blessing on his family and friends—drew a few short breaths, and died without a struggle or a groan. J. B.

Lately.—At the Hot-wells, Bristol, the Hon. Margaret Hely Hutchinson, fourth and youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Christian, in her own right Baroness Donoughmore, by the Right Hon. John Heley Hutchinson, formerly Secretary of State in Ireland, and sister of the present Earl of Donoughmore, and of the gallant John, Lord Hutchinson, Baron of Alexandria.

April 3. At East Smithfield, on board an Aberdeen packet, Walter Blackett Trevelyan, Esq. of Nether Witton in Northumberland, formerly of St. John’s College, Cambridge. He possessed those humble unobtrusive virtues which the world passes by without notice, or perhaps marks with scorn, but which, we are taught, have their reward in another place. He was truly a disciple of Jesus. With limited powers, perhaps, and narrow views, he was sincere, ardent, and indefatigable in the service of his divine master. His heart was warm, good, gentle, and generous. He never gave offence, he seldom or never took it: he was truly amiable, independent, and friendly. He had a great turn for, and considerable knowledge in, several branches of natural philosophy. Pride was a quality (except the generous pride of independence) to which his heart seemed a total stranger. Sincerity and uprightness were constituent parts of his nature. Eccentric in his pursuits and habits, all his errors, if errors they could be called, were on the side of goodness,

ness, religion, and virtue. His end was sudden and singular: but no person at all acquainted with his character and habits could in the least call in question that it was natural, and might long have been expected; and the scene of it was perfectly characteristic of his pursuits and nautical inclinations. The writer of this article sincerely honoured and loved him, and wishes his pen could do more justice to the subject. But this slight and hasty memorial is due to his many silent unobtrusive virtues, long kindness, and an acquaintance more or less intimate of above thirty years. The deceased was of a very ancient Cornish family; the branch he belonged to being seated in Northumberland. He inherited from his mother a very considerable lauded estate, the income of which he spent liberally, in charities and other godly works, but not ostentatiously. He was a good son and kind brother; and to his friends the most unassuming, unpretending, inoffensive, useful and obliging creature that could be conceived.

April 6. In Holles-street, Dublin, Sir Richard Musgrave, bart. of Turin, co. Waterford. He was formerly a member of the Irish Parliament, was appointed to the valuable office of Collector of the Dublin City Excise, and created a Baronet, Dec. 2, 1782. Sir Richard married Dec. 20, 1780, the Hon. Deborah Cavendish, second daughter of Sarah, Baroness Waterpark in her own right, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. of Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire; by whom he had no issue, and the title consequently (agreeable to the remainder in the patent) descended to his brother, now Sir Christopher Musgrave, bart. who is married and has issue. Sir Richard Musgrave distinguished himself by several important publications on the history and state of Ireland; but the terms of severity in which he thought himself warranted to speak of the Catholic priesthood in that country, brought upon him a shower of abuse, and even the censure of Government, as tending, it was supposed, to keep alive that heat which ought to be allayed by moderation. In private life, Sir Richard was universally esteemed and respected. The following is a list of his publications, viz. Letter on the present situation of Public Affairs, 1794, 8vo. Considerations on the present state of England and France, 8vo. 1796. Short view of the political situation of the Northern Powers, 1801, 8vo. Memoirs of the different Rebelions in Ireland, from the Arrival of the English; with a particular detail of that which broke out in 1798, 1801, 4to.; 2d edition, with an Appendix, 1801. 3d edition, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo. Observations on the Reply of Dr. Caulfield, 8vo. 1802. Observations on Dr. Drumgoole's Speech at the Catholic board, Dec. 8, 1813, 1814, 8vo.

April 8. At Penzance, Cornwall, in her 66th year, the Right hon. Emily, Countess of Bellamont, widow of Charles Coote, Earl of Bellamont, K. B. whose title became extinct in 1800. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of James Duke of Leinster, and married Aug. 20, 1774, Charles Earl of Bellamont, by whom she had one son, Charles, Lord Coloony, died young, and four daughters.

April 15. At Walworth, of a rapid decline, aged 7 years, John, eldest son of Mr. John Smith, and grandson of the late Mr. John Browne, Senior Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.

April 17. At the advanced age of 84, Mrs. Carlyon, widow of the late Rev. John Carlyon, of Truro, and daughter of the late James Winstanley, esq. of Braunston Hall, Leicestershire. Unfeigned piety, charity, and humility, and the most affectionate tenderness with which she discharged the duties of a wife, a mother, and a friend, were the distinguishing virtues of this most exemplary woman. She was beloved and respected by all who knew her; and her loss will be long and deeply regretted, not only by her family and friends, but by the numerous poor, to whom she was ever a most kind and liberal benefactress.

ADDITION.

Vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 632. Dr. *Jenkin* was of St. John's College, Cambridge; and had the College living of Ufford, with the Chapel of Bainton, in the County of Northampton. He married Augusta, youngest sister of Sir Frederick Evelyn, of Wotton, in Surrey, bart.; (she had been maid of honour to the Princess Dowager of Wales, the King's mother); and on the death of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Taylor, was presented by Sir Frederick to the livings of Wotton and Abinger, in Surrey, in 1808, on which occasion he resigned Ufford. He was Chaplain to the Prince Regent, and in 17 was presented by him to the Deanery of St. Burian, in Cornwall*, which he held till his death. A few years ago the present Bishop of Winchester gave him a stall at Winchester—so that his Church preferment was not less than 2000*l.* a year. Mrs. Jenkin survived her brother but one day. She and the Dean are both buried in the family vault in Wotton Church. He had no child.

* The Dean has an independent jurisdiction in all ecclesiastical matters within the parish of St. Burian and its dependent parishes of St. Levan and Sennen. There were three Prebends belonging to the original foundation, one of which is now in the gift of the Bishop, the other two are annexed to the Deanry. *Lysons's Cornwall*, p. 49.

MR. JOHN CARTER. (See p. 276.)

Mr. Carter's Collection of Drawings, Antiquities, &c. were sold by Auction by Mr. Sotheby, Feb. 23—25, and produced the sum of £1695. 3s.

Among the most remarkable were,

White Rose, a Dramatic Romance, founded on Historic Facts of the Fifteenth Century, written and set to Music for the Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, by John Carter.—To this Dramatic Romance Mr. Carter had with very great labour and expence constructed a Stage, with Proscenium and eleven highly finished Drawings, representing the various Scenes. 16*l.* 16*s.*

Saint Oswald's Cell, or The Magic Sword, a Dramatic Romance, founded on Historic Facts, of the Fourteenth Century, written and set to Music by John Carter, 1796.—This Dramatic Romance Mr. Carter, also with very great labour, had elucidated with 15 highly finished Drawings, which represent the various Scenes. 7*l.* 7*s.*

Besides these, were several other attempts at Dramatic Writings, by Mr. Carter; and a great many by a maternal relation, Mr. J. Jameson; with MS political tracts by Mr. Jameson, written in Queen Anne's reign.

Drawings and Sketches of the Gothic Mansion at Strawberry-Hill, Twickenham, the Seat of the Hon. Horace Walpole, and of his Antiques and Curiosities: taken by permission. 11*l.*

Nine Drawings of Tapestry at Coventry, containing Portraits of Illustrious Persons in the time of King Henry VI. 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Thirty-one Drawings of the Tapestry, Painted Chamber, Westminster, with MS Description. 12*l.*

A Series of Drawings, containing Plans, Sections, Elevations, Monuments, Altar Pieces, Seals, &c. &c. of the Cathedral Church of York, with MS Account.—This matchless and truly magnificent Work is considered the Chef-d'œuvre of the late Mr. Carter, and consists of 24 Drawings with 12 Sheets of MS Description, of uniform Size, on the largest Elephant Paper. 315*l.*

[These Drawings had been made by order of Sir Mark Sykes; who, after advancing a large sum to Mr. Carter for them, declined (but in the most handsome manner) completing the purchase. They were, we believe, bought in for Mr. Carter's executors.]

A matchless Collection of Sketches relating to the Antiquities of England and South Wales, from the year 1764 to 1816, in 26 Volumes.—The above voluminous and valuable Collection is the result of the labour and industry of the late Mr. Carter, during a series of Summer Excursions, from 1764 to the time of his Death; and contains Sketches of the Minutiæ of all the Antient Architecture within the sphere of his examination: preserving to future generations many elegant and chaste designs of Buildings and Decorations now lost; and many that are hastening to destruction. 173*l.* 8*s.*

The Copy-right, remaining copies, and Copper-plates of Mr. Carter's Publications produced:

Views of Antient Buildings, 6 vols. 18mo. 58*l.* 16*s.*

Specimens of Sculpture, &c. 119 plates, 330*l.* 15*s.*

Antient Architecture, 106 plates, 225*l.* 15*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather April 1818.
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	40	47	39	30, 05	fair
28	38	47	40	, 20	cloudy
29	42	53	37	, 10	fair
30	39	55	40	, 11	fair
31	40	49	41	, 22	sleet, showry
A. 1	42	48	40	, 13	fair
2	40	47	39	, 17	fair
3	39	48	39	, 20	fair
4	38	46	40	, 29	fair
5	47	53	46	29, 78	fair
6	48	54	44	, 32	cloudy
7	44	43	43	, 50	rain
8	55	55	50	, 40	rain
9	54	57	47	, 28	stormy
10	47	55	45	, 40	showery
11	43	43	39	, 42	rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather April 1818.
Apr.	°	°	°		
12	39	45	38	29, 88	hail storms
13	43	50	43	, 80	fair
14	39	54	44	, 62	fair
15	43	55	43	, 58	fair
16	46	55	42	, 29	fair
17	44	53	43	, 30	fair
18	43	51	38	, 39	fair
19	40	47	40	, 70	fair
20	39	49	43	, 70	cloudy
21	44	54	46	, 64	fair
22	48	53	46	, 56	rain
23	47	47	44	, 25	rain
24	46	55	46	, 25	cloudy
25	47	56	49	, 26	showery
26	56	65	55	, 40	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 24, to April 21, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60		
Males -	870	Males -	741		144		142		
Females -	851	Females	698		49		124		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		383			44		96		
					95		59		
					145		13		
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					40 and 50	151			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	94	3	00	0	52	9	31	7	49	3	Essex	73	9	49	0	48	9	31	9	48	0
Surrey	87	4	48	0	48	8	32	4	48	6	Kent	87	0	00	0	45	0	30	0	42	6
Hertford	82	0	52	0	49	6	31	0	43	0	Sussex	87	4	00	0	43	6	28	0	52	0
Bedford	86	9	52	0	45	6	29	3	42	0	Suffolk	92	10	52	0	51	9	50	4	47	4
Huntingdon	85	11	00	0	48	4	27	10	50	4	Camb.	84	5	46	0	43	4	25	6	52	6
Northamp.	86	8	00	0	50	4	28	6	48	0	Norfolk	85	1	00	0	45	2	30	7	49	1
Rutland	85	3	00	0	52	6	31	0	53	0	Lincoln	82	1	40	3	55	3	26	4	49	10
Leicester	92	4	54	0	57	0	30	8	64	0	York	75	5	52	10	46	4	27	9	58	5
Nottingham	93	4	61	6	54	8	33	4	64	0	Durham	81	2	00	0	00	0	30	9	00	0
Derby	99	4	00	0	57	3	34	4	73	0	Northum.	70	9	58	0	43	8	30	11	00	0
Stafford	98	8	00	0	56	7	33	10	70	2	Cumberl.	94	7	66	1	56	4	34	11	00	0
Salop	104	4	61	2	64	5	37	11	78	2	Westmor.	104	0	76	0	62	4	39	5	00	0
Hereford	89	7	57	6	50	8	32	6	61	5	Lancaster	96	3	00	0	55	6	37	2	64	0
Worcester	91	6	00	0	54	7	37	3	53	5	Chester	96	7	00	0	64	4	40	8	00	0
Warwick	85	8	00	0	55	0	35	8	61	2	Flint	94	10	00	0	68	2	34	10	00	0
Wilts	90	8	00	0	49	6	31	0	68	0	Denbigh	90	5	00	0	64	9	35	9	00	0
Berks	92	6	00	0	50	8	32	0	55	4	Anglesea	84	0	00	0	62	0	33	4	00	0
Oxford	90	9	00	0	53	4	30	0	45	0	Carnarvon	96	8	00	0	56	6	34	9	00	0
Bucks	86	10	00	0	44	0	30	10	54	4	Merioneth	103	3	00	0	60	8	39	4	00	0
Brecon	92	8	76	8	60	8	29	4	00	0	Cardigan	100	10	00	0	56	0	22	0	00	0
Montgom.	99	2	00	0	73	7	45	10	00	0	Pembroke	98	4	00	0	53	3	28	0	00	0
Radnor	92	8	00	0	56	11	32	9	00	0	Carmart.	98	2	00	0	57	10	27	8	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorgan											
		90		8		5		7		3		98		10		0		5		6	
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Gloucester											
		72		0		8		5		7		93		8		0		5		9	
										Somerset											
		96		10		0		0		4		96		10		0		0		0	
										Monm.											
		90		8		0		0		5		90		8		0		5		8	
										Devon											
		92		8		0		0		5		92		8		0		5		8	
										Cornwall											
		89		11		0		4		4		89		11		0		4		4	
										Dorset											
										Hants											

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 27, 75s. to 80s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 18, 36s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 22, 49s. 4¾d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 27 :

Kent Bags	22l.	0s.	to	26l.	0s.	Sussex Pockets.....	23l.	0s.	to	26l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	22l.	0s.	to	24l.	0s.	Essex Ditto.....	23l.	0s.	to	26l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	24l.	0s.	to	28l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	25l.	0s.	to	35l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 28 :

St. James's, Hay 5l. 6s. 0d. Straw 3l. 1s. 6d. Clover 0l. 0s. 0d. -- Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 15s. 6d. Straw 3l. 3s. Clover 6l. 10s. -- Smithfield, Hay 5l. 18s. 0d. Straw 2l. 15s. Clover 6l. 13s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, April 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	4d.	Lamb.....	6s.	0d.	to	8s.	0d.
Mutton	5s.	8d.	to	6s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market April 24 :					
Veal	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	8d.	Beasts	470.		Calves	200.	
Pork	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs	5,450.		Pigs	210.	

COALS, April 27: Newcastle 32s. 9d. to 45s. 6d. Sunderland 38s. 0d. to 40s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 9d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 6½d.

SOAP, Yellow, 102s. Mottled 112s. Curd 116s. CANDLES, 12s. 6d per Doz. Moulds 14s.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in April 1818 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1530*l.* Div. 65*l.* per annum.—Coventry Canal, 940*l.* ex half Yearly Div. 22*l.*—Stafford and Worcester Canal, 620*l.* ex Half Year Div. 18*l.*—Oxford, 610*l.* ex Half Yearly Div.—Monmouthshire, 126*l.* to 130*l.*—Grand Junction, 230*l.*—Lancaster, 21*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 25*l.*—Croydon Railway, 18*l.*—Surrey Iron ditto, 10*l.*—Commercial Dock, 72*l.*—West India Dock, 203*l.* Div. 10*l.* per annum.—London Dock, 83*l.* Div. 3*l.*—Globe Assurance, 130*l.*—Hope, 3*l.* 17*s.*—Rock, 4*l.* 14*s.*—East London Water Works, 101*l.* Div. 3*l.* per annum.—West Middlesex, 47*l.* to 49*l.*—Grand Junction Ditto, 52*l.*—Original Gas Light, 70*l.*—London Flour Company, 1*l.* 7*s.*—Russel Institution, 15*l.* 15*s.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3 per Ct.	Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sth Sea	India Bonds.	E. Bills 2d.	E. Bills 2½d.
1			79 3/8	8 7/8	106 3/8								89 pr.	19 pr.	20 pr.
2			79 3/8	8 7/8	106 3/8								92 pr.	19 pr.	20 pr.
3			80 3/8	79 3/8	106 3/8			79 1/2					93 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.
4			79 3/4	80 1/8	106 3/8							79 3/4	94 pr.	20 pr.	23 pr.
5	Sunday	285 1/2	80 1/8	79 1/8	107 1/8	20 1/2		79 3/4				79 1/2	97 pr.	21 pr.	24 pr.
6		285	80 1/8	97 1/4	106 7/8								98 pr.	22 pr.	25 pr.
7		285	79 1/4	97 1/2	107	20 1/2		79 3/8					97 pr.	22 pr.	25 pr.
8		285 1/2	80 1/8	97 3/8	107 3/8	20 3/8				238 1/4	88 1/4		96 pr.	21 pr.	23 pr.
9			80 1/8	97 3/8	107 3/8	20 1/2				239 1/2			96 pr.	19 pr.	20 pr.
10			79 1/2	97 1/2	107 1/4	20 1/2				238			93 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.
11			79 3/8												
12	Sunday		79 1/4	80	107 3/8	20 1/2					89		95 pr.	22 pr.	22 pr.
13		284	79 3/4	80 3/4	108 1/4	20 1/2				238	88 3/4		97 pr.	20 pr.	22 pr.
14			81 1/4	81	108 3/8	20 3/4							98 pr.	22 pr.	27 pr.
15			79 7/8	80 1/8	107 3/8	20 1/2				237 1/2			100 pr.	22 pr.	22 pr.
16			80 1/8	80 1/8	107 3/8	20 1/2				238 1/2			101 pr.	22 pr.	23 pr.
17	286		80 3/8	98 3/4	107 3/4	20 1/2		80					98 pr.	20 pr.	22 pr.
18			79 1/2	97 3/8	107 1/8										
19	Sunday		79 3/8	98	107 1/4	20 1/2							97 pr.	21 pr.	20 pr.
20		283 3/4	79 3/8	97 3/8	107 1/8	20 1/2							98 pr.	21 pr.	20 pr.
21			79 3/8	97 3/8	106 3/4	20 1/2					90		99 pr.	21 pr.	21 pr.
22		282	79 3/8	97 3/8	106 3/4	20 1/2				237	79 3/8		99 pr.	21 pr.	20 pr.
23			79 3/4	97 3/8	106 7/8	20 1/2									
24															
25	Holiday														
26	Sunday														
27		282 1/2	79 1/8	97 3/8	106 7/8	20 1/2				237			98 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.
28			79 3/8	97 3/8	107	20 1/2				236 1/2			98 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.
29															
30	Holiday														

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With Views of the Chapel and Harnham Bridge, and of the Cross, at SALISBURY;
and also of the Church of Bradford Abbas, in Dorsetshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

G. T. has our hearty thanks. The promised Extracts will be gratefully received; and he will be glad to hear that some of his Hints have been anticipated. Can he (or any other Correspondent) favour us with Mr. Hardinge's famous Speech at *Warwick* on Dr. Priestley's Claim for Damages received during the Riots at Birmingham?

T. J. says, "No person, possessed of the common sympathies of humanity, can read the case of Thomas Redmile, in p. 200, without being forcibly touched with compassion for a man so afflicted, yet so patient, so pious, and resigned; a man, in short, supported under the pressure of the heaviest calamity, by an unshaken trust in God, and by all those heavenly graces inculcated in the Gospel. How much would the gay and the thoughtless in higher life alleviate the frequent sorrows to which they are alike exposed, by the cultivation of those virtues so eminently exhibited in the character of this humble sufferer! I hope a general subscription will be speedily raised; and, though I cannot for a moment question the veracity of VICINUS, nor doubt his benevolent motives, it would be, in my opinion, highly desirable to have the particulars of the case verified by the Minister of the Parish, mentioning the place, or places, where donations are to be paid." [See p. 290.]

Mr. W. GOODHUGH says, he has a number of Manuscript Poems, which are attributed to Thomson, the author of "The Seasons," in his own hand-writing. "It is well known he paraphrased a Psalm on the Greatness and Majesty of God, for which he gained the approbation of his tutor, Mr. Hamilton; and this piece is not extant in any edition of his works."—39, *Crawford-street*.

Mr. JOHN BILLAM asks who was the Author of a Poem intitled, *Tuphlo-perogamia*; and quotes the following lines: "Felices homines! quos stricto fœdere jungit,
Et socios natura facit! sic cura levatur!
Sic augentur opes! sic mutua gaudia crescunt!"

A LOVER OF ANTIQUITIES requests our old and valuable friend, Mr. D. Parkes, or some other Correspondent, to favour us with a view and particular description of the venerable Church of Tong, near Shifnal, Salop, together with the curious monuments and other antiquities therein; and the same also of the Church of Cound near Shrewsbury.

J. B. says "your Correspondent, Mr. J. M. Jones (LXXXVII. 619) has given

you an English Translation of Buchanan's Latin Epigram on Magdalena Vallesia (not Valensia) Regina Scotorum, but has not informed you to whom the old Poet referred. It was, in plain English, Magdalene of Valois, eldest daughter of Francis I. King of France, and wife of James V. King of Scots, (father by a second wife of the unfortunate and ill-used Mary); to whom she was married Jan. 1, 1537, and died July 7 following. The comparison between her and our late much-lamented Princess will not hold; as the former was not only five or six years younger than the latter, but of so weakly a constitution, and considered (justly, as the event shewed) so unlikely to be a mother, or even to live, that her father at first refused her to her Suitor."

P. 2. b. The Biographical Dictionary is right in asserting that the Vicarage of Hackney was given to Dr. Sheldon *by the King*, for it was his for that turn *jure præreg.* in consequence of the Promotion of the Doctor's predecessor, Dr. Dolben, to the Bishopric of Bangor. The family of *Tyssen* had nothing to do with it till 1697, when Mr. Francis *Tyssen* purchased the principal Manor in the Parish, of Sir Thomas Cooke: he died Oct. 31, 1717, and was buried with uncommon pomp in Hackney Church, 11 days after, of which a curious account is given by Mr. Lysons, *Environs of London*, II. 503, but with a mistake in the date of the year. What induced your Correspondent to assert that "the Family have *lately* chosen to be called *Tyssen*," he best knows; but I am of opinion that they are originally a German family, and never had any connexion with the English family of *Tyson*.

W. G. L. asks who was the author of a black-letter Poem, thus intitled:

"A Skeltonical salutation
Or condigne gratulation
And just vexation
Of the Spanish Nation
That in bravado
Spent many a Crusado
In setting forth an Armado
England to invado.

Imprinted at London, for Toby Cooke, 1589."

Vol. LXXXVII. p. 634. b. line 25, read Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. Sir William-Ulithorn Wray, bart. Her marriage is recorded, LXXXIV. ii. 186.

In the present Volume, p. 295. a. four lines from bottom, *for* Colne, *read* Calne.

P. on "Burial Fees" in our next; with E. L. G. (whose promised communications will be acceptable); &c. &c.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, Deal, March 18.

IN your Magazine for January last (which escaped my notice earlier), p. 3, Mr. C. J. Smyth adverts to a supposed opinion of Bp. Lowth, that the Septuagint translation is of higher authority than the Hebrew original. I am rather inclined to doubt whether the Bishop has ever expressed such an opinion; at least I have no recollection of having observed it in any of his writings. In his "Preliminary Dissertation" to his Translation of Isaiah, p. lxvi. he speaks of it as being "of the first authority, and of the greatest use in correcting the Hebrew text," but by no means as being of higher authority than it. His father also, Mr. W. Lowth, says, that "great regard ought to be paid to it." Bp. Warburton, indeed, goes much further, and asserts that "the Hebrew Bible would have been unintelligible without it," (Letters to Hurd, 2nd edit. p. 58); and Ludovicus Capellus, as quoted by Blackwall, "Sacred Classics," vol. II. p. 346, is as decided in the same opinion, and says that without the Greek version, the Hebrew Bible "would have been almost of no use." It is obvious that, as this Translation was made while the Hebrew was a living language, it must possess great advantage over every other; nor are its occasional variations from any Hebrew copies now known, proofs of inaccuracy or want of fidelity, because we are ignorant from what copies the different parts of that version were made; nor whether those copies, or transcripts from them, are now in existence. With respect to the other subject of Mr. Smyth's letter, the obscure passage in the 110th Psalm, *From the womb of the morning thou hast the dew of thy youth*, as

I have considered it at length in another place*, and see no reason to change my opinion concerning it, I will here only mention the result of my inquiries. *The womb of the morning* appears to me, by an easy figure of speech, to mean "the East, or sun-rising;" as *the dew of thy youth* (in the old Translation, 1566, *the dew of the birth*) does, "the beginning of life." The passage, therefore, may mean, "the dawn of thy birth is from the East;" which is equally true as applied to Christ himself, or to the beginning of his religion.

Yours, &c.

M. P.

Mr. URBAN, April 10.

DODDRIDGE'S epigram, or his family motto, though frequently printed, may deserve to be again offered to the Reader's attention.

"Live, while you live, the Epicure
would say, [day.
And seize the pleasures of the present
Live, while you live, the Sacred Preacher
cries,

And give to God each moment as it flies.
Lord! in my views let both united be;
I live in pleasure when I live to Thee."

On the subject of God's foreknowledge, and man's free-will, the following sentiments appear to be as satisfactory as can be expected, until the "film be removed from our mental sight." Sherlock, on Divine Providence, says, "If God can foreknow what he has not decreed, and what does not come to pass necessarily, then the prescience of God does not infer a fatality of all events."

The Reader is reminded of Jortin's first Dissertation, and of Abp. King's Sermon, on these subjects.

* "Redemption, or a View of the Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion," &c.—Rivingtons, 1811.

T. Jack-

T. Jackson, an Author less known, has the following passage in the Epistle dedicatory prefixed to the second vol. folio, of his Works, viz. "The Almighty Creator hath a true freedom in doing good; and Adam's offspring a true freedom of doing evil: there needs to be no other controversy at all between the Arminians and their opposites in point of God's Providence and Predestination. But, if any will maintain, that nothing since the Creation could have fallen out otherwise than it hath done, or that nothing can be amended that is amiss, his opinion is not only an error in Divinity, but an ignorance which involveth enmity to the sweet disposition of the all-seeing and unerring Providence; a forerunner of ruin to most flourishing states and kingdoms where it comes to full height." He concludes with these words: "for supplanting or preventing the growth of such opinions, I make bold to crave your Lordship's patronage." To the Earl of Pembroke, who was at that time Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Dated Nov. 20, 1627.

Of T. Jackson, D. D. an account is given by the Editor of "Walton's Lives," with many useful notes.

Bp. Tomline has said enough to set the above question at rest. "In what proportion God and man co-operate I am unable to explain; neither how the divine and human natures unite in Christ; yet I believe both."—Bp. Bull expresses himself to the same effect.

For a just notion of Calvinism, the Reader is referred to Dr. T. Balguy's fourth Discourse: "The Religion of Calvin seems to have rested on this execrable foundation—that God is a tyrant." Bp. Warburton, in the Supplement to The Divine Legation, calls Calvin "a crude, sour-tempered, persecuting Bigot, who counterworks his Creator, and makes God after man's image, and chooses the worst model he can find—*himself*."

To a young Divine I venture to recommend an intimate acquaintance with the Writers here quoted or referred to, viz. Sherlock, T. Jackson, T. Balguy, Bp. Bull, Bp. Tomline, and, as an amusing book, Zouch's edition of Isaac Walton's Lives.

I met with the following epitaph in Easton church-yard.

"How vain the happiest days that mortals spend, [end!
If all their joys with this short life must
Then first of all thy Maker's favour
crave, [grave"]

For this will last, and live beyond the

Shakespeare has been called a good Divine; and the following passage, from "The Picture," may entitle Massinger to the same compliment.

Matthias (in allusion to the Picture which changed as his wife grew false):

"When we're grown up to ripeness, our life is

—like to this Picture. While we run
A constant race in goodness, it retains
The just proportion. But, the journey
being [way,

Tedious, and sweet temptations in the
That may, in some degree, divert us
from [end

The road that we put forth in, ere we
Our pilgrimage it may, like this, turn
yellow, [(when we

Or be with blackness clouded. But
Find we have gone astray, and labour to
Return unto our never-failing guide,
Virtue,) Contrition (with unfeign'd tears
The spots of vice wash'd off) will soon
restore it

To its first pureness."

Yours, &c.

H. I.

Mr. URBAN,

May 11.

THE authority of Sir Matthew Hale, that "Christianity is part of the Law of England," has been quoted on several late occasions; and Blackstone, on delivering the same opinion in his Commentaries, refers to the Reports of Ventris and Strange: but both these Reporters, though they cite the authority of Sir Matthew Hale, omit to mention the book in which the words appear. I therefore request a reference to the publication, edition, volume, and page, in which they occur, having frequently observed some variation in them on being cited by Barristers and others.

I cannot perfectly agree with either R. C. or LL. D. on their explanation of LL. D. for the following reason. Nearly fifty years ago, I attended, during the three years in which I resided at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the Lectures of Dr. Hallifax on "The Analysis of the Roman Civil Law compared with the "Laws of England;" and I well remember his explanation of LL. D. to have been, *Legis Legum Doctor*, or *Doctor of the Law of Laws*,—the Roman Civil

Civil Law having been heretofore *emphatically* so styled. Dr. Hallifax's authority on any point connected with the Roman Civil Law ought to be duly appreciated, as he was a man of great and acute abilities, a most excellent civilian, and perhaps more deeply versed in his appropriate branch of human science, than any contemporary or succeeding students in it.

I wish to be referred to any Notices, if any such exist, relating to the Relief of the Poor, in the ages preceding the promulgation of the Mosaic Law. The fanciful pretensions of the Chinese to institutions on this subject, by two of their Emperors, who are said to have reigned about a thousand years before the time of Moses, are not worthy of regard. At the giving of the Mosaic Law, it was declared, that "the poor should never cease out of the land;" and accordingly the relief and maintenance of the poor seem to have been peculiarly attended to under the Jewish Polity. But, possibly, prior to the age of Moses, the relief of the poor, the impotent, and the aged, was left solely to the observance and exertions of human feelings and attention amongst both the Israelites and the Gentiles. And hence it seems to be admissible, that all the ordinances and institutions relating to the care of the poor, &c. to be met with in prophane history, are to be considered as flowing from the Law of Moses on that subject: and if this should be well founded, it will afford another proof against Spencer, *De Legibus Hebræorum*, that "very many of the Jewish rites, ceremonies, &c. were adopted from those of the Gentiles."

Yours, &c. GAVEN CROOM,

Mr. URBAN,

April 18.

THAT Lord Byron, notwithstanding all his "original darings," has often condescended to imitate his brother bards, and that he has borrowed from them a great variety of striking images, I was fully convinced, before I read the remarks on his Plagiarisms in a late number of your Miscellany. In addition to those plagiarisms or imitations, I beg leave to present you with a few resemblances, as follows.

In his "Fair Isabel," Mr. Polwhele

thus describes what he calls "the breath of the wintery night."

"While oft to eddying gusts, the fane
Echo'd, and rang its whirling vane,
And the gales, thro' crannies, told decay,
And moan'd along the cloistral way;
Then upwards whistling seem'd to scale
The buttress, and the tower assail,
And in murmurs swept the arras behind;
And the dying embers in the wind
Kindled up, a bright-blue flame;
And priests and warriors, in the gleam,
Crested or mitred, with menacing look,
Shook their crosiers and pikes, as the
tapestry shook.

—But was it the tempestuous air,
The cold moan, or the ghastly glare?"
&c. &c.

Very similar is the following passage:

"As he heard the night-wind sigh—
Was it the wind thro' some hollow stone
Sent that soft and tender moan?"

* * * * *

Like the figures on arras that gloomily
glare

Stirred by the breath of the wintery air,
So, seen by the dying lamp's fitful light,
Lifeless, but lifelike and awful to sight,
As they seem thro' the dimness about to
come down [images frown,
From the shadowy wall, where their
Fearfully flitting to and fro,
As the gusts on the tapestry come and go."

Siege of CORINTH.

Permit me to add another imitation of "The Fair Isabel," which I have just detected in Mr. Read's "Hill of Caves," a poem very recently published.

A fine Calm discovering at the approach of evening symptoms of a Tempest brooding over the seas—and the storm at length bursting, is thus pictured:

—"Half the lovely sea-girt scene
Was flush'd as with a faery sheen.

* * * * *

Far to the East the extensive seas
Were ruffled by the rising breeze,

* * * * *

Tho' soft the waters fain would flow
To kiss the silver sands below.

Nearer now, the labouring deep
Arose, as one enormous wave!
Then would another billow heave,
Vast and unbroken!—without foam
It seem'd one mass of steely gloom;
Till swelling to a haughtier height,
With shuddering sweep
It burst against a bellying rock:
And a long ridge of *white*
Rush'd o'er the sea, like furnace smoke;
Or, like the *high-maned troop of horse*
That in their headlong course,

All iron-black, toss fiery froth
Amidst the sabre's wrath!"

FAIR ISABEL, *Canto Sixth.*

Thus Mr. Read:

"O'er billows, kiss'd by morning's dies,
* * * * *

Ere eve the breeze which blew so fair,
Was hush'd —————

The shadow of a tempest cross'd

The troubled deep.

Then burst the cloud which o'er them
hung!

The pealing thunder rung!

And instant roll'd each eyeball sightless!

And darkly now, and fiercely speeds

The impetuous blast; in *foamy white-*
ness

Leap the mad waves, *like battle-steeds,*

Whose silver manes toss high and far

Amidst the sable storm of war!"

Hill of Caves.

Mr. Polwhele's simile of "*the high-manned troop of horse, tossing fiery froth amidst the sabre's wrath,*" is to me so perfectly new, that its recurrence in Mr. Read's Poem can never pass for mere accident.

Yours, &c.

VERTUMNUS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

DR. JOHNSON observes, "that when the excellence of a composition can no longer be contested, and malice is compelled to give way to the unanimity of applause, there is yet one expedient (the charge of plagiarism) by which the Author may be degraded."

Does your Correspondent, A. Dyce, p. 121, mean that Lord Byron should stand a convicted Plagiary? If so, why do away the accusation by immediately subjoining "of which, no doubt, the author was unconscious?" Does he wish us to understand this as an ironical sarcasm, or does he forget the meaning of the word Plagiarism? For, surely, if a Plagiary be, as I conceive, one who endeavours the clandestine appropriation of a borrowed thought; if allowed to be unconscious of its pre-existence, he cannot with much propriety be accused of stealing it. Having thus, therefore, acquitted his Lordship of the charge, why then bring forward those instances, which, he will *still* have it, *must* be imitations; unless it be in support of his observation, that no "person in these modern days can say any thing which was never said before?"

I can readily believe that to "point out all that he (Lord Byron) has borrowed from others in his various writings would be" as "difficult" to Mr. Dyce as it would be "tedious" to his readers to follow him in his hypercritical researches.

"Different Poets," says Johnson, "describing the spring or the sea, would mention the zephyrs and the flowers, the billows and the rocks;" neither do I think it unnatural, in a description of a night-scene on the banks of a lake or river, that some mention should be made of the stars; nor should I esteem it so unlikely a concurrence of resemblance, should their "imag'd beams" also be introduced, as to warrant the accusation of plagiarism; unless, indeed, the hero should "the golden stars for guineas take," and jump into the river; in which case we might, I think, venture to lay the author under an obligation to Dean Swift.

For the train of thought at the beginning of the second Canto, his Lordship certainly, for any thing that we can say to the contrary, *might* have been indebted to Pope's Letter to Sir Richard Steele; but why thus restrict him for that which he might have found in almost every author, ancient and modern? And again, he *might* also, though his writings leave us little room for the conjecture, have been ignorant of the common laws of chivalry, and the not uncommon effect of violent passion; and consequently be under the necessity of borrowing from Mrs. Radcliffe.

That there does, however, exist a similarity between the deaths of Marmion and Lara cannot be denied; but that two soldiers mortally wounded on the field of battle should there die, is so much within the verge of probability, that I question if his Lordship will lay it to heart if he be denied the merit of originality.

Should not the difficulty of the undertaking deter Mr. Dyce from farther ingenious researches—should he still persist in the laudable endeavour to render to every one his own, and expose his Lordship like the daw "*furtivis nudata coloribus*;" let him remember, for it will render his task less tedious, that "the flowers of fiction are so widely scattered, and so easily cropped, that it is scarcely just to tax the use of them as an act
by

by which any particular writer is despoiled of his garland; any more than it is to consider every instance of similitude as a proof of imitation;" and, moreover, that we stand in need of no farther illustrations of the assertion of the preacher, "that there is no new thing under the sun."

Yours, &c.

C. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Baker-street, Enfield,*
March 29.

HOW frequently do we find ourselves in the situation of the author in the farce of the "Critic," who, having been discovered in a plagiarism, is driven to his shifts for an excuse, and at length observes, "that all he has to say about it is, that Shakspeare and he had the same ideas, but that Shakspeare *used them first*" (or words to that effect). In some such light does a rude idea of mine stand just now. About two years ago, or not quite so long, I mentioned to a philosophical friend, who had frequently turned his attention towards the construction of a machine that would afford the long sought for desideratum of *Perpetual Motion*, my opinion as to what I conceived must be selected as the first principle of any such action. I considered that whatever the power may be which shall keep up an action of that kind, would be found only in *nature*; and that, however *art* may assist towards the attainment of the end, it would, nevertheless, be found to be but secondary. I told him the power which I conceived was the one required; and he (on my writing to ask if he remembered the conversation) replies, that he perfectly recollects it; and that the *Magnet* was that to which I alluded. Now, Mr. Urban, I am very far indeed from wishing to claim any thing like *discovery*; but I can only say, that the Gentleman in whose behalf the interest of Parliament is about to be sought, "has had the same idea (so far as the Magnet is concerned) with me, but has used it first." Mine being, however, *but a theory*, as I never have attempted to construct the machine I had in my mind, I should justly merit both scorn and ridicule, could I have for a moment the effrontery of putting my hypothesis in competition with the tried apparatus of the Gentleman in question.

Nevertheless I may venture to give them on paper, as they may, perhaps, assist in a small degree towards exciting the attention of more philosophical men than myself. I am well aware of the mechanical difficulties that will present themselves, but still do think they may be overcome. The power of the Magnet we know to be both attractive and repellent; and as this power exists independent of human agency, I have always looked upon it as the most likely to supply the wants we are anxious to remove. I therefore supposed that a wheel, simple in its construction, and like to a water wheel, might be made to move on a diamond or agate pivot, having its weather boards (I know not if that be the technical term for the parts which dip into the stream or not) armed with iron; the Magnet then to be applied nearly vertical, and the wheel put in motion, when it appeared to me that the attractive power acting on the extremities of the wheel, on one side of each of the boards, and in an opposite power on the other, would continue to propel the wheel with a rotatory motion: the first impetus must of course be given by hand. Rude and untried as my plan is, I cannot but think it practicable, and trust that you will oblige me by giving it a place in your publication; as through such a channel of scientific information it may, perhaps, assist some to form new ideas, or to induce others to correct the erroneous one (if it be such) of

Yours, &c. ALPHABETICUS.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

(Continued from LXXXVII. ii. 104.)

CHICHESTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Crosby-square, May 12.*

THIS is among the most antient of our English Cathedrals; and, having been from the earliest records a Foundation for a Dean and Canons, its Establishment and Statutes were confirmed by Henry VIII.

The component members of the Choir, as in the other Cathedrals endowed by the Anglo-Saxon Monarchs, are a Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, (to whom alone the title of Dignitary is correctly applicable) 30 Canons, or Prebendaries, (four of whom, including the Dean, are now styled Canons Residentiary, and form

form the Chapter) the Minor Canons, or Vicarial Clergy, (originally officiating as substitutes for the Prebendaries, with whom they corresponded in number :) and lastly, the Novices, or children educating for the Choral service, who have varied in number according as the patronage of the Chapter has been extended or withheld. Stall wages are still paid to the Vicars by the Prebendaries, as from time immemorial, and they have a considerable landed Endowment. In number they are now reduced to four.

The Singing-men were added in the 16th century by the munificence of Bishop Sherburn.

The public Documents relating to this Cathedral are far from numerous; and the earliest mention of the Choristers that I have met with is in the Will of Henry Garlaund, A.D. 1342, whence it seems that in his time there were 12 boys of the Choir. A.D. 1536, Bishop Sherburn made a bequest to eight Choristers. They are now reduced to six.

I have not had an opportunity of reference to the Statutes by which this Foundation should be governed*; but, according to the present regulations of the School, if it deserves such a name, there is no Choir in England, with the single exception of Carlisle, which promises so few advantages to the young persons educating under the auspices of the Chapter.

The Choristers have occasional Lessons in Singing from the Organist; but it does not appear that the Rev. Patrons and Guardians of the School interfere in any other branch of their education. The Choristers have an acknowledged right of admission into the Prebendal Grammar School of this City; but, from some unexplained cause, they derive no benefit from this privilege.

I am not able to record any instance of success which has attended the system adopted in the Choral School of this Cathedral; on the contrary, I am informed that the Choristers, after the failure of their treble voices has rendered them useless in the Choir, rarely derive any advantage from their Musical talents, and, with few exceptions, have sunk into neglected obscurity.

Such at least have been the accounts recently transmitted to me; and I am sorry that I am not enabled to correct this statement by a more satisfactory communication from the first authority in the Choir. It must not, however, be forgotten, that the present Dean of Chichester has held that dignity but a very short time; and we cannot doubt that the warm interest manifested by him on the subject of National Education* will be shared in an eminent degree by the School under his own immediate jurisdiction.

The following document, though not immediately relating to the education of the Choristers, is too nearly connected with their interests to be unnoticed in the present enquiry, especially as it has been overlooked by Mr. Dallaway, in his valuable History of the Cathedral.

Pat. 26 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 4. A license to the Dean of Chichester to hold Lands in mortmain, to augment the maintenance of the Canons Residentiary, Vicars, and Choristers of that Church †.

There is no reference to the record in the Printed Index to the Patent Rolls; but it did not escape the penetrating research of Bishop Tanner, who cites it, though incorrectly, in his "Notitia."

In your next Magazine I hope to have the pleasure of introducing to your Readers a very different School, under the liberal patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. M. H.

P.S. Mr. Dallaway, in his History of Western Sussex, observes, speaking of Vicars Choral, "Those of St. Paul's obtained a Warden and Common Seal by Patent, 18 Ric. II."

This is not quite accurate. The Minor Canons of St. Paul's, and not the Vicars Choral, were incorporated by Richard II.

At Chichester, and in some other Cathedrals, the Minor Canons and Vicars Choral are synonymous. At St. Paul's they are distinct. The Minor Canons are in Holy Orders; the Vicars Choral are Laymen, and are not a corporate body. M. H.

* See Dr. Bethell's Sermon at St. Paul's in June 1817, printed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

† See also Inq. ad q. d. to which reference is made in the license.

* In the Bodleian Library.



East View of the Chapel of St. Nicholas, the College de Vaux & Hurnham Bridge.



Poultry Cross, Salisbury.

MR. URBAN, *Close of Salisbury.*

I SEND you a Drawing (*See Plate I. fig. 1.*) of the East end of the Chapel and part of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, the College de Vaux, and Harnham Bridge, forming part of the Liberty of the Close, of which the following account is given in the Topographical Account of Wiltshire.

"The Hospital of St. Nicholas was founded, at the instance of Bishop Poore, by William Longspée, the sixth Earl of Salisbury, as an atonement for an insult offered by him to the Bishop. It was endowed with lands and cattle by Ela, his Countess, and escaped suppression at the Reformation, by the art of the masters, who concealed their records from the Commissioners. They obtained a new Charter from James the First; and the revenues now support six poor men, and as many women, together with a Master and Chaplain.

"Harnham Bridge, over the Willey, was built by virtue of a privilege obtained by Bishop Poore, of Henry the Third, when New Sarum was incorporated. Accordingly his successor, Bishop Bingham, in 1245, built this Bridge; and in 1260, the College de Vaux was founded by Bishop Bridport, for the residence of several scholars who had retired hither on account of some disturbances at Oxford. This they continued to do in Leland's time, who says, 'Part remain in the College at Saresbyri, and have two Chaplains to serve the Church there dedicated to St. Nicholas, the residue study at Oxford.'

The other Drawing (*Fig. 2.*) is an exact representation of a curious Gothic structure in the City of New Sarum, now used as a Poultry Market, which Mr. Wansey, in his paper on the Stone Crosses of Salisbury, in the *Archæologia*, supposes must be the Cross referred to in the following passage of the Chronicle of the Monastery of St. Alban's:

"Among the friends of Wickeliff, was an Earl of Salisbury, who for contempt noted in him towards the Sacrament, in carrying it home to his house, was enjoined by Ralph Engham, Bishop of Salisbury, to make in Salisbury a Cross of Stone, in which all the story of the matter should be written, and he, every Friday during his life, to come to the Cross bare-footed and bare-headed in his shirt, and then upon his knees to do penance for the fact."

The Tower of the fine and venerable Parish Church of St. Thomas

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is seen rising over the old houses in the back ground; which are, perhaps, among the most antient now standing in the City. I do not know if that in the High-street, formerly the George Inn; one in St. Anne's-street; or the City Work-house, Crane-street, (which latter appears to have been a religious house,) have ever been noticed in your Miscellany; or if drawings of them, from sketches taken on the spot, would be acceptable? E. W.

MR. URBAN, *M. Temple, May 3.*

ALLOW me, without further preface, to resume the Illustrations of the "Life" of honest Dunton.

Bp. Barlow, p. 160, was an able casuist, and used to resolve cases of conscience about marriage, and such kind of subjects.—But *casuistry*, says Granger, which was his most distinguished talent, not only reconciles seeming contradictions, but has also been known to admit contradictions themselves.—Granger quotes Dunton in his account of Bishop Barlow.—He died at Buckden in Huntingdonshire, in 1691, aged 85.—He left all his books to the Bodleian Library.—"Bp. Barlow's Remains" were published by John Dunton, from his Lordship's original papers, in 1694.

P. 161. *Edmond Hickeringill*, a Clergyman, descended from an Essex family, cannot be considered as an ornament to the Established Church. He was episcopally and publicly ordained, but always acted as if he despised the office. He died in 1708. See Noble's Continuation of Granger.—He wrote a poem, called *The Mushroom*, in answer to Dryden's Medal.—See an account of him in Walter Scott, on the aforesaid Poem.

P. 161. *Anthony Horneck*, a worthy man, was born in 1640, and died in 1697.

P. 163. *Joseph Stephens* published "Sermons on the whole parable of Dives and Lazarus."—One of Dunton's Six Hundred Projects was, to write an Heroic Poem, in 12 books, on that Parable.

P. 163. *Samuel Wesley* was father of John Wesley, well known to the world by his preaching and writings. His Poems were ridiculed by the Wits.

"Poor harmless Wesley, let him write again,

Be pitied in his old heroic strain:

Let him, in reams, proclaim himself a dunce,

And break a dozen Stationers' at once."

The "Maggots," printed by Dunton, were said to have been "never before handled by a Scholar;" and it is to be hoped will never be handled again.—

One

One is on a *Cow's Tail*, another on a *Pair of Breeches*, &c.—"This Scholar," Granger observes, "was Samuel Wesley; and if so, no wonder Garth should say, "Had Wesley never aim'd in verse to please,

We had not rank'd him with our Ogilby's:
Still censures will on dull Pretenders fall;

A Codrus should expect a Juvenal."

P. 166. Bolingbroke, in a letter to Swift, says, "My next shall be as long as one of *Dr. Manton's* Sermons, who taught my youth to yawn, and prepared me to be a High Churchman, that I might never hear him read, nor read him more." He was one of the greatest Divines among the Presbyterians.

P. 166. *Dr. Bates* was Vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, of whose learning and temper Archbp. Tillotson had an esteem, which was the ground, says Birch, of a friendship between them that continued during the rest of their lives.—Dr. Birch says, he was the *politest* writer among the Presbyterians.—He was one of the Commissioners at the Savoy Conference; and was offered the Deanery of Lichfield, which he refused. He published the *Lives of learned and pious men*, in Latin, 1681. At the Savoy Conference, 12 Bishops and 12 Leaders among the Presbyterian Ministers met, to bring about an accommodation between the parties; but it ended without effect. Had both parties been half so good Christians as they pretended, a reconciliation must have taken place.

P. 166. *Dr. Jacomb* was a Non-conformist Divine, and was deprived of the living of St. Martin's Ludgate in 1662. He had a share in the *Continuation of Pool's Annotations*. Granger says, Dr. Sherlock represents Jacomb, from some provocation he supposes, as "The prettiest, nonsensical, trifling *Goose-cap* that ever set pen to paper."

P. 166. Mr. Baxter styles *the Countess of Exeter* "the excellent, sincere, humble; godly, faithful Lady, the Countess Dowager of Exeter."

P. 166. Cromwell made *Dr. Owen* his Chaplain, and gave him the Deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, where he served the office of Vice Chancellor in 1652. At the Restoration he was deprived of his Deanery, on which he retired to his estate in Essex.—See a very sensible note of that liberal Divine Mr. Granger, on Wood's *representation*, or rather *misrepresentation*, of Dr. Owen, *Biographical Hist.* vol. III. pp. 301. 8vo.

P. 167. "Mr. Baxter loved to abound in his own sense, and could by no means be brought off his own apprehensions and thoughts, but would have them to be the rule and standard for all other men." TILLOTSON.

At the Restoration Mr. Baxter was appointed one of the King's Chaplains, and was a leading man at the Savoy Conference.—He was offered the Bishopric of Hereford, which he refused. In 1685 he was committed to the King's Bench, for some passages in his *Paraphrase on the New Testament*; and, being declared guilty, was sentenced to be confined two years, but soon obtained his liberty. He died in 1691. The Judge who tried and condemned him was Jeffries, that "murderer in the robes of a Lord Chief Justice," as Granger calls him.

P. 168. *Joseph Boyse*, a Dissenting Divine, officiated in 1682 at Amsterdam, among the Brownists. At his return he accepted a call from a congregation at Dublin, where he died in 1728. His Works were published the same year, in 2 vols. folio.—Boyse is again noticed, in "Dunton's Conversation in Ireland," pp. 533. 575.

P. 171. Mr. *William Jenkyn*, a Non-conformist Divine, was sent to the Tower for being concerned in Love's Plot, but was released on petitioning Cromwell. He was deprived of his living of Christ Church, near Newgate, for his Non-conformity; and died in 1662.

P. 172. Mr. *Adams* had the living of St. Mildred's, Bread-street; from which he was ejected, in 1662, for Non-conformity. He died in 1698.

P. 173. Mr. *David Clarkson* had the living of Mortlake, in Surrey, from which he was ejected in 1662, for Non-conformity. He was a pious man; and had the honour, when at College, of having Mr. (afterwards Archbishop) Tillotson for his pupil, who always preserved that singular respect for him which he had contracted while he was under his tuition. He died in 1686. His Sermons are esteemed judicious. They are written in an unaffected style, and good method.

P. 176. *Christopher Ness* was born in 1621, died in 1705, and was buried in Bunhill-fields.—His Exposition of the whole Bible was called "The History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament, logically discussed, and theologically improved, 4 vols." folio.—His other work was entitled "The Devil's Patriarch, in the Life of Pope Innocent the 11th." The very Pope, adds Noble, who lent William our Deliverer a sum of money to expel James II.

P. 177. *Benjamin Keach*.] In some of his writings, says Noble, he imitated Bunyan; but was much inferior to that extraordinary person in originality and invention, as much as Bunyan was to Homer.—See Noble for an account of the trial at Aylesbury Assizes in 1664.

P. 178. Of *Henry Booth*, Lord *Delamere*, and *Earl of Warrington*, see Lord

Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors. 'The Works of the Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Delamere, published by consent of the now Earl of Warrington,' were 'printed in 1694 for John Laurence and John Dunton,' and dedicated to his son and successor.

P. 178. *Sir Peter Pett* was Advocate-General for the Kingdom of Ireland.

P. 178. "*Tyrrel* is much cried up by the favourers of a Republican scheme, and is a strong opposer of the principles of Dr. Brady and others, but comes no farther than the death of K. Richard II." Rawlinson's Method of studying History.

P. 179. *Tom Brown* was born in Shropshire, and educated in Christ Church, Oxford, which he was obliged to quit on account of his irregular conduct. He loved low abuse, and scattered it every where with a liberal hand. He died in 1704, and was interred in the Cloister of Westminster Abbey.

P. 179. *Thomas D'Urphy*, a facetious English poet, was born at Exeter in 1628; he resided frequently with the Earl of Dorset, at Knowle, where is a portrait painted of him when he was asleep after dinner; for he had such an ordinary visage that he could not bear to have his portrait taken. His ballads, of which many are of a licentious nature, were printed in 6 vols. duodecimo, under the title of "Pills to purge Melancholy." He died in 1723.—"He has made the world merry," says Addison; "and I hope they will make him easy as long as he stays amongst us."

P. 180. *Ridpath* and *Roper*, were authors of the Flying Post, and Post Boy, two scandalous papers on different sides, for which they equally and alternately deserved to be cudgelled, and were so.

"There Ridpath, Roper, cudgell'd
might ye view,
The very worsted still look'd black and blue." *Dunciad*.

P. 180. *True-born Englishman* was a coarse, but characteristic satire. In 1702, *De Foe* published his "Shortest way with the Dissenters," for which he was pilloried, fined, and imprisoned.

"Earless on high stood unabash'd *De Foe*." POPE.

But if no counsel can reclaim
Thy daring pen, and fancy tame;
That engine* view, where lately hung
Thy muse, and the exalted sung;
Let that, at least, engage thy fears,
And drop thy pen to save thy ears.

MODERN LIBRARY.

In 1713, *De Foe* was again committed to prison for some political pamphlet. In 1719, he published his *Robinson Crusoe*—his *magnum et immortale opus*.

* Pillory, to which *De Foe* addressed a Hymn, 1703.

P. 181. *Fuller's "Life"* was written, during his confinement in the Queen's Bench, by himself, being an impartial account of his birth, education, relations, and introductions to the service of King James and his Queen. he was the rival of Titus Oates. See Noble.—This William Fuller was led to the pillory with unblushing effrontery, from which he hardly escaped with his life.

P. 181. *Charles Gildon*, a writer of criticisms and libels, ridiculed by Pope: "Safe, where no critics damn, no duns molest, [don rest."

Where wretched Withers, Ward, and Gil-
He was found guilty of publishing Sir Rowland Gwynne's letter to Lord Stamford, and fined 100*l*.—He died in 1724.

P. 182. Yesterday was published 'An Essay on Reason and the nature of Spirits,' by Dr *Burthogge*, dedicated to Mr. Locke. Printed by John Dunton.—*Athenian Mercury*, May 1, 1694.

P. 182. *Turkish Spy*.] In the *Athenian Mercury* of July 21, 1691, the following question is discussed: "Whether the letters and story of the Turkish Spy be a fiction, or reality? If true, whether passed, and how long since?" Whoever wrote it must be, they say, exquisitely acquainted with the Oriental customs and language; he must be a man of clear sense, wit, good humour, and possessed of a valuable collection of history.

P. 183. *Elkanah Settle* was Poet to the City of London, on whose demise there was no successor to that place. Mr. Dennis says, "Settle was a formidable rival to Dryden;" and Mr. Milbourn exclaims, "How little was Dryden able, even when his blood run high, to defend himself against Mr. Settle!"

P. 184. See *Cowley's* letter to Thomas Sprat, in his life, by Dr. Johnson, dated Chertsey, May 21, 1665.

P. 189. *Smith's Coffee-house*.] "Our Society met at his house every Tuesday and Saturday, and there our querists directed all their letters." DUNTON.

P. 193. *Dr. Jonathan Swift*, afterwards the famous Dean of St. Patrick's. At that time he lived with Sir William Temple, and, as he says himself, was growing into some confidence with him. Swift afterwards praised Dunton's 'Neck or Nothing,' but most probably ironically. See 'Memoir of Dunton,' p. xxviii.

Mr. Malone, in his *Life of Dryden*, says, it is curious to observe the different aspects under which celebrated men appear at different periods of their lives. John Dunton, the original projector of the *Athenian Society*, gives a list of the Authors of that day, and characterises *Swift* as "a Country Gentleman."

P. 193. *George Saville Earl of Halifax* died in 1695. His "Advice to a Daughter,"

Daughter," says Granger, "contains more good sense, in fewer words, than is perhaps to be found in any of his contemporary authors."

P. 193. Sir William Temple died at one o'clock in the morning, Jan. 27th, 1699; "and with him all that is great and good among men," says Swift.—In a letter from Dr. Thomas Swift to Mr. Bentley, Bookseller, dated Moor-park, 1694-5, he says, "It was my design to communicate Sir W. Temple's directions to you, and your associates; but I was willing to do it cautiously, that you might not publish unless you follow them; for this was the folly of Dunton and his party, to attribute to Sir William what he never wrote."

P. 194. *Sir Thomas Pope Blount* compiled the *Censura celebriorum Authorum*, with several other ingenious tracts. He died at Tittenhanger in Hertfordshire in the year 1697.

P. 197. Of all which Dunton wrote on the subject of *Platonic Love*, the following verses are alone worth preserving: Since Love hath kindled in our eyes

A chaste and holy fire,
It were a sin if thou and I
Should let this flame expire.
What though our bodies never meet,
Love's fuel's more divine;
The fixt stars by their twinkling greet,
And yet they never join.
False meteors, who still change their place,
Though they seem fair and bright;
Yet, when they covet to embrace,
Fall down and lose their light.
If thou perceiv'st thy flame decay,
Come light thy eyes at mine;
And when I feel mine fade away,
I'll take fresh fires at thine.
Thus, when we shall preserve from waste
The flames of our desires,
No vestals shall maintain more chaste,
Nor more immortal fires.

P. 517. *Dr. Sterne* was predecessor to *Dr. Swift* in the Deanery of St. Patrick's, and afterwards Bp. of Clogher.

P. 518. *Dr. Claudius Gilbert* was Professor of Divinity; and *Baldwin* was afterwards Provost.

P. 520. *Elnathan Lum, Esq.* sat in Parliament for the Borough of Carlingford; and *Robert Gardon, Esq.* was Member for Harristown. There were two members of the name of *Reading* in Parliament,—one for Swords, and the other for Newcastle.

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

. In our last, p. 293, col. 1. l. 12 from bottom, for 144, read 141.—l. 11 from bottom, add P. 144.—l. 5 from bottom, add P. 145.—col. 2, l. 23, for 152, read 151.—l. 25, for 170, read 160.

MR. URBAN,

April 20.

CONSIDERING that the following Letter may furnish a profitable instruction for young men who have it in contemplation to undertake the profession of a Clergyman of the Established Church, I beg leave to hand it you for insertion.

Yours, &c.

CYPRIANUS.

DEAR NEPHEW, C—, Aug. 3, 17...

THOUGH I have had little opportunity of seeing and conversing with you since you came into the world, I have all along, since you grew up from a child, been diligently inquiring about your character and behaviour; and it has often given me great pleasure to hear you well spoken of by those who take notice how you go on; that you have serious and proper notions concerning your Christian duty to God, your neighbour, and yourself; that you are obedient to your parents, charitable to the poor, affectionate to your relations, gentle and affable to all men, and diligent in your business at school, and duly careful of that precious talent, *your time*, which God hath committed to your care.

It hath also given me great satisfaction to hear that God hath blessed you with a good understanding, which your friends who know you tell me is capable of making you master of whatever you heartily undertake.

I had flattered myself that such dispositions and abilities would hereafter enable you to do no small service to the cause of Christ and his Religion, as a Minister of the Gospel. And accordingly I always advised that you might be sent to the University of Oxford, where, when I came from thence to C—, I chose out a large collection of such books as might be useful to you, as they had been to me in the earlier part of my life, and left them there in a friend's hands, hoping that you would in a few years come and take possession of them.

And having all along flattered myself with this expectation, I was the more surprized to hear from my sisters that you have lately entirely laid aside the thoughts of taking upon you the Ministry of the Gospel of Christ, and are now, with some degree of anxiety, waiting for the time when you may be entered into some other way of life.

There

There is no doubt to be made but that Christians may serve God acceptably in any honest calling, and it is his own will that men should chuse different stations, according as their inclinations and abilities lead them. I do, therefore, by no means condemn in you an inclination to be brought up in some worldly business, unless it should appear that your motive for deserting your former resolution of being a Clergyman, is such as is altogether unworthy of a Christian.

In a journey to M——, you travelled, I am told, with a Clergyman, who earnestly dissuaded you from entering into *his* profession, and yet offered you such reasons against it as would have inclined me, if I had heard them, to look down and see whether he had not a cloven foot under his black habit. His only argument against your going into Holy Orders was, it seems, that you were not likely in that profession, to get preferment; that you might probably rise no higher than a Curate; and that your wife and family had little prospect of a creditable maintenance.

If you had heard this counsel from a poor, greedy, miserly wretch, who makes this world his God, and thinks nothing but riches worth our care, I should have pronounced the advice suitable to the giver of it, and neither have lifted up my hands nor my eyes at the hearing of it. But that a Minister of the Gospel of Christ should talk in such a strain; that he whose great business it is to call men off from the love of this world, and all its pomps and vanities, and to exhort them, as they hope for Christ's salvation, not to trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who hath said that he will never forsake his faithful servants; that a preacher of the kingdom of God, which is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost; that such an ambassador of Christ should seriously preach you a lesson which tended to create in you a distrust in the Providence of God, and to call you off, by sordid, worldly considerations, from entering upon that profession, which, if worthily discharged, would be worth infinitely more than ten thousand worlds to you:—in short, that a Clergyman should earnestly dissuade you from taking the gown

for fear you should not be rich, is news that fills me, I know not whether with more of astonishment or indignation. For, tell me, my Nephew, is not God's providence over all his creatures? Is it not He that maketh poor and maketh rich? Can you thrive, as it is called, in any way of life without his good pleasure that it should be so? Does not He know what degree of worldly affluence is fittest for you? Do not all things, riches or poverty, sickness or health, prosperity or affliction, do they not all work alike for good to those who love and trust in God? And will you, affecting to be wiser than his Providence, forsake the honourable profession of a ministering servant of your Saviour, for no other reason than because some other calling gives you a greater chance of being rich? Can you be rich in any calling without his ordering? And will not He bring it to pass, if He sees it best for you that you should be so? And if He should give you great riches in consequence of your eager desire to obtain them, ought you not to dread such riches as the effect of his anger? And would you not be in danger of being everlastingly undone, as thousands are undone, by that wealth in which you had thus appeared to put your trust more than in God?

He who is now writing to you, went to Oxford with no other view but that of being a Clergyman, and with smaller prospect of private fortune than you have. He had no cares or anxieties in head about the chance he had for preferment, or for maintaining his wife and children; and the most that seemed likely to fall to his share was some little Curacy of 40*l.* or at most 50*l.* a year. And yet you see how widely things have fallen out to him beyond his prospects or expectations.

I would be far from offering my success in life as argument to induce you to engage in the same profession. The considerableness of my preferment is no pledge of your being well preferred; and if it were, I should dread to urge you to take upon you the heavenly calling of a Minister of the Gospel of Christ, for the sake of obtaining even the highest earthly affluence. The curse of Heaven, which hath been, and still is visited in various shapes upon this Nation, hath,

hath, I fear, many causes in the various iniquities of them that dwell in it; but one, and that not the least enormous of them, is, without doubt, that gross venality and greediness of gain, which hath seized upon all Holy Things, *that open, avowed attention to worldly hopes and prospects which leads such multitudes into the Ministry, and exercises so much of their thoughts and aims after they are entered into it.*

Though the world then and its fashion call us never so loudly to a conformity with such unchristian projects for advancing ourselves, let us stop our ears to its call, and hearken to the solemn voice of the inspired Ambassador of Heaven.—Thou, O man of God, flee these things, and follow after Righteousness, Godliness, Faith, Love, Patience, Meekness: Fight the good Fight of Faith, lay hold on eternal Life.

God forbid, therefore, that I should offer the worldly success which I have met with in the ministerial profession as an argument to induce you to engage in it. If things had turned out otherwise to me, and I had risen no higher than to a Curacy for life, I hope I should not have reckoned myself unsuccessful while I had diligently and faithfully discharged the duty of a Preacher of the Gospel; I should at least have fared in this world as well as, nay better than, the ever-rejoicing St. Paul, who took pleasure in afflictions, persecutions, distresses, cold, and nakedness; suffering the loss of all things, and counting them but as dung, that he might win Christ, and turn many to righteousness. And as St. Paul was the called, chosen servant of God, you may be assured that the value which he set upon the riches, delights, comforts, and honours of this world, was their true value, and ought therefore to be your standard to judge of them by, rather than the fashions and opinions of the world, or the judgment of that earthly-minded Clergyman, who gave you such advice as tended to create in you a confidence in the wealth of this world, and a distrust in the providence of God, for securing a maintenance for your wife and children.

St. Paul has assured us that the promise given to Abraham, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee, is extended to all those who have

the like faith in God that Abraham had; who, for his glorious reliance upon the Divine Promises, was styled the Friend of God; but how ill would he have deserved that character, if, when he was commanded to leave his own country, and his father's house, and to go into a strange land, he had been turned aside from his purpose by the conversation of some traveller he had met with on his road, representing to him how imprudent it was to throw himself upon the hazard of thriving in some strange land, and how small his prospect was, in his present plan of life, of providing handsomely for his wife and children.

But you will say, Abraham had the express promise of God to encourage him to go on his way with confidence. And I say that the promise of the same God is as express, if the Scriptures are his Word, to encourage every Christian to commit his way unto him, and to cast all his care upon him, who, we are told, never faileth them that put their trust in Him.

The chances of being rich may indeed be greater in several other ways of life than in the clerical; but, supposing the desire of wealth *were not*, as it is declared in Scripture *it is*, utterly contrary to the nature and spirit of a Christian's calling; still, let me ask, are not all the affairs of this world conducted by God's Providence, and does not that Providence sometimes disappoint the most promising means of worldly prosperity, and give success to the most unpromising?

But I check and reproach myself for reasoning with you as if we were not Christians; being such, not I hope in word only, but in deed and in truth, what have we to do with schemes of worldly wealth and greatness? What have we to do with that love of money, which is the root of all evil? What have we to do with that eager desire of being rich, which they who give way to, fall (as our own constant observation will bear testimony to the Apostle's) into temptation and a snare, and into diverse hurtful lusts, which drown men in perdition. If God see it fitting for you to be rich, he can make you so; but, if this should come to pass, take heed that you be not lifted up, or think yourself (as too many rich people do think themselves), exempted hereby

hereby from any one rule of Christian duty. There is but one way to Heaven for high and low, rich and poor, and that way is through the means prescribed by the Gospel and the Church of Christ, *to cleanse themselves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God.*

Away then with your Clergyman, and his unclerical advice. Whatever other advice he might give you about being sober, avoiding cock-matches, &c. he was certainly a poor earthly-minded creature, utterly dead to the true spirit of his profession, and all his grave counsel proceeded from no higher a source than the grovelling spirit of this world. Had he duly magnified his office, as a Minister of Christ ought to do, he would have overlooked the sordid consideration of worldly prospects, and endeavoured to raise your heart to Heaven by attaching it to the riches of eternity; he would have called to your mind that noble declaration of David — “The law of thy mouth is dearer unto me than thousands of gold and silver;” and the noble resolution of St. Paul, who “sought not his own profit, but the profit of many, that they might be saved:” and the animating intimation of God himself, that they who turn many to righteousness (the peculiar province of the Ministers of Christ) shall shine as the stars for ever and ever. (Daniel xii. 3.) He would have strongly cautioned you against judging of things according to the value which the world sets upon them, that so you might not call the rich and proud happy, nor think yourself and your wife and children ill provided-for by that portion of the good things of this world which his wisdom should allot to you and them in an honest calling.

Upon the whole—Let me earnestly recommend it to you, My dear Nephew, to take anew into your consideration the question what way of life you shall engage in. And then I hope that, if you have no other objections to the taking the gown than those which your friend and fellow-traveller the Clergyman offered, you will still turn your thoughts towards the University.

What other objections you may have, I know not; but, if you have any, I beg you will freely communicate them to me, that I may either

shew you their weakness, or acknowledge their strength.

I will only add these two observations:

1. That you will by no means find it so difficult to accomplish yourself for an useful Clergyman as your modesty may apprehend.

And, 2ndly, That, if you are zealously desirous to be a good Christian, the same zeal which kindles in you this desire will, by God’s grace, extend its influence in your heart, and prompt you eagerly to lay hold on an opportunity which his Providence affords you of being an instrument of Salvation to the souls of thousands of sinners—a glorious task, if you remember, that for the Salvation even of one Sinner, there is joy in Heaven among the Angels of God.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

INTENDING to put together some extracts from different Authors on a variety of subjects, and to reduce them into the form of a small volume*, I submit the following specimens to your consideration, and, if you approve of it, I beg you will insert it.

THOUGHTS ON RELIGION.

In Mr. Locke’s Essay, b. i. c. 4, § 16, he observes, “’Tis as certain that there is a God, as that the opposite angles, made by the intersection of two strait lines, are equal. There was never any rational creature, that set himself sincerely to examine the truth of these propositions, who could fail to assent to them; though it be past a doubt, that there are many men, who, having not applied their thoughts that way, are ignorant both of the one and the other.”

Galen’s infidelity could not withstand such striking appearances of a Divine Being, as he discovered in his examination of the anatomy of man; observing above 600 different muscles, each requiring proper figure, just magnitude, right disposition, due insertion, &c. as may be seen in Paley’s Natural Theology. What then, says Mr. Hume, must be the pertinacious obstinacy of a philosopher in this age, who can now doubt of a Supreme Intelligence? Dial. on Nat. Religion.

* We hope our Correspondent will find encouragement to proceed with his intended Volume.

EDIT.

John

John Hales attributes the multitudes of Sects, and the ignorance of the lower sort, to the neglect of catechising, which he divides into Domestic, Scholastical, and Ecclesiastical. "Parents and Masters should be admonished to look to this duty in their families: School-masters should be chosen, skilful to catechise; and they should bring their scholars to Catechetical Sermons, and examine them how they had profited: the Minister of every Parish should monthly or quarterly visit the schools;" with more to the same purport, in his "Letters from the Synod of Dort," 1618.

One of the Helvetian Deputies said, that young persons, before marriage, repaired to the Minister, to be examined in the Catechism; and, if they were not perfect, he had power to *defer their Marriage*. "*Golden Remains*."

Smith's Select Discourses were published in 1673. He says of "True Religion," "it is no piece of artifice; no boiling up of the imaginative powers; nor the glowing heats of passion; though these are too often taken for it. But it is a new nature informing the souls of men; it is a god-like frame of spirit, discovering itself most of all in serene and clear minds, in deep humility, meekness, self-denial, universal love of God, and all true goodness, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." p. 372, 526.

Warburton, in his Dedication to the third volume of "Divine Legation," says, "Though a rule of Right may direct the Philosopher to a principle of action, and the point of Honour may keep up the thing called Manners amongst gentlemen; yet nothing but Religion can ever fix a sober standard of behaviour amongst the common people."

It is well observed by Roberts, in the "Looker-on," that "Religion, being a connected system, is never fairly viewed but when we take in the whole, and therefore can never properly become the subject of broken and desultory conversation."

Yours, &c.

H. I.

Mr. URBAN,

March 18.

MR. THOMAS MAC TY, as you inform us (p. 98), "accuses me of ingeniously bleeding together the terms *corporeally* and *carnally*." The words of the Author whom I quoted,

De Dominis, in Cosin's History of Transubstantiation, are "carnaliter et corporaliter;" which Mr. Mac Ty may translate "carnally and corporeally," if he dislikes "corporeally or carnally," as I gave it.

He also "declaims against Transubstantiation being called a *novel* doctrine." Any doctrine which pretends to be Christian doctrine, and is of later origin than the first century, is in fact a *novel* doctrine. But that Transubstantiation was not known till *more than a thousand years* after the death of Christ, has often been shewn, particularly by Bishop Cosin in the History now mentioned, which, as was noted from Leslie, the adherents of the Church of Rome "have never attempted to answer." And if Mr. Mac Ty objects to "the testimony of De Dominis," he will there find that many other Authors, members of the Church of Rome, as well as others, have maintained the novelty of this monstrous tenet. When all these are refuted, the refutation may deserve to be considered. Meantime I will venture to say, I *know* the doctrine of Transubstantiation is not in Scripture, by which some of the most learned Romanists themselves allow it cannot be proved; and I *know* it is not in the Apostolical Fathers; and that those of later date also, as Chrysostom, Theodoret, Augustin, and others, teach a very different doctrine.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

March 13.

THE Correspondent who inquires about the Master of the Revels, (p. 2), nearly the same, I believe, as the Christmas Lord of Misrule, may consult the following books: Warton's History of Poetry, II. 405, III. 307, n. Strype's Mem. III. 322, 385, 388. Archæol. XV. 225. Athen. Oxon. I. 199. Bliss's new Ed. I. 665. Fuller's Hist. Camb. 159. Wilson's Hist. of Merchant-Taylors, 620, n. Brit. Crit. vol. IX. 522. XXXII. 5. and Brand's Popular Antiquities. In Wood's Annals, II. 136, it is said that Jasper Heywood was about this time (1557) "King or Christmas Lord of Merton College, being it seems the last that bore that commendable office; that the custom, for aught he knew, had been as antient as the College itself; and that the election was (in the manner which he describes) on the 19th of November, being the Vigil of St. Edmund



mund, King and Martyr; and that his power to punish misdemeanors continued till Candlemas."

P. 108. It is said that Hooke, Author of the Roman History, died in 1764.

P. 109. Bishop Smith, Founder of Brazen Nose College, died at Buckden, not (as here said) at Bishop's Woburn. See the Lives of the Founders of Brazen Nose College, p. 343.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, March 18.*

I HAVE read with much pleasure, in your Magazine for January last, an account and character of that amiable and good man, the late Sir Michael Smith. I knew him long and well; and, I verily believe, a better man did not live. I send you a few facts respecting his family. His Majesty, by letters patent, dated the 28th day of August 1799, created him a Baronet; being then a Baron of the Exchequer. When very young, he married Miss Cusack, a young lady descended from an antient family in Ireland, one of whom was Lord Chancellor in the reign of Queen Mary. By this lady, who died in 1797 or 98, he had two children, Sir William Cusack Smith, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; who was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford; and particularly noticed when there, for his classical and general knowledge, by that eminent scholar Dr. Jackson, then Dean of Christ Church. Angelina, married first to Smith Steele, esq. second son of Sir Richard Steele, Bart.: some years after Mr. Steele's death, she married — Burrowes, Esq. a younger son of Sir Kildare Dixon Burrowes, Bart. This lady died without issue. Sir Michael Smith's second wife, was Miss Smith, a distant relation of his father; by this lady, who survives him, he has left one son, Michael Smith, a minor. A curious fact occurred in Sir Michael's family, and one that probably never happened in any family before his time: the father and son were the Judges of the North-east Circuit in the Lent Assizes 1801. Sir Thomas More was Lord Chancellor, when his father was a Judge (I believe) of the King's Bench; but I never read or heard of father and son being Judges on the same Circuit, before 1801,

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when Sir Michael Smith, and his son, the present Sir William Cusack Smith, presided in the respective Courts.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 25.

THE Village of Bradford Abbas, in Dorsetshire, lies on the North-western extremity of that county, near the borders of Somersetshire. It is situate on the North bank of the river Ivil, which here becomes a considerable stream; over which there is a bridge of two arches. It takes its principal name from the broad ford over the river, and its additional one from its antient Lords, the Abbots of Sherborne; from which town it is distant four miles, and from Yeovil three.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is built of excellent free stone from Hamdon hill, below Yeovil, and is esteemed one of the handsomest village churches in Dorsetshire. It consists of a nave, North and South ailes, a chancel, a porch on the South side, and a Tower at the West end. Of this very elegant Tower, I am tempted to send you a drawing (*see Plate II.*) which will be best explained by the following extract from the last edition of Hutchins's History:

"The Tower consists of four stories. The four corners are adorned with lofty octagonal buttresses, with elegant finials; and the West front is enriched by eleven niches, with fretted canopies, a large storied window with mullions and tracery, and an ornamented arched entrance into the belfry. The niches are placed two on each side of the door, then two, one above the other, on each side of the great West window, and three in a line above the window. Images only remain in two of the higher niches. One, in the centre niche, represents a person crowned, sitting with a book upon his knees, and dressed in a rich laced mantle down to his feet; the other, in the niche to the left of this, is also sitting in a similar dress, a square cap, and without a book. Upon the corbel under the first is a defaced shield, and a blank shield on each side of all the higher niches. The upper corbels are ornamented with foliage, the lower are plain. There are six bells *."

Near the North-west buttress of the Tower is an antient Stone Cross. (*See the View.*)

* Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. IV. p. 6.

"The

"The upper part of the shaft (which is octagonal), about eight feet high, has been broken off. On the East and West ends are images, but mutilated. The base consists of three steps; the two lowest octagonal, and the upper square; in all about three feet high. The sides of the square steps are ornamented with quatrefoils. In that to the West is an angel; to the East, a rose; and to the North and South, blank shields.*"

The Marquis of Anglesea is Patron of the Living, and the Rev. Edward Smedley, M.A. is the present Vicar.

By the Return to Parliament in 1811, Bradford Abbas contained 107 houses and 114 families; consisting of 236 males and 280 females, in all 516; of whom 80 families were employed in Agriculture, and 31 in Trade, &c.

Yours, &c.

J. B. K.

MR. URBAN, *Edgbaston, near Birmingham, March 21.*

YOUR Correspondent G. H. W. (p. 2 of the present Volume) inquires for "*the names of the fourteen Conspirators engaged in Babington's Conspiracy in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.*"

For his information, I transcribe them, as under, from Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle; which contains a very minute account of the Conspiracy above alluded to. (See pages 369 and 370.)

Anthony Babington, a gentleman of Derbyshire.

Edward Windsor, brother to the Lord Windsor.

Thomas Salisbury, of a good family in Devonshire.

Charles Tilney, one of the Queen's Pensioners.

Chydiock Tichburn, of Hampshire.

Edward Abington, whose father was Cofferer to the Queen.

Robert Gage, of Surrey.

John Travers, } of Lancashire.

John Charnock, }

John Jones.

John Savage.

— Barnwell, of a noble family in Ireland.

Henry Donne, a Clerk in the Office of First Fruits and Tenths.

Also one Pollie, who screwed himself into the company of the others, and afterwards revealed their consultations.

* Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. IV, p. 6.

The plot being detected, and the parties proclaimed Traitors, Edward Windsor escaped, and was never heard of.—All the rest (except Pollie, who, on account of the disclosures he made, was not called in question) were condemned as guilty of high treason; and hanged, drawn, and quartered, in St. Giles's Fields, London; as were also one Ballard, a Seminary Priest of Rheims, who first communicated with Babington on the intentions of *Savage*, with whom the Conspiracy chiefly originated; and Hierome Bellamy, who had concealed Babington, after he was proclaimed Traitor.—(Bellamy's brother, being guilty of the same fact, had strangled himself in Prison.)

One Gifford, of Staffordshire, who had been in some degree implicated, was chiefly instrumental in the discovery of the plot, which had for its object the assassination of Queen Elizabeth by the Conspirators, who were zealots in the Roman Catholic Religion, and had imbibed the detestable doctrine, that there was merit in the murder of excommunicated Princes, the Pope having previously published an excommunicatory Bull against Elizabeth for her exertions in opposing his Supremacy, and re-establishing the Protestant Faith.

The unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was charged with being concerned in Babington's Plot, and in divers other contrivances calculated to effect the destruction of Elizabeth, and after an arbitrary trial, was condemned, and beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle.

The date of these events is referred to the year 1586.

In saying thus much, I am aware that I have gone a little beside the bare question of your Correspondent; but the greater part was necessarily involved in the reply, and the whole contains no more than appeared to be requisite to a brief elucidation of the subject in the mind of a casual reader.

Yours, &c. GEORGE YATES.

MR. URBAN, *March 18.*

YOU have lately received such various and repeated communications on the long-agitated mystery of the Letters of Junius, that I feel that I ought to apologize for offering any remarks of mine on the subject; but,

as

as they will be brief, and may have a tendency to check the publication of loose and detached conjectures in future, I trust they will be deemed worthy of insertion. At the time that your Correspondents were bringing forward some insulated and imaginary claims in favour of the Duke of Portland, Mr. Greatrakes, Sir Wm. Jones, and others, a Work appeared anonymously, entitled “Junius identified with a distinguished Living Character,” and a Supplement by the same Author, containing Fac-similes of the hand-writing, and other important proofs. This publication, whoever was the Writer, has the merit of great diligence and acuteness of research, and contains, in fact, such a close connected chain of evidence and reasoning as has never yet appeared on the subject. It has been favourably noticed, Sir, I have observed, in your article of Review, as well as by other Reviewers; and the whole of the evidence is borne out by a striking similarity (on a close examination) of the hand-writing. I would therefore invite such of your Correspondents as appear most interested in the question to an attentive and candid perusal of the Work; and if they should find the Author incorrect in his reasoning, or hasty in his conclusions, I have no doubt the publick will be gratified by their reply. The advocates for new claimants, having cleared the way before them, will then stand a fairer chance of success; especially if they can produce some stronger arguments than the one which in the case of Sir William Jones and others is chiefly insisted on—I mean the test of abilities. This, in an age inferior to none for men of the highest literary and political qualifications, is an argument by far too vague and indeterminate, without other evidence of a more precise nature. This precision of evidence (as far indeed as the nature of the case will admit) is very remarkable in the production alluded to; and on that ground, though the Author may possibly be mistaken, yet it still appears to me that he well deserves an answer.

A LOOKER-ON.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

IN the article of your Obituary for March, p. 279, concerning John Gifford, esq. late a Magistrate of the

Police-Office in Marlborough-street, is the following paragraph: “Soon after appeared *his* description of a Residence in France during the years 1792 and 1795, described in a Series of Letters from a Lady.” If the Writer of the article in question means by this that Mr. Gifford was the author of those Letters, he is certainly mistaken. See Mr. G’s declaration to the contrary in the preliminary remarks, p. xxvi. third edition, of “A Residence in France during the years 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in a Series of Letters by an English Lady.” Mr. G’s veracity was unquestionable. I was for many years in habits of the greatest intimacy with him; and am satisfied, as well from his private as from his public declarations, that these Letters are, strictly, what they purport to be.

The Letters are some of the best in the English language. The style is lively, unaffected, chaste, and often elegant; the moral pure, the reflections just, and evidently the result of no common penetration; the narrative extremely interesting, and the delineation of the French character throughout most masterly. Of a Work of so much merit I am anxious to know the author; and should be much obliged to any of your Correspondents for information on the subject. During the period of my intimacy with Mr. G. he was not at liberty to mention the lady’s name; but the objections to its being divulged have, I suppose, long ceased.

The Writer of the article in your Obituary is not quite accurate with regard to some other particulars. Mr. G. was never in the suite of the British Ambassador in France, nor was he compelled to leave that country by the violence of the Revolution. Mr. G. was twice abroad: the first time he resided at Lisle, the second time at or near Rouen; which latter place he left before the Revolution. I know that he was in England early in 1788, at which period he resided in the parish of Stepney; nor do I believe that he was ever afterwards in France. I am certain that he was not there for at least ten years subsequent to that period. Mr. G. was admitted a Gentleman Commoner of St. John’s College, Oxford, in 1774, or early in 1775: he did not reside long at College, nor did

did he take any degree. It ought not to be omitted, that Religion in general, and the Church of England in particular, had in Mr. Gifford a most zealous, vigilant, and able defender, from whatever quarter the attack was made. He was ever a man of truly loyal principles, and warmly attached to the best interests of his country.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN,

April 7.

I HAVE lately experienced much pleasure in viewing a DEDICATION of a kind very unusual. It would be superfluous to expatiate on the well-known adulatory character which prevails among these votive compositions. I fear, from their customary strain, that they are too often produced by the pen of servility or venality; and are, I suppose, where the Author is unknown, and not taken under avowed and peculiar patronage, in general treated with little respect by the “noble” person addressed. The Dedication concerning which I write is prefixed to the Introductory Volume of the Work termed “*The Beauties of England*,” and is directed to no living man, but is comprized in an inscription to the “memory” of a distinguished Nobleman, who died before the completion of the undertaking—the late Duke of Northumberland.

It may be remarked as being rather curious, that another similar inscription to the *manes* of a patronizing personage should occur in regard to the same noble family. The fifth edition of Percy’s “*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*” is inscribed to “the memory” of the Duchess of Northumberland, mother of the late Duke.

As the Dedication to which I more particularly allude contains, as I believe, a judicious, as well as generous, estimate of the character of a Nobleman who acted an important part on several public occasions, I cannot avoid presuming that it is worthy of insertion in a Miscellany calculated, like yours, to preserve, and hold to general notice, every particular that is likely to be interesting in future biographical detail. I accordingly make a copy of this unusual dedicatory inscription; and, if your opinion agree with mine, shall be happy to see it inserted in your Work.

S. M. L.

“To the Memory of His Grace,
Hugh,
Second Duke of Northumberland,
&c. &c. &c.

This Introductory Volume
to the

Beauties of England and Wales,
forming the Completion of that Work,
is inscribed with profound veneration.

“This Volume was patronized by his Grace; and, by permission long since awarded, was to have been honoured with the sanction of his illustrious name as its Patron. The whole of its contents display the transitory nature of earthly glory. Alas! the page of inscription is woefully emphatic. Between the intention and the act, the noblest work of God, a good man, passed from the earth!

“Praise cannot now be deemed adulation! The writer, therefore, indulges in freedom of expression; and inscribes this Work to the Memory of a Nobleman who sustained the true dignity of his rank by the courtesy of the complete Gentleman; whose Virtues were superior to the trials of every age; who presented in *Youth* a model for the affluent and ennobled, by the disdain of enervating pleasures, and the dedication of his talents to the most arduous field in which his country required exertion; whose *Prime of Manhood* was equally useful in the Senate, and admirable in the exemplary practice of social duties; and who, in the retirement of *advanced and declining life*, inspirited patriotic effort by precept, as before by example, solacing the pains of decrepit seclusion by the exercise of benevolence, and the encouragement of the Literature and the Arts of that Country which his whole personal career was calculated to adorn.

“To the Memory of such a Nobleman, Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, this Work, a humble Tribute to his lamented Funeral-Monument, is inscribed by
J. NORRIS BREWER.”

(Continued from p. 214.)

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

BEFORE Capt. Parr re-appears, mark how in an evil hour the *Chaser* became one of his Majesty’s fighting ships. Towards the end of 1780 Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. sailed from Madras to refit the fleet in Bombay Harbour, and was met upon the Malabar coast by contrary winds; here, a little short of Anjengo, we fetched into anchoring ground. Next day came tumbling in heavy swells from the West; the York store-ship was in great jeopardy; Commodore King’s ship, the Exeter,

Exeter, lost a lower mast, and all the ships rode very hard. Availing ourselves of a short lull in the wind, we purchased our anchors as we could, made sail, and gained an offing, but separately, never joining company until the Admiral, in the *Superbe*, reached Tillicherry.

Commodore King had in the interim, with other ships, closed upon the coast lower down; and off Calicut Bay, the *Sartine*, Capt. Simon-ton, was sent in to bring out a strange sail. Both vessels grounded on a shoal, where our frigate was ultimately lost. The *Stranger* was taken, lightened, and got off—her people escaped by swimming ashore. This bundle of boards, to be called *The Chaser*, thus cost his Majesty, in the first instance, a fine frigate, captured from the French by the Coventry, Capt. Marlow, and Seahorse, Capt. Panton, off Pondicherry two years before. Unfit as such a thing was for a sloop of war, the Admiral had soon after, at Bombay, no second choice.

Tillicherry was at this time close blockaded by Hyder's troops; our stay could only be short. In the night heavy guns were heard from the sea, and about noon following the *Resolution*, a ship in the honourable Company's service, came and let go her anchor. Sir Thomas Poyntin was Captain. I trust we may say Sir Thomas, whilst on details concerning the East Indies, where a Sovereign Prince had conferred the title. The *Resolution*, although attacked by a cluster of Hyder's vessels, had beat them all off. Sir Thomas behaved nobly, kept the quarter deck without owning that he was wounded. The old gentleman, we had the pleasure to hear afterwards at Bombay, recovered perfectly.

The Admiral lost no time—leaving Tillicherry, the ships steered along shore, and had not gained the length of Mangalore (Hyder's sea-port), when his fleet (only shorn of the future *Chaser*) was seen under clouds of sail pushing in from the offing. A freshening breeze from the sea flattered them, but the ebb-tide had shoaled the water upon the Bar: not one could pass over, and the whole anchored confusedly, close to each other, some already touching the sands.

Sir Edward saw the critical moment: our large ships brought up: two of the Company's cruizers were stationed nearer to the enemy as rallying points for the boats, which were all presently seen pulling in, manned and armed, to put down Hyder's naval power, at once and for ever. Explosions followed to the very last keel, a sight horrid to us aloof; an achievement by our gallant fellows of benefit incalculable for the honourable East India Company, and for every owner of the matchless *Argosies* in their employ!

Attacks of such a sort are amongst the severest duties in war, and the crews underwent a loss of many of our very best men. Capt. Parr lives yet in the survivors' memory—he shone their intrepid leader; and his eulogy shall be left to the two junior Lieutenants (now Admirals Robert Montague and John Sutton) who shared in his glorious ardour. They can describe to grandsons more particularly their own work in the *Superbe's* boats on that day: these distinguished Officers can never forget Hyder's fleet at Mangalore.

Shortly after the Admiral's arrival in Bombay Harbour, arrived also the *Seahorse*, a mere wreck, her crew pumping for life, and the ship wanting months of repair. Capt. Panton had breathed his last at Malacca; and Lieut. Charles Hughes, being idolized by the men, was enabled, through their vast exertions, to bring her into port.

The French fleet was expected soon in India, to *bleed us*—such was their reported boast. Sir Edward Hughes had no small craft: the *Sartine* lost—*Seahorse hors du combat*—a sorry remnant of Hyder's navy, *Tub* as she proved, was the Admiral's only resource, and put in commission as a sloop of war, the *Chaser*.

Robert Montague, her first commander, being moved Post Captain into the *Seahorse*, Lieut. Parr received his first (and only) commission from his friend, Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, into this unfortunate bottom, to suffer, with all his crew, disappointment, both public and private, and loss of every thing, except, as a chivalrous French Monarch once said, "the loss of Honour."

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN,

April 14.

IN a late number of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, Mr. Knight has given a plan for circulating hot water in hot-houses instead of steam. I do not know whether this plan is deemed original by its author or not; but, if you will allow me, I shall mention three cases where it has been done before. The first is by Mr. Weston, in frames and pits for growing pines, melons, &c. See his "Tracts." The second is that of a distiller at Glasgow, whose name I unfortunately forget, though his place was at Anderton, a sort of suburb to that city. This gentleman, in 1790, had a leaden box about 6 inches deep, and the length and width of a hot bed, and the refuse hot water from the works was made to enter at one corner of this leaden box, and pass out at the other. Over the lead was laid 18 inches of earth, and the frame placed on that; and then the plants were inserted, &c. in the usual way.

The next case is that of the famous winter garden of Potemkin, at the Taurida Palace at St. Petersburg. Storch, in his Picture of St. Petersburg (p. 50), mentions the fact; and Mr. Call, the present gardener, and successor to the late Mr. Gould (a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Brown, under whose direction it was executed, probably from the hints in Weston's Tracts), described to me, in 1814, the details of the construction; though I regret to say, that, not being so deeply interested in the thing at the time as I have since been by recent improvements in Horticulture, I have now almost forgot it. It was evidently, however, different from Mr. Knight's plan, since I well recollect a pump was made use of in returning the water when cold to the boiler. As near as I can recollect, the circulation was produced by the force of the steam pressing on the surface of the water, which, after various turns in leaden pipes, dropped in a well close to the boiler, from whence it was pumped up into the supply cistern.

These facts will, I trust, give more confidence to such as may be disposed to try the plan of circulating hot water, which, if it could be done in hot-houses as readily as steam, would certainly, in many respects, be preferable.

HORTULANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 28.

YOU were pleased to insert a statement I sent you, (see vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 38) of an instance of mechanical movement, where the known mechanic axiom did not take place; namely, that "*in using any mechanic power, what you gain in power, you lose in time.*" I had hoped its being so inserted would have engaged some observations, for or against the correctness of the exception stated; but none have appeared. The point has also been offered to consideration at some of our first literary tribunals: but hardly one, in either, has chosen to commit himself in the admission of an exception to an axiom of great importance, which has, through all time, been considered as necessarily taking place in every mechanic movement. Notwithstanding this silence of science, I will request you, Mr. Urban, to again present this singular and unique case (perhaps in a stronger shape) to the consideration of your Readers.

If I draw along a heavy log of wood, say, 100 yards in five minutes on a gravel walk, I must exert a greater moving force, than if I draw it on ice. Here, an equal effect is produced in an equal time, though the moving forces differ. But this result has a cause merely natural; a cause altogether distinct from any artificial or mechanical cause; consequently, the mechanic axiom in question cannot, in this instance, come into view. It is otherwise in what I am about to offer; *nothing*, as I firmly think, *but an artificial and mechanical cause* producing, in the following instance, *equal work in equal time, by differing requisite forces.*

vy, vx, vz, are the radii of three wheels *NMK*. Each wheel is supposed to be moved, in the direction of the arrow, along the smooth impalpable plane *PL*; cutting, as it goes, a rut through softish earth, of the (equal) depth indicated by the dots. A moving force, just sufficient for the work, is to be applied to each. This force consists of weights, *t, s, r*; depending always, from the breast of each wheel; as seen at *y, x, z*. In the time *T*, each weight descends by a space equal *dg*, drawing on its wheel, in the direction of the arrow, by a space equal the same *dg*. *This gives us EQUAL WORK IN EQUAL TIME.*

If, now, it be found that the wheel of longer radius (and consequently of higher mechanic power) requires a less moving force than the wheel of shorter radius; and if this difference of mechanic power be admitted to enter as one cause (I deem it the sole cause) *of the difference in the forces severally required for this equal work in equal time*; if this be found and admitted, it is submitted for opinion, *whether* this earth cutting case does not amount to an instance of a full exception to the axiom which states, that “what you gain in power, you lose in time.” In this peculiar work, the wheel leverage may be thus stated; *ec, ac, qc*, are the several arms of resistance; and *vy, vx, vz*, the several arms of power, severally belonging to the wheels *N, M, K*: and the higher wheel (*K*) is of higher mechanic power than the lower wheels (*M & N*), because, in wheel-leverage, the power-arms *increase faster* than the resistance arms.

Sir Isaac Newton has given us a proposition, stating what is, in point of thrift, the most advantageous degree of power to be used: but this proposition (it is to be observed) has no application whatever to the wheel-leverage case above given: for, however much the leverage power of K exceeds that of N , *the time of their equal work, by differing requisite forces, will be equal.*

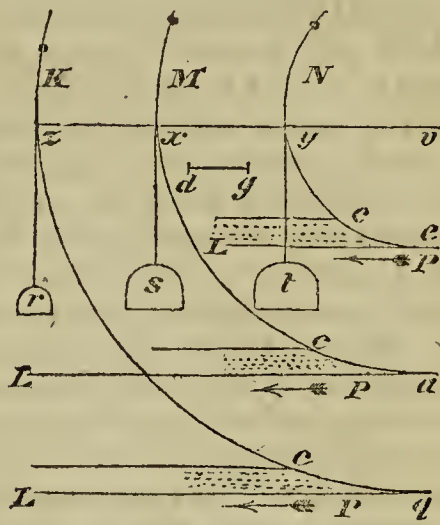
In a view of science, this *unique* escape, from the sentence of the axiom, will interest the mathematician: in a view of thrift and good husbandry, it will make a strong motive for using, in our vehicles, higher wheels than at present: a circumstance, which will assuredly lessen the number of carriage-horses; the leverage employed being more potent without losing any thing in time, the friction less, and the line of traction much more direct and advantageous; the conveyance, also, on high wheels is smoother, and less noisy.

In further illustration, imagine a loaded waggon, with two fore-wheels low and the two hind-wheels high, cutting four such ruts, as above; and that the load is equally divided between the fore-wheels and the hind. Call the moving force, requisite to draw this waggon along, call it x . In this case, it will be admitted that the hind-wheels will require, for their

part of the work, less than $\frac{x}{2}$; and that the fore-wheels will require more than $\frac{x}{2}$. This will be so, by reason of the superior wheel-leverage of the higher hind-wheels. It were ludicrous to add, that the time, and work effected, were equal.

Yours, &c.

W. MILTON.



Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c.

(Continued from p. 307.)

THE CANNON. This sign does not appear to be quite so prevalent in this kingdom as it was in the year 1738, when No. 638, of the *Craftsman* was published, in which it is said, "nothing is more common in England than the sign of a Cannon."

The name is derived from the Italian *cannone*, an augmentation of *canna*, cane, because a cannon is long, straight, and hollow, like a cane. The first cannons were called *bombardæ* from *bombus*, by reason of their noise.

James Petit Andrews, in his "Anecdotes" says, "The inventor of that grotesque species of poetry called Maccaronic, was Theophilus Folengo, better known by the name of Merlino Caccio. He formed a kind of language from the Latin and Italian, and scrupled not to introduce other tongues when convenient. The following truly barbaric line is attributed to Folengo :

“ Piff, paff, puff, poff ! Vah ! *La bombarda* resonat.”

Larrey states that brass cannon were invented by J. Owen an Englishman, and were first known in this kingdom in 1535, and that iron cannon were first cast in England in 1547. Mezeray says, that Edward III. at the battle

tle of Cressy in 1346, struck terror into the French army by 5 or 6 pieces of cannon; but Father Daniel produces a proof from the Records of the Chamber of Accompts at Paris, that cannon and gunpowder were used in 1338. The Germans attribute the invention of cannon to Albertus Magnus, a Dominican Monk, so early as the year 1250.

Louis XIV. had inscribed upon several of his pieces, "*Ratio ultima Regum*;" and it is said, that Oliver Cromwell had written on his cannon, "O Lord, open thou my lips, and my mouth shall shew forth thy praise."

Dr. Darwin, in a note to his *Economy of Vegetation*, says, "Gunpowder is plainly described in the works of Roger Bacon before the year 1267. He describes it in a curious manner, mentioning the sulphur and nitre, but conceals the charcoal in an anagram. The words are, "*sed tamen salis petræ lure mope cum ubre et sulphuris, et sic facies tonitrum et corruscationem, si scias, artificium*." The words *lure mope cum ubre*, are an anagram of *carbonum pulvere*. As Bacon does not claim this as his own invention, it is thought by many to have been of much more antient discovery." In a letter, however, to John of Paris, quoted in "*Seward's Anecdotes*," Bacon is more explicit: he says, "In omnem distantiam quam volumus, possumus artificialiter componere ignem comburentem ex sale petræ et aliis, viz. sulphure et carbonum pulvere. Præter hanc (scilicet combustionem) sunt alia stupenda, nam soni velut tonitrus et corruscationes fieri possunt in aere, immo majore horrore quam illa quæ fiunt per naturam."

THE CARDINAL'S CAP, the name of the principal inn at Melborne in Dorsetshire, is an appropriate allusion to that eminent statesman John Morton, who, according to some writers, was born in that town in 1409, though others assign the honour of his nativity to Bere Regis in the same county. He was consecrated Bp. of Ely in 1578; and for opposing Richard III. in his assumption of the crown, was committed a prisoner to Brecknock castle under the custody of the Duke of Buckingham, whom he persuaded to revolt against Richard. Morton shortly afterwards fled to Flanders, and joined the Earl of Rich-

mond: thus Shakspeare makes Richard exclaim:

"Ely with Richmond touches me more near
Than Buckingham and his rash-levied strength."

The Bishop is said to have concerted those measures which happily led to the union of the rival houses of York and Lancaster by the marriage of Richmond, then Henry VII. with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. which was solemnized at Westminster, January 18, 1486. For these services Morton was made Lord Chancellor, translated to the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, and obtained a *Cardinal's hat*. He died in 1500, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

Pope Leo X. is said by some authors to have accompanied his letters of thanks to Henry VIII. for his answer to Luther on the Babylonian captivity, with the present of a *Cardinal's cap*; and hence Henry is generally delineated with a cap of that description on his head, instead of a crown. The title of "Defender of the Faith," conferred on him by Leo X. and confirmed by Clement VII. was not, as commonly supposed, created in his favour, but merely revived, as it belonged antiently to the Kings of England, though it had not been generally assumed by them. "We are, and will be, defenders of the Catholic faith" is an expression to be found in the writs of Richard II.

Among the curiosities of Strawberry-hill, collected by its celebrated possessor, Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, and described in vol. II. of his Works, in the Holbein Chamber is "The *red hat* of Cardinal Wolsey, found in the Great Wardrobe by Bishop Burnet when clerk of the closet. From his son, the Judge, it came to the Countess Dowager of Albemarle, who gave it to Mr. Walpole."

The Cardinals first began to wear the red hat at the Council of Lyons in 1243.

* * * P. 87, read the most *Noble* (not the most *Hon.*) the Marchioness of Ormonde; her Ladyship was Anne, only child of J. Pryce Clarke, esq. by Anne, sister and heiress of Godfrey Clarke, esq. of Sutton-hall, Derbyshire. The Marchioness died issueless. The title of most *Hon.* is applied to a titular Marquis, that of most *Noble* to a *real* Marquis.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS-CASSAN.
COM-

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ADDENDA, &c. TO CORNWALL. See vol. LXXXVI. p. 507.

Such Cornwall's wreck-devoted shores,
Her barren hills and russet moors,
Where languid verdure tints the vales,
And sigh thro' chasms the summer gales,
And the eye wanders o'er a scene
By lawn, nor grove, nor dingle green;
Till in some little meadow close
Of vagrance tir'd, it seeks repose.

Her guerdon yet hath Cornwall won,
In many a bold heroic son,
From those who wore the hoary crown,
The car-borne chiefs of old renown,
To those who strew'd with rebel dead
The blazon'd field where Granville bled.
POLWHELE'S *Isabel of Cotele*.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Square. For 1407 read 1185 miles.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Add Cimbri.

Roman Station. Ceneo, Tregony or Condora.—Land's End was the Bole-rium; Lizard Point, the Ocrinum; the Tamar, Tamarus; and Falmouth haven, the Cenion of Ptolomy: St. Michael's Mount the Ictis of Diodo-rus Siculus.

Antiquities. Upright stones, Bolleit "Pipers" and "The nine Maids" near Wadebridge; Carwinnen, Molfra, and Zennor Cromlechs; Men Skryfa, or inscribed stone near Lanyon: Men an Tol, or The holed stone; Kerris roundago; St. Burien's Church and crosses; St. Austle Church tower; St. Benet's monastery; Euny and Madron Well-chapels; St. Catharine's castle, Fowey and Polruan forts.

This county abounded in Saints, some native, but the major part Irish, most of whom have given their names to parishes here. Among the more eminent lia, an Irish virgin, to St. Ives; St. Austel, or Auxelius, an Irish Bishop, to St. Austle. At Alternon, quasi Altar Non, was buried St. Nonnet or St. Nun, mother of St. David, the patron saint of Wales. St. Blazey was the residence of Bishop Blaze, the patron saint of Wool-combers. St. Keyne's Well was endowed with its miraculous powers by a daughter of the Welsh Prince Breichan, who gave his name to Brecknockshire. At Lanteglos was beheaded the hermit St. Willow. In Minster were buried St. Mather, and St. Maddern, patroness of the Church near Penzance. At St. Neot's, where he lived a hermit, was buried St. Neot, but his bones were afterwards trans-lated to the town so named in Huntingdonshire. Pelynt is the depository of the ashes of St. Juncus. At Perran Zabuloe resided and was interred St. Piran, the patron of tanners, who, according to his legend, swam over from Ire-land on a mill-stone, and lived 200 years afterwards!!

At Helston, on May 8, is a general holiday called "The Furry," when the inhabitants go into the country, and return decked with flowers, an evi-dent remain of the Roman Floralia.

Carlyon, according to Thomas of Ercildown or the Rhymer (whose Ro-mance was published by Walter Scott in 1804) was the residence of the fa-mous Knight Sir Tristram. The learned Mr. Davies, in his "Mythology of the British Druids," says, that Tristram in the Welsh language signifies "Woeful Countenance," the designation of Don Quixote.

Bodmin not an Episcopal See.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Allen, or St. Allen, Aterey, Conner, Dulo or Black-water, Durra, Ganaf, Gwythian, Inney, Kenwyn, Laine, Leryn, Loe, Lowley, Pelyn, Polronan, Tretheage, Werington.

Inland Navigation. For eight read nine first-mentioned rivers.

Lake. Swan Pool.

Eminences and Views. Crowan and Rosecrey beacons: Godolphin ball: Sharp tor: Pentilly castle: Castle an Dinas: Knills pyramid: Chapel Carnbré: Hinxton, Rowter, and Tregonin hills: St. Burien's church tower,
GENT. MAG. May, 1818.

tower, 467 feet above the sea; Carnbreh hill 697 feet; Chapel tower in St. Michael's Mount 250 feet; St. Agnes' beacon is 664 feet.

Natural Curiosities. Mount's bay, once woodland, but swallowed up by the sea in November 1099. St. Michael's Mount, the only instance known of granite resting upon clay-slate, has been the subject of much discussion among mineralogists: granite, which, according to the Wernerian system, is a primary formation, appearing here to be posterior to clay-slate, which belongs to the transition series. Land's End, remarkable for its wild grandeur, is formed of huge granitic rocks, partly arranged like basaltic columns; the highest part of the Down is 391 feet above the sea. The Logan Stone, among the stupendous rocks of Treern, weighs about 90 tons. Lizard Point is composed of Serpentine, a stone which occurs in no other part of England. Axinite was first discovered in this kingdom at Trewellard, and the semi-metal Menachanite at Manaccan, whence its name. The finest collection of minerals in this county is at Menabilly, William Rashleigh, esq.; there are also valuable cabinets in the rooms of the Geological Society at Penzance; at Scorrier-house, John Williams, esq.; Riviere, Joseph Carne, esq. and St. Austle, Mr. Hennah. Of the numerous mines the most interesting are: Dolcoath, perhaps the largest in the county, certainly the deepest, being 227 fathoms or 454 yards. Botallack, which extends laterally 70 fathoms under the Atlantic ocean. Chacewater, which has a steam engine by Bolton and Watt, the most powerful in the world, being calculated at 1008 horse power. Cook's Kitchen, a very extensive, and Huel Alfred, a very profitable mine. The soap-rock is on lease to the Cambrian china works in Swansea, where is made by far the finest porcelain in this kingdom, fully equal to that of France. The Funnel Rock; Coverack Cove; Wells of Cardinuan, Castle Horneck, Colurian, Gulval, Madern, Nants, St. Agnes, St. Cubert, St. Enny, St. Leven, St. Minver, St. Neots, St. Nun, and St. Piran. At Trevethoe, Mr. Praed's father first introduced the Pineaster fir as a nurse to forest trees. The Corvus Graculus from its frequency obtained its name of Cornish chough.

Public Edifices. Longships light-house, off Land's End, erected by Smith, in 1797, height from the rock 52 feet, from the sea 112; two light-houses at Lizard Point; Wade bridge, 17 arches; Looe bridge, 13 arches; Bodmin County gaol and Lunatic asylum; Castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes.

Seats. Anthony-house, Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew.

Behan-park, Rev. Jeremiah Twist.

Bodmin-priory, W. R. Gilbert, esq.

Bodrean, H. P. Andrew, esq.

Bonithon, Thomas Hartley, esq.

Boscehan, Mrs. Grylls.

Bosdarne, Dr. Flamank.

Boskenna, John Paynter, esq.

Bray, P. W. Mayow, esq.

Budock-Vean, late — Pindar, esq.

Burell, Arthur Burell, esq.

St. Cadix, Mrs. Wymond.

Carhayes, J. T. P. B. Trevanion, esq.

Carnanton, J. Williams, esq.

Carrines, Richard Hoskin, esq.

Carwithenack, Peter Hill, esq.

Castle-Horneck, John Borlase, esq.

Catch-French, Francis Glanville, esq.

Chapel-house, Mr. Thomas Trood.

Chiverton, John Thomas, esq.

Coldrinnick, late E. Trelawny, esq.

Collon, Mr. Simon Irving.

Colquite, Deeble Peter, esq.

Cregmurion, J. P. Peters, esq.

Croan, Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

Crugsillack, John Kempe, esq.

Duporth, Charles Rashleigh, esq.

Ellenglaze, Joseph Hosken, esq.

Ennis, Samuel Jagoe, esq.

Enys, Francis Enys, esq.

Ethy, Admiral Penrose.

Garlinnick, Rev. George Moore.

Glynn, E. J. Glynn, esq.

Gunvenna, Mr. Edward Fox.

Harlyn, Henry Peter, esq.

Harewood, W. L. S. Trelawny, esq.

Hatt, Rev. Charles Tucker.

Heligan, J. H. Tremayne, esq.

Hellanclose, Joseph Hosken, esq.

Hengar, Matthew Michell, esq.

Hexworthy, Edmund Prideaux.

Ince-castle, Edward Smith.

Killiganoon, Admiral Spry.

Kirland, James Kempthorne.

Kenegie, W. Harris, esq.

Lanarth, Col. William Sandys.

Lancarffe, Capt. William Hext.

Langford-

Langford-hill, Thomas Hole, esq.
 Lanhydrock, Hon. Mrs. Agar.
 Larrigon, Thomas Pascoe, esq.
 Lavethan, General Morshead.
 Meer, Richard Braddon, esq.
 Menabilly, *William Rashleigh*, esq.
 Moditonham, Charles Carpenter, esq.
 Nansalvern, John Scobell, esq.
 Nantshutal, Mrs. Cumming.
 Newcot, John Braddon, esq.
 Newton-park, Weston Helyar, esq.
 Pelyn, Rev. Nicholas Kendal.
 Pencarrow, Sir A. O. Molesworth, bt.
 Pengrup, Joseph Beauchamp, esq.
 Penkalenick, John Vivian, esq.
 Pennare, Capt. B. Reynolds.
 Penquite, *Thomas Graham*, esq.
 Penrice, Jos. Sawle Graves, esq.
 Penrose, John Rogers, esq.
 Pentillie-castle, John Tillie Cobyton,
 esq.
 Penwarne, Stephen Usticke, esq.
 Percothern, Samuel Peter, esq.
 Place Fowey, J. T. Austen, esq.
 Place Pad-tow, Rev. C. P. Brune.
 Poltair, Dr. George Scobell.
 Polwhele, Rev. Richard Polwhele.
 Prideaux, J. C. Rashleigh, esq.
 Riviere, Joseph Carue, esq.
 Rosecadgwill, John Tremenhere, esq.
 Rose hill, Richard Oxnam, esq.
 Roseteage, Henry Harris, esq.
 Rosewarne, William Harris, esq.
 Roskrow, Mr. R. W. Fox.
 Rosmorran, George John, esq.
 Saunders-hill, Thomas Rawlings, esq.
 Scoriver-house, John Williams, esq.
 Shillingham, James Buller, esq.
 Skisdon, Henry Braddon, esq.
 Stoketon, Hon. Admiral de Courcy.
 Thanckes, Dowager Lady Graves.
 Trebarfoot, Rev. Charles Dayman.
 Trebartha-hall, F. H. Rodd, esq.
 Trebursey, Hon. William Elliot.
 Tredethy, F. J. Hext, esq.
 Tredidon, C. F. C. Browne, esq.

Tredrea, Davies Giddy, esq.
 Tredudwell, Elford Eveleigh, esq.
 Trefusis, Lord Clinton and Say.
 Tregarrick, Abraham Hambly, esq.
 Tregeare, late Mrs. Baron.
 Tregembo, Rev. Humphrey Williams.
 Tregenna-castle, Samuel Stephens, esq.
 Treglith, William Braddon, esq.
 Tregrehan, Thomas Carlyon, esq.
 Treharne, William Stackhouse, esq.
 Trekenning, Francis Painter, esq.
 Trelask, Samuel Archer, esq.
 Trelil, William Harris, esq.
 Trelisick, R. A. Daniel, esq.
 Trelowarren, Sir Vyell Vivian, bart.
 Treluggan, Francis Dogherty, esq.
 Trematon-castle, Benj. Tucker, esq.
 Tremeer, Mrs. Read.
 Trenarran, Thomas Hext, esq.
 Treneere, Rev. Anthony Williams.
 Trengoffe, Edward Angre, esq.
 Trengwanton, Sir Rose Price, bart.
 Treore, Abraham Hambly, esq.
 Trereife, W. J. G. Nicholls, esq.
 Tresilian, ——— Bennet, esq.
 Tretheage, Mrs. Curgenvin.
 Trevarner, Mrs. Clements.
 Trevarrick, Henry Lakes, esq.
 Trevarnoe, Christopher Wallis, esq.
 Trevennen, W. S. Gulley, esq.
 Treverry, Viscount Exmouth.
 Trevethoe, William Praed, esq.
 Trevine, John Tickel, esq.
 Trevithick, William Newcombe, esq.
 Trewardale, Mrs. Collins.
 Trewardreva, Charles Scott, esq.
 Trewarthenick, Francis Gregor, esq.
 Trewince, Richard Johns, esq.
 Trewinnard, Sir Christopher Hawkins,
 bart.
 Trewithian, M. G. Cregoe, esq.
 Trewornan, Rev. Darell Stephens.
 Truan, Richard Vyvyan, esq.
 Vacye, George Call, esq.
 Westcot, William Pode, esq.
 Whitstone-house, Wrey J'Ans, esq.

Peerage. Botreaux (castle, now Boscastle) and Newmarch Baronies to Hastings, Marquess of Hastings: Cornwall Dukedom to the Prince Regent: Falmouth Viscounty and Boscawen Rose Barony to Boscawen: Launceston Viscounty to his Majesty: St. Germain's Earldom to Eliot, who is also Baron Eliot of St. Germain's.—Of Restormel-castle, Erskine Barony to Erskine.—Of Tehidy, De Dunstanville Barony; and of Stratton, Basset Barony to Basset.

Produce. Marle, sea-sand, shells, and weed, used as manure.

Manufactures. Copper and tin smelting.

HISTORY.

A. D. 680, at Heyle, Saxons defeated by the Cornish Britons, under Ivor King of Wales.

710, Gercion, King of Cornwall, defeated by Ina, King of Westsex.

- 728, at Heilyn, Æthelheard, King of Westsex, defeated by Rodri Malwynawk, King of the Britons.
- 743, Cornish Britons defeated by Cuthred, King of Westsex, and Ethelbald, King of Mercia.
- 813, Cornwall in temporary subjection to Egbert.
- 823, at Camelford, indecisive battle between Cornish Britons and Devonshire Saxons.
- 973, in Harewood, Earl Athelwold, husband of the beautiful Elfrida, assassinated by order of Edgar.
- 997, Cornwall ravaged by the Danes.
- 1068, Cornwall plundered by Goodwin and Edmund, sons of Harold.
- 1135, at Whitesand Bay, Stephen landed and usurped the crown.
- 1194, St. Michael's Mount surprised by Henry de Pomeroy, and held by him for John, then in rebellion against his brother Richard I.; but soon after retaken by Hubert Walter, Abp. of Canterbury.
- 1329, Edward the heroic Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall, the first creation of a Duke in this kingdom; and 1337, the Duchy settled by Act of Parliament on the eldest son of the King, who, from the day of his birth, has entire livery of all the possessions connected with the Duchy, including the duty on the coinage of tin.
- 1471, St. Michael's Mount surprised by the Lancastrians under John de Vere, Earl of Oxford; but after a gallant defence surrendered to the forces of Edward IV. In this siege Sir John Arundell of Trerice, sheriff of the county for Edward, was slain.
- 1496, at Bodmin commenced the insurrection under Thomas Flammock a lawyer, and Michael Joseph a blacksmith, which was afterwards headed by Lord Audley, who was defeated at Blackheath, and the three leaders executed.
- 1497, after landing at Whitesand-bay, the Duke of York, otherwise called Perkin Warbeck, proceeded to Bodmin, where he assembled an army of 3000 men, and thence advanced to the siege of Exeter. His wife Lady Catharine Gordon, who took refuge in St. Michael's Mount, after his repulse surrendered to Lord D'Aubeny.
- 1548, at Helston commenced the insurrection in this County, headed by Hugh Arundel, Governor of St. Michael's Mount, who was defeated at the siege of Exeter, and executed.
- 1595, at Mouse-hole, January 19, Spaniards landed and burnt it, Newlyn, St. Paul's, and Penzance.
- 1643, Saltash taken from the Parliamentarians under General Ruthin, by assault, by Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton.
- 1644, to Pendennis castle, July, Queen Henrietta Maria retired, and thence embarked for France.—At Newbridge, July 20, the Earl of Essex, after a smart skirmish with Sir Bevil Granville, entered Cornwall, and took possession of Saltash and Launceston.—At Poulston-bridge, August 1, Charles I. in pursuit of the Earl of Essex entered Cornwall.—From Fowey, August 30, the Earl of Essex and Lord Roberts escaped by a small vessel, to Plymouth; and the cavalry, under Sir William Balfour, by irruption through the Royal lines in the night.
- 1646, St. Michael's Mount, April 15, surrendered to the Parliamentarians.—Pendennis-castle, July 31, after a noble defence under its venerable Governor, John Arundel, nearly 80 years of age, and having only 24 hours provision left, surrendered on good terms to the Parliamentarians. This was the last castle but one (Ragland in Monmouthshire) that held out for the King.
- 1667, Dutch fleet under De Ruyter repulsed in an attempt on Fowey Harbour.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Arundel, John, "John for the King," heroic defender of Pendennis, Trerice.
- Austin, Samuel, author of "Urania," Lostwithiel 1606.
- Bingham, Maurice, fisherman, aged 116, St. Just (died 1780.)
- BOSCAWEN, EDWARD, admiral, Tregothnan, 1712.
- Buller, Sir Francis, judge, Morval, (died 1800.)

Buller, William, Bp. of Exeter, Morval 1735.
 Carleil, Christopher, one of the conquerors of the Armada (died 1593.)
 Columba, St. virgin martyr, patroness of St. Columb.
 David, St. patron of Wales, Alternon (in the 5th century).
 Effingham, John, aged 144, Penryn (died 1757.)
 Gerennius, St. King of Cornwall, patron of Gerrans.
 Glynn, Robert, took name of Cloberry, physician and poet, Broads, 1719.
 Godolphin, Sydney, poet, friend of Hobbes, 1610.
 Granville, Sir Richard, brave naval commander, Kilkhampton, 1540.
 Granville, Sir Richard, General for the King in the West, Kilkhampton, 1600.
 Graves, Thomas, first Lord Graves, admiral, Thanckes (died 1802.)
 Hart, Walter, Bp. of Norwich, Lanteglos.
 Hoblyn, Robert, famous book-collector, Nanswhyden (died 1756.)
 Joll or Jowle, Peter, parish clerk of Alternon, died aged 150.
 Kiby, St. patron of St. Cuby, son of Solomon King of Cornwall (flor. 380.)
 King, John, divine, St. Columb.
 King, Oliver, Bp. of Exeter, (died 1497.)
 Long, Edward, historian of Jamaica, Rosilian in St. Blaze, 1734.
 Marchant, Cheston, a female aged 164, died at Gwythian, 1676.
 Melianus, St. King of Cornwall, patron of St. Mellion, (flor. 400.)
 Meliorus, St. patron of Milor, son of St. Melianus (martyred 411.)
 Morton, Charles, nonconformist divine and author, Pendavy, 1626.
 Moyle, Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, temp. Hen. VIII. Bake.
 Oliver, William, physician, author on Bath waters, Ludgvan (died 1764.)
 Opie, John, painter, St. Agnes, 1761.
 Percival, Dame Thomasine, founder of school, Week St. Mary (died 1515.)
 Peters, Hugh, fanatic, executed 1660, Fowey 1599.
 Polwhiel, Theophilus, nonconformist divine and author, (died 1689.)
 Rous, Francis, Speaker of the Little Parliament, Halton, (died 1659.)
 Stanbury, Richard, Bp. of Hereford, Stanbury in Moorwinstowe, (died 1471.)
 Tonkin, Tho. collector for Cornwall, Trevannaner in St. Agnes, (died 1742.)
 Tresilian, Sir Robert, Lord Chief Justice to Rich. II. Tresilian, (hanged 1389.)
 Ursula, St. virgin martyr, daughter of Dinoth, King of Cornwall, martyred 382.
 Wager, Sir Charles, admiral, West Looe, 1687.
 Wills, General, victor at Preston in 1715, Polgarran.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Boroughs. Bossiney was represented by SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, circumnavigator; Sir Francis Cottington, Secretary of State to Charles I.; and Sir Richard Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland and Lord Treasurer.—Camelford, by Sir Francis Cottington, and the physician Sir Charles Scarborough. Helston, by Attorney-general Noy, the poet Sydney Godolphin, and the late exemplary Speaker, the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, now Lord Colchester.—Launceston by the antiquary Anstis, historian of the garter, and the physician Freind.—Liskeard, by the Law's great luminary, SIR EDWARD COKE, and the historian Gibbon.—Lostwithiel, by ADDISON.—Michel or St. Michael's, by Richard Carew, historian of this County.—St. Germans, by the antiquary Anstis.—Saltash, by Sir Francis Cottington, the glorious Lord CLARENDON, and the poet Waller.—Truro, by the poet Hammond.—West Looe, by the Earl of Ranelegh, paymaster of the forces, Sydney Godolphin, and its native admiral Sir Charles Wager.

Alternon is the largest parish in this County; it contains 12,770 acres.

In East Anthony Church the monument of Richard Carew, antiquary, 1620.

Calstock was the rectory of Lancelot Blackburne, afterwards Abp. of York: in the Church was buried Jemima Countess of Sandwich (widow of the Naval hero killed in action with De Ruyter in 1672); she died 1674.

In St. Columb Major College, was educated Thomas Arundel, Abp. of Canterbury, and Lord Chancellor.

In Duloc were buried Sir John Anstis, historian of the Garter, who resided at West North in this parish, and died 1743; and his son John Anstis, esq. who succeeded him as Garter King at Arms, and died 1754.

In Kilkhampton is the monument of the "brave and loyal" Sir Bevil Granville, slain at Lansdowne, 1643.

At Laudawidneck was buried, in 1683, its rector Thomas Cole, aged above 120.

In Landelph Church is a monument of Theodore Palæologus, descended in a direct line from Constantine Palæologus VIII. the last Christian Emperor of Greece.

At Lanhydrock resided, and in 1685 was buried, the Parliamentary General John Lord Robarts, afterwards created Earl of Radnor, and President of the Council to Charles II.

At Liskeard school was educated the learned Dean Prideaux.

Ludgvan was for 52 years the rectory, and St. Just for 40 years the vicarage, of the antiquary Borlase, who was buried at Ludgvan 1772.

St. Mabyn was the rectory of Charles Peters, dissertator on Job.

Manaccan is the vicarage of Richard Polwhele, poet, and historian of Cornwall and Devon.

In St. Martin's Church is the monument of Jonathan Toup, annotator on Suidas, and editor of Longinus, rector here for 54 years, and died in 1785.

Menhenniot was the rectory of Dr. Kennicott, the Orientalist.

St. Michael's chair, an old stone lantern on the top of the chapel, is supposed to have like virtues with the well of St. Keyne, and, like it, has been a subject of Southey's Muse.

In St. Michael Penkevil a monument of the brave Admiral Boscawen, 1761.

From Penzance, a weekly packet to the Scilly isles.

Ruan Lanyhorne was for 30 years the rectory and residence of the learned antiquary John Whitaker; and here his "Sermons," "Mary of Scots," and many other of his works, were composed. He died and was buried here, 1808.

In Talland parish at Kilmenawth resided Admiral Sir Charles Wager.

BY RO.

On the distinctive Character, or essential Qualities, of GOOD MUSICK.

PECULIARLY simple as is the structure of that organ to which we owe the sense of hearing, and obvious as is the general principle from which all the various modifications of sound are equally deducible; it is yet a well-known fact, that scarcely in any other part of the human frame is natural defect so difficult to supply, or the several degrees of excellence so difficult to estimate correctly. Such, however, being the case, we may, I think, reasonably ascribe to the operation of this cause much of that diversity of judgment, respecting the comparative merits of different Musical Composers, which prevails at present, so notoriously, among us. The grand desideratum on this head is, *some universally acknowledged test of genuine excellence*: and however easy it may be for us to fix upon such test, when speaking solely with a reference to *Harmony*, or the just association of different simultaneous sounds; yet, when treating of that to which harmony, in all its combinations, is ever to be accounted a mere auxiliary, I know not, for my own part, to what other standard we can in any case successfully appeal,

but the general principles of our common nature, as we find those principles actually exemplified (during the performance of any given piece of musick) by our own *unsophisticated feelings*.

In conformity, therefore, with the suggestions of these faithful monitors, I shall now, without further preface, proceed to observe upon the subject, that the only musick by which my own mind is ever truly gratified, is such as has a direct and powerful tendency either to *enliven*, to *soften*, or to *elevate* my feelings; and that in no instance whatsoever do I find either of these effects produced in the degree required, unless my ear perceive distinctly a certain *mutual relation* between the several successive tones.

It is *this* which constitutes in musick what we usually term the air or melody; and to attribute real merit to any musical composition which is sensibly defective in respect of this essential excellence, appears to me (I must needs confess) no less irrational, than to admire, as classically chaste and eloquent, that literary work, the several parts of which are scarcely

scarcely at all marked by any perceptible consistency of reasoning, sentiment, or character.

Now, it is the general absence of this required connexion between the several successive parts, to which mature reflection on the subject compels me to impute the extreme listlessness with which I usually hear the *fashionable* musick of the day.

My ear, indeed, on such occasions, is by no means wont to be insensible either to the superior brilliancy of many detached passages, or to the general merit of the musick played, in respect of harmonious combination*; but the pleasure thence resulting it is impossible for me to regard in any other light than that of transient impressions on my sense of hearing, which bear little or no resemblance or affinity to the finer and more exalted emotions of my mind; such emotions (I must repeat) never are, nor ever can be, excited in my breast but by means of successive tones so mutually related as to awaken, and for a given length of time *sustain*, within me a certain train of congenial or duly connected feelings.

It is a quick and accurate conception of this natural relation between the several successive tones in *all really good* musick, combined with the extremely rare possession of a fancy rich and pregnant, but at the same time submitting to regulate all its movements (even the most excursive) by those fundamental laws which such relation peremptorily requires to be observed, that peculiarly, and indeed exclusively, distinguishes the Composer of truly melodious strains.

And however incapable I must needs feel myself of giving any *scientific* explanation of those laws, yet thus far I cannot but esteem myself at liberty to remark concerning them, that of their actual existence and universal obligation no dispassionate inquirer will find reason for entertaining even the slightest doubt.

For what (let me merely ask) would be the impression necessarily made upon our minds, when listening to one of our sweetest Irish, Welsh, or Scottish airs, should the presumptuous singer or performer allow himself the licence of altering materially

the original arrangement, or relative position of the notes? It would, doubtless, be the very same with the revolting feeling naturally excited by a similar inversion of the original language, during the recitation of the most melodious poetry in Shakspeare or in Milton.

True indeed it is, that the immediate cause of this revolting feeling it will not be found in both these instances alike easy to explain: for, since all the several kinds of poetic metre, in our own language, lie confessedly in a very narrow compass, any actual transgression of the fundamental laws peculiar to each species must necessarily be, in all cases whatever, proportionably easy of detection. Whilst the variety of distinct melodies of which musick is susceptible being in effect unlimited, it is, by manifest consequence, utterly impossible for us to decide with equal readiness and certainty on each faulty or defective passage that shall occur in any given composition of the latter sort.

But to infer from this circumstance, that we have, in reality, no certain rule by which to form a correct judgment, or arrive at any sound conclusion with regard to the comparative merits of different musical composers, would be no less preposterous than to contend (as, on the very same ground of argument we clearly might) that we have, in fact, no valid reason for preferring the poetry of Virgil to that of Lucan.

The most obvious and satisfactory solution of this difficulty appears to me to be the following: Truly excellent musick (like truly excellent poetry) of whatever kind it be, is the rare production of highly gifted minds, enabled by the strength of native genius, duly exercised and cultured, adequately to express (and thus communicate fresh and unimpaired to others) their own lively conceptions, and highly excited feelings.

But between those feelings and conceptions, as they are wont to exist in the mind of the genuine Poet, and of the genuine Musician, there is *naturally* a close and intimate connexion: and however incompetent we must needs esteem the incomparably major part of those who hear the language of genuine poetry and musick, to suggest originally the same
delightful

* I allude here more especially to the symphonies of Beethoven and Mozart.

delightful series of accordant images and sounds; yet when *these* have been once actually produced, and are now submitted clearly and distinctly to our deliberate judgment, it requires, assuredly, no extraordinary genius to perceive plainly the several successive links by which they are so happily associated.

Upon the whole, therefore, I cannot but feel myself fully warranted in laying it down as an universal truth, that as there cannot possibly be any Poetry (correctly so denominated) without a certain specific rhythm or metre; so is it equally impossible that there should be any Musick (really deserving of the name) unless there be perceptible, in the several pieces of which it is composed, *a certain characteristic melody or air*—or, in other words, a certain natural affinity between the several successive strains, calculated to make upon the human ear precisely the same kind of impression, which the observation of fine, symmetrical proportions in visible objects is wont to make upon the human eye.

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

[To be continued.].

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

HAD your Correspondent Mr. C. J. Smyth (page 120), paid due attention to the two passages which he has himself given from me, he would not have been driven to form the vague and groundless conjecture which he inserts. I had said, in the first passage, that the Chromatic Scale proceeded by a semitone, and then three together; and so on. And, in the second, given also by him, I had noticed, that, while the Diatonic Scale proceeded by the semitone and whole tones, and the Enharmonic by the semitone and ditones [or combinations of two whole tones], the Chromatic proceeds only by semitones. In this, I certainly meant to state the specific difference of each of the three Scales; and I contend I have done so, clearly and intelligibly, if due attention is paid. The mode of computing in the first case I state to be by the semitone and whole tones; in the second, by the semitone and ditones; and, in the third, by semitones only: and it is extremely plain, that, whether any space that may be mentioned in the Scale consists of

one or three semitones, still the semitone is the rule by which the computation is made; and therefore I contend I am right.

Mr. S. has requested me to quote any passage from any Greek writer to prove the Greek word *χρῶω* has ever the meaning to *divide*; and he refers me to the “Greek writers on Music, collected by Dr. Wallis, in a large folio.” He says if I consult them, I shall “find no reason assigned for *their* semitonic scale being called the *Chromatic Scale*.”

Before I give my authority, as I shall presently do, for what I have said, I shall first remark on this passage. Mr. S. evidently here speaks of the book from recollection; but his memory has deceived him, and induced him to refer to a work, which I have every reason to believe does not exist. I can find, on a search made for that purpose, no such work by Dr. Wallis, as a *Collection of Greek writers on Music, in a large folio*. Dr. Wallis, in 1680, published, and I believe in a small 4to, *Claudii Ptolemæi Opus Harmonicum*, in Greek, with a Latin version and notes; to which, in 1684, when he again published it in small 4to, he added an appendix. He also edited *Porphyrii in Harmonica, Ptolemæi Commentarius*, Greek and Latin, and *Manuelis Bryennii Harmonica*; but I do not find, either from the Biographia Britannica, the Bodleian Catalogue, or any other authority, that these were published separately, or in any other form, than in the third and last volume of Dr. Wallis's Works, entitled *Opera Mathematica*, printed in 3 vols. in folio, at Oxford, in 1695. A collection of seven antient Writers on Music, in Greek and Latin, had before been published by Meibomius in 2 vols. small 4to. 1652; and it seems, that Mr. S. has confused these circumstances in his mind. Probably my passage, to which he objects, as confused and obscure, though to my conception, and that of others, it is perfectly intelligible, would not have been, as it has, misunderstood by Mr. S., had his own ideas been more clear and distinct.

But what inference can Mr. S. mean to draw from the circumstance, even should it, on examination, prove true, that the Greek writers have not assigned

assigned any reason for the term Chromatic? Does he intend to assert, or insinuate, that they had none? or that, because they have not told what it was, their silence ought to preclude all inquiry? If either of these be his intention, it is manifest his objection would be wholly destitute of foundation; but, if he has no such design as to either, to what purpose is the circumstance noticed? for it has evidently nothing to do with the question.

My authority for the assertion that *χράω* means *seco*, to cut, or divide, on which my etymology and conclusion rest, was the following article in Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon: "*Χράω, do mutuo, commodato do: (qu. è manu) in manum (ideòque duco à χειρ, manu)—Est & χράω, oracula do, edo; item coloro, tingo, polluo: & pro ἐμπίπτω, impetuosè irruo, seco.*"—In the same Lexicon are also the two following articles:

Χράυσσιν, sauciaret, 3 sing. a. s. sub. act. à

Χράύω, leviter saucio: f. αὔσω. qu. χροὸς αὔω. Th. χράω, coloro, tingo.

The Lexicon of Schrevelius was first published in 1654, as appears from the date of the preface to the first edition, as reprinted in the second. This second edition, published by himself in 1657, is now before me, in which these articles occur, as above given; and, in his preface to this second edition, he says, that the authorities, which he had used, were the Scriptures, Homer, Hesiod, Musæus, Theognis, Pythagoras, Isocrates, Æsop's Fables, &c. His Lexicon has been received into the first seminaries for education in this country. A thirteenth edition was printed here in 1762; and no doubt others have appeared since: and in every one which I have seen, and I have consulted several, these articles are the same.

Whatever grammarians and teachers of languages may in general think, the science of Grammar depends more upon Reason and Logic, instead of mere positive injunction and example, than such persons are either aware of, or would be inclined to admit. And, in consequence of this, the metaphorical and figurative sense of a word always has, and ought to

have, some decided reference to its original signification. In the instance of the verb *χράω*, as used to signify *coloro*, *tingo*, *polluo*, the verb *polluo* is employed in a figurative signification, and evidently refers thus to the sense of the verbs *coloro*, *tingo*. For, as *coloro* and *tingo* both mean to colour and tinge, and as *colouring* and *tinging* may be, and frequently are, employed for the purpose of *defacing* or *disfiguring*, *polluo*, which signifies to soil or stain, (see Littleton's Dict.) is perfectly consistent.—In a similar manner *χράω*, without any greater violence, may be considered as implying *seco*.

That a difference of colour is employed in manuscripts, for the purpose of dividing them into chapters, sections, &c. is a fact well known to all who have ever inspected them, and may be proved from consulting manuscripts of all ages. And although it is believed, and indeed it is the opinion of the best informed Antiquaries, that no manuscript of an earlier age than the fifth century is in existence, which is certainly greatly posterior to the period when the authors lived who made use of the term Chromatic, yet this mode of distinction is so natural in itself, and invariably pursued in manuscripts of all periods now remaining, that it is reasonable to conclude it would also occur in others of a still earlier time, were any such in existence.

If *polluo*, to soil or stain, may be, as it certainly may, reasonably derivable from *coloro* to colour, and *tingo* to tinge, because *colouring* and *tinging* may be, and frequently are, employed for the purpose of *defacing*, with equal reason may *seco* to cut, or divide, be derivable from *coloro* to colour, and from *tingo* to tinge, because *colouring* and *tinging* were used for the purpose of *dividing* manuscripts into chapters, sections, and other smaller portions. Besides, as appears above, *χράύω*, derived from *χράω*, *coloro*, signifies to wound slightly, or, in other words, to draw blood, which surely it very well may, consistently with the sense of *coloro* and *tingo*, and no less with the sense of *seco*. If colour is used, as it undoubtedly is, to produce or mark subdivisions, there can be no impropriety in terming the very subdivisions

divisions themselves, or the parts subdivided, *Chromatic*. And it is no more than giving to *coloro* and *tingo* the sense of *applying colour for the purpose of subdividing into smaller portions*; in the same manner as the Latin *seco*, to *cut*, or *divide* (the very sense given to *χρῶω* by Schrevelius) signifies also the sections or divisions into which any thing is cut or divided.

Yours, &c. J. S. HAWKINS.

"THE DETECTED."—No. IV.

Invidus, iracundus, iners.

The envious, rag'd, and lazy.

IN the moments of rapturous despair, from its nature, an inversion of feelings, is happily expressed by the happiest poet of amorous agony, "Xanthe retro propera, versæque recurrite lymphæ;" and such are solitary feelings of the disappointed Author, whose habits, having originated in indolence, advanced in rage, and terminated in envy; and in the motto of Horace, expressive of the happiest relation between cause and effect, we retrace to the most degrading anger the slumbers, perhaps puerile, of Idleness.

The most pleasing modification of idleness is self-love, which leaves it, not entirely inactive, but endued with sufficient perception to enter into the spirit of its own rewarded guilt; and as that guilt is progressive, it grows into notice, and becomes the penal object of contempt and derision; and is then roused to the involuntary diligence of conscious rage. This is the critical moment of reflecting sorrow; and unless the power of reflexion is now taken and cultivated, the heart and the mind will sink into the barren state of that passion which, whilst it abandons its own beneficial energies, wishes for those in others; which it detests because they are not its own; the collected and irrational solace of enraged impotence; whose only truth is, though silent, the confession of its innate inferiority. This is the last stage of inflamed, but degraded nature, called Envy.

To be dissatisfied with our own energies, till they are equal to, and have completed their exalting undertakings, is a virtue not without encouragement, nor without progressive reward; it receives the additional spur from hope; and as it is urged into excellence, the bitter of industry

imparts its inherent refreshing vigour, which is never satisfied till the completion of undertaking stops, by its limits, the efforts of co-extensive energy.

Flattery, when unjustly administered, is injurious and perfidious; sweetness does not palliate or alter the death or the depth of poison.—When justly administered, praise is a natural debt; and is rather to be expected, than to be wished for with anxious pleasure. To the philosophic mind its presence or its absence are to be borne with penetrative indifference. Envy therefore naturally implies not only idleness, but want of penetration, and in its stead a blind but active hatred: it implies also, without feeling it, a radical inferiority, and impliedly, with moral certainty, confesses it.

Excellence, wherever it exists, whether in literature or trade, though gifted by Heaven, is conscious of an enabling intermediate industry, from the time in which it attempted to do justice to its mental being. Envy, if inquired into, will be compelled to confess indolence, and thereby an irrational dissatisfaction.

Poets are remarked for dissatisfaction; as their rivals are patronized not always on account of their superiority, but the flattery that they give to the highest Nobles; so that there is no exact standard for praise in the Courts: their dissatisfaction in its definition and sensation is not co-extensive with envy, as the object of patronization is not so much the source of hatred as the person who unmeritedly bestows the blind unjust partiality. Orators must see and feel with identical presence and accuracy the superiority of rival eloquence; the superiority must be seen by the publick, and by that publick liberated from doubt or deterioration; Virtue is its own reward, and Envy its own punishment; for industry is remunerated with superiority, and envy with its own native debility and degradation; and both, like shadows, prove the truth, form, and character of their respective substances.

P. 229. a. line 16. There appears to be an erratum here, which may be corrected by omitting the word 'from,' and taking the word 'originated' in an active sense.

P. 255. a. Altitude of hills, line 3. read 'South-West.'

REPORT

From the Committee on Petition of Trustees of the British Museum, relating to the Collection of the late Dr. BURNLEY.

THE COMMITTEE to whom the Petition of the Trustees of the *British Museum*, submitting to The House the propriety of purchasing the Collection of the late Dr. BURNLEY for the use of the Publick, was referred,

HAVE directed their attention, in the first place, to inquiring into the component parts or principal classes of literature, of which this library consists; secondly, into their value; and thirdly, as to the importance of purchasing the whole at the public charge for the purpose of adding it to the Collection now existing in the British Museum, having ascertained that Dr. Burney's executor was unwilling to separate one portion from the rest, or to treat for the sale of the Collection otherwise than as entire and undivided.

One of the large classes consists of Manuscripts of classical and other ancient authors; among which that of Homer's *Iliad*, formerly belonging to Mr. Townley, holds the first place in the estimation of all the very competent judges who were examined by your Committee; although not supposed to be older than the latter part of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, it is considered as being of the earliest date of the MSS. of Homer's *Iliad* known to scholars, and may be rated as superior to any other which now exists, at least in England; it is also extremely rich in scholia, which have been hitherto but partially explored.

There are two copies of the series of Greek Orators, probably written in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, of which that upon vellum was brought to this country by Mr. Cripps and Dr. Clarke, and is esteemed as extremely valuable; an account of the Orations contained in it was drawn up by Dr. Raine, late Master of the Charter-house, and of the collations which he had made in comparing it with the Aldine edition.

This manuscript of the Rhetoricians is indeed one of the most important manuscripts ever introduced into this country, because it supplies more lacunæ than any other manuscript; there is contained in it a portion of *Isæus* which has never been printed: there is only one printed oration of *Lycurgus* in existence, which is imperfect, and this manuscript completes it; there is also an oration of *Dinarchus* which may be completed from this manuscript.

Among the rarer manuscripts in the Collection, there are two beautiful copies

of the Greek Gospels, of the tenth and twelfth centuries. The Geography of Ptolemy is another of the finest MSS. enriched with maps, which although not older than the fifteenth century, yet, from the circumstance of all the other known copies of this work in the original language being in the collection of different public libraries abroad, the possession of this copy is rendered particularly desirable. There is likewise a valuable Latin manuscript of the Comedies of Plautus, written in the fourteenth century, containing twenty plays; which is a much larger number than the copies already in the Museum, or those in foreign libraries in general contain, most of which have only six or eight, and few, comparatively speaking, more than twelve plays. A beautiful and correct manuscript of Callimachus of the fifteenth century; a very fine copy of Pappas Alexandrinus' collection of Mathematical Treatises, of similar date; and a manuscript of the *Asinus Aureus* of Apuleius, an author of extreme rarity, deserve also particular notice. The whole number of manuscripts amounts to about 385, but those above mentioned are the most important and valuable.

Exclusive of the manuscripts already noticed, there is a very large number of Memoranda and Criticisms, in Dr. Burney's own hand; (exclusive of the *Fragmenta Scenica Græca*, and books with Dr. Burney's own notes;) three or four articles of which seem nearly prepared for the press. In this part of the Collection, there are several small Lexicons of the Greek Dialects, with numerous remarks on ancient Authors; the merit of which, though certainly considerable, can only be thoroughly appreciated by patient investigation.

There are also many original letters of Isaac Casaubon, who maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the learned men of his time, whose letters to Casaubon have never been published.

Among the printed books, the whole number of which is from 13,000 to 14,000 volumes, the most distinguished branch consists of the Collection of Greek dramatic Authors, which are arranged so as to present every diversity of text and commentary at one view; each play being bound up singly, and in so complete but expensive a manner, that it has occasioned the sacrifice of two copies of every edition, and in some instances of such editions as are very rare: the same arrangement has also been adopted with regard to Harpocration, and some of the Greek grammarians;

rians; and both the editions of and annotations upon Terentianus Maurus, are particularly copious and complete. It appears indeed that this Collection contains the first edition of every Greek Classic, and several of the scarcest among the Latins, and that the series of Grammarians, Lexicographers, and Philological writers, in both languages, is unusually complete. The books are represented to be generally in good though not in what may be styled brilliant condition; the whole having been collected by Dr. Burney himself, from the different great libraries which have been of late years brought to sale, beginning chiefly with the Pinelli Collection.

To enable the House to form an opinion upon this branch of the Collection, your Committee subjoin the words of one of the witnesses, whom they examined; who says, "The great feature of this eminent scholar's library is that part which relates to Greek literature, whether ancient or more recent. In this respect it is probably the most complete ever assembled by any man, as it comprises all the materials requisite for classical criticism. In Latin Classics, and in the criticism connected with Roman literature, it is not so copious as in the Greek; but nevertheless it contains a number of rare and valuable books, which would considerably enrich the stores deposited in the Museum."

The same witness, with reference to the collection of Memoranda above alluded to, further says,

"The books with manuscript notes may be divided into three portions; first, those which have their margins more or less crowded with remarks, collations, &c. in the hand-writing of many very eminent scholars, viz. Bentley, Burmann, Casaubon, &c.; secondly, the books with manuscript notes by Dr. Burney. The greater portion of the books thus enriched, are the Greek Tragedians and the ancient Greek Lexicographers. To illustrate the Greek Drama, and to add to the stores of the ancient Lexicographers, Dr. Burney seems to have directed the greatest portion of his industry, and to any future edition these remarks and additions would prove a most interesting acquisition. Another important portion of this Collection may be called the Variorum Collection; this is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable series of books in the whole library: in it, Dr. Burney has so brought together the comments and notes of many celebrated scholars upon several Greek, and particularly the Dramatic Writers, that at one view may be seen almost all that has been said in illustration of each

author; it extends to about 300 volumes in folio and quarto. One portion of this remarkable Collection consists of a regular series of 170 volumes, entitled *Fragmenta Scenica Græca*, which comprises all the remains of the Greek Dramatists, in number not less than 300, wheresoever they could be traced."

The great copiousness of Dr. Burney's Library in Greek literature, may be collected at once from the following comparative statement of the editions of several Authors, in that Collection and in the Library of the British Museum.

<i>Authors, &c.</i>	<i>British Mus.</i>	<i>Dr. Burney.</i>
<i>Works entire or in part.</i>		
Æschylus, -	13	47
Anacreon, -	17	26
Anthologia, -	19	30
Apollonius Rhodius, -	4	12
Archimedes, -	2	5
Aristænetus, -	3	6
Aristophanes, -	23	74
Athenæus, -	6	10
Athenagoras, -	4	9
Callimachus, -	7	16
Chrysoloras, -	2	16
Demetrius Phalareus, -	4	10
Demophilus, -	2	5
Demosthenes, -	18	50
Dion Nicæus, -	-	2
Etymologicum Magnum, -	2	5
Euripides, -	46	166
Gaza, -	1	21
Gnomici Scriptores, -	6	14
Gregorius Corinthus, -	1	3
Gregorius Nazianzenus, -	14	28
Homer, -	45	87
Isocrates, -	11	30
Sophocles, -	16	102

Another and a very different branch of this Collection comprises a numerous and rare series of Newspapers, from 1603 to the present time, amounting in the whole to 700 volumes, which is more ample than any other that is supposed to be extant. A large collection of between 300 and 400 volumes in quarto, containing Materials for a History of the Stage, from 1660 to the present time, and particulars relating to the biography of Actors, and persons connected with the Stage, may be classed after these daily journals.

Dr. Burney's collection of Prints has been principally made with reference to this object, comprising the most complete series that probably exists of theatrical Portraits; beginning in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, which is the period of our earliest engravers of portraits, such as Geminie, Hogenburgh, Elstracke, and the three Passes, and continued to the present time. The number of these theatrical Engravings is about 5,000, many of which are bound together

together in ten volumes; besides these, there are about 2,000 other engraved Portraits, principally of Authors, Commentators, and other learned persons.

With respect to the value of the Manuscripts, the Homer is rated by the different witnesses at from 600*l.* to 800*l.*, and one of them supposed it might even reach so high a price as 1,000*l.*; the Greek Rhetoricians are estimated at from 340*l.* to 500*l.*; the larger copy of the Greek Gospels at 200*l.*; the Geography of Ptolomy at 65*l.*, and the copy of Plautus at 50*l.* One witness estimates the whole of the ancient Manuscripts at upwards of 2,500*l.*; and an eminent Bookseller at 3,000*l.* The set of Newspapers, from the year 1603 to the present time, is valued at from 900 guineas to 1,000.

The books with manuscript notes, together with Dr. Burney's Variorum Compilation, including the *Fragmenta Scenica Græca*, are estimated by one at 1,000*l.*, and by another as high as 1,340*l.*; who likewise computes the Materials for the History of the Stage at 140*l.*

The Prints are judged to be worth the sum of 450*l.*; and the Bookseller above referred to, who has examined the whole (except the engravings) for the purpose of enabling the present proprietor to set a value upon them, estimates the printed books in the Library at 9,000*l.*, some other books in his study adjoining and a great number of tracts at 500*l.*; and the whole, exclusive of the prints, at 14,500*l.*

A considerable expence would necessarily attend the selling of this, or any other library, by public auction, which usually amounts either to 15 or 17½ *per cent.* upon the gross produce of the sale; but your Committee having questioned the last witness alluded to, Mr. Payne, found it to be his opinion that the net money price of the Library in question, after deducting all expences, might amount to 14,500*l.*

The persons examined by your Committee, as being particularly competent to assist them in forming their judgment, have been, Henry Ellis, esq. the Rev. Henry H. Baber, and Mr. Smith, from the British Museum; Richard Heber, esq. the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, the Rev. J. Cleaver Banks, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Evans; the substance of whose testimony, your Committee have endeavoured to put the House in possession of.

The importance of acquiring for the British Museum, a Library stored with such literary treasures as have been enumerated, is sufficiently apparent from what has been already stated; but it is

obvious, that in purchasing the entire Collection much more will be bought than it will be necessary to retain; and that a considerable number of the printed books, being duplicates of those already in the British Museum, must be sold again; and that this cannot be done otherwise than at the expence of 17½ *per cent.* upon the produce of such sales, whatever the amount may be. It is also to be borne in mind, that even if the purchase should be completed without delay, these duplicates could not be sorted and examined, so as to bring them to sale in the course of the present Session.

Your Committee therefore suggest, that, for the ensuing year, the net amount of such Sale (which may be estimated at from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.*) should so far be refunded to the Publick, as to go in diminution of the annual grant to the British Museum; and also, that, in consideration of so ample and costly an accession being made to the existing stock of Books, it may be proper to suspend or reduce, for a time, the annual grant of 1,000*l.* to the Book Fund, with the exception of such parts of that annual sum as are applied in subscriptions to Works now in the progress of publication.

Upon the whole matter, your Committee venture to recommend as the result of the best consideration which they have bestowed both upon the importance and just value of the entire Collection, that the Proprietor, being ready to dispose of it for the sum of 13,500*l.* it will be a very material addition to the public stock of Literature, and purchased at a price which cannot be deemed unreasonable.

April 17, 1818.

Memoir on the Geography of the North-Eastern Part of Asia, and on the Question whether Asia and America are contiguous, or are separated by the Sea. By Capt. James Burney, F.R.S.
[Concluded from p. 304.]

“ I COME now to speak of what was observed in the voyage of Captain Cook. The first extraordinary circumstance noticed on arriving in Bering's Strait, was a sudden disappearance of the tides. To the South of Bering's Strait, both on the Asiatic and on the American side, we had experienced strong tides. Near one of the Aleutian islands, where the ships had anchored, a tide was found running at the rate of seven miles per hour (as measured by the log) smooth and unruffled; at the same time, in the middle of the channel between this island and the next, the rapidity of the stream

stream kept the waters in a foam during four hours of the tide.

"Bering's Strait is formed at the narrowest part by two points, one named Cape Prince of Wales, which is the Westernmost land known of America; and the other named Cape East, being the most Eastern known land of Asia. Whilst we were to the South, and within sight of the Cape Prince of Wales, the wind and current, being in contrary directions, raised a sea that frequently broke over the ships. On arriving within Cape Prince of Wales, the ships anchored, the East cape of Asia then bearing due West; and it is remarked by Captain Cook, that whilst the ships lay there at anchor, which was from six to nine in the evening, there was found little or no current; nor could it be perceived that the water either rose or fell. Afterwards, whilst to the Northward of Bering's Strait, we always had soundings of moderate depth, which enabled us to measure the stream with great exactness; and we seldom found one running at the rate of more than half a mile per hour: at no time at the rate of a mile.

"It is doubtless possible, that large bodies of ice taking the ground may choak up a channel between two seas, so as wholly to obstruct the tides; but it is not probable, that such should have been the case between this sea and the Icy sea, through the whole month of August and the beginning of September, to which time Captain Cook remained in the sea North of Bering's Strait. And the same stillness of the waters was observed there in the ensuing summer. The bottom also, not being swept by streams, was of soft ooze, so tenacious that the sounding line in common use was not strong enough to disengage the lead, and it became necessary to sound with a smaller lead and stronger line.

"From Bering's Strait, Captain Cook coasted the land of America, to the North and North-eastward, as near as weather and other circumstances would admit, till, in latitude $70^{\circ} 40'$ N. his farther advance was stopped by a close body of ice to the N. and N.E. The ice, though compact, was not fixed, and was found to be approaching the American coast. Captain Cook remarks, 'as the ice was driving down upon us, it was evident, that if we remained longer between it and the land, it would drive us ashore, unless it should happen to take the ground before us.' Captain Cook on this, as on many other occasions, accommodated his views to the circumstances present, that there might be no unprofitable expenditure of time; and it may be said that in all his

changes of plan, his measures were so directly adapted to his purpose, that without other communication his intentions were immediately comprehended. The month of August was at this time far advanced; and to make the most of the short remainder of the season, Captain Cook stood on Westward for the coast of Asia, keeping in as high a latitude as the ice would permit. On the North side of his track were extensive bodies of ice, such as we call field ice. These generally are accumulations of loose floating pieces, which have been brought together by the wind blowing a length of time in one direction towards a coast. When the ice is so driven to land, it is evident that the inner pieces only take the ground; the rest are confined by the wind, and when a change in the wind afterwards sets the ice from the land, it will preserve a position parallel to that which the coast gave it, until the strength and variety of winds have time to disperse it.

"The deepest soundings we had in all this sea did not exceed thirty fathoms; and this depth was found in latitude $68^{\circ} 45'$, midway between the coast of Asia and the coast of America. Northward, beyond that latitude, the soundings were observed to decrease: and in our run from the coast of America Westward, we did not find the depth to increase, as is usual in running from land. Which peculiarities made us conclude, that there was land at no great distance from us to the North, and that we were sailing on a line parallel with its coast. Northward of our track also, as we ran towards the Asiatic coast, was a continuity of ice which seemed as if formed into a closer barrier by a long extent of coast.

"The nature of the soundings, with the absence of tide, gave to this sea so much the character of a mediterranean sea, that some on board, in particular Mr. Bailey the astronomer, and myself, who being in the same ship communed on the subject, were strongly of opinion that we were inclosed by land to the North, and that Asia and America were there joined; but we dared not venture to call in question the authority of Muller.

"If it is asked, whence then can come the great quantity of ice which is found in this sea? an answer readily presents itself. It is known that the Icy Sea is frozen over every winter; and the Northern part of this sea also has been known to be frozen over early in the winter. When the return of summer breaks up the ice, it will of course fill the sea with broken pieces.

"Since the voyage of Captain Cook,
little

little has been done towards ascertaining the termination of Asia. Commodore Billings, an Englishman in the service of Russia, was employed to command an expedition for this express purpose, furnished with every assistance that could be devised towards ensuring success. His instructions directed him to make his departure from the river Kolyma, and to endeavour to follow the coast thence Eastward by sea; with this additional instruction, 'that if coasting by sea should be found impracticable, and the information obtained on the spot should give hopes of effecting the purpose by land, he was then to endeavour to trace the coast by going in the winter in sledges over the ice.' Kossaks who had before been in the Tschuktzi country were selected to accompany Commodore Billings, and among them was one who was the son of a Tschuktzi woman. 'Make agreement with them,' said the Instructions, 'or without agreement pay them the double of what is allowed to people who serve at sea. And whereas on a chart transmitted to us in the year 1764, a coast is marked opposite to the Kolyma, which stretches as a continuation of the continent of America, it will be of use if you can survey and describe the circumstances of that land.'

"The History of Commodore Billings's expedition may be told in few words. He sailed with two light vessels out of the Kolyma, on the 24th of June, 1787. He met with much ice, and on the 20th of July, without having reached so far Eastward as the island Sabedei, he relinquished the farther prosecution of the attempt by sea; at the very season, in fact, which was the most proper that could have been chosen for his outset from the Kolyma*. In this short attempt, Commodore Billings did not even get sight of the North land; but an approach to it was to be inferred from the soundings. The snow and ice were at this time rapidly dissolving, so as to cause currents to set for several days continuance in one direction; and during that time, the water on the surface of the sea was so fresh as to be used for cooking, and sometimes for drinking.

"Afterwards, Commodore Billings, with the consent of the Tschuktzi people, made a progress by land along a part of the Tschuktzi coast. Most unaccountably, he chose for his point of outset for this journey, the Bay of St. Lawrence, which is on the South side of

Bering's Strait. He landed in the month of August with a party consisting of twelve persons, and travelled Northward, keeping near the coast as far as to a bay called Klutchenie, which is at the extreme part of the Asiatic coast seen in Captain Cook's voyage. By this time, winter had set in, and the sea was frozen over. The season proved a severe one; the cold was extreme, and the whole party had already been so much fatigued and harassed with their journey from the Bay of St. Lawrence, that they were unable to pursue the coast farther Northward. They afterwards, in their route Westward towards the Kolyma, crossed a river, which, according to information from the Tschuktzi people, discharged itself into the sea seventy versts more North than the bay of Klutchenie.

"In all this uncertainty respecting the North-east termination of Asia, the particular most worthy notice is, that the Tschuktzi people themselves do not appear, from any of the accounts which have been published, to know the extent of their country to the North, or to be able to give any satisfactory information concerning it, though it is known that some of their nation have travelled from the continent to islands in the Icy Sea. The charts of the present century, which have assumed to give a limitation to Asia, differ a degree in the latitude of their Northernmost Cape.

"It does not in the smallest degree detract from the merit or fame of the first discoverers, to question their having navigated round the North-east of Asia. Whether they sailed round a promontory, or crossed an isthmus, they are equally entitled to the honour of having first discovered for their countrymen the sea East of Kamtschatka. The most probable chance of completing the discovery, or of arriving at any certainty concerning a North-eastern boundary of Asia, is doubtless that which was recommended by the Russian admiralty to Commodore Billings; *i.e.* to trace the coast in sledges when the sea is frozen.

"The principal argument, and it is not a weak one, against the probability of Asia and America being joined, is, that Northern land in the Icy sea has repeatedly been supposed, and reported, to be an extension of the American continent; and it does not appear in any of the accounts to have been reported, or supposed, to join the Tschuktzi country. In Captain Krusenstern's memoir on the lands in the Icy sea, it is related, that very lately was explored an extent of 250 versts of coast of a Northern land, which has been named the New Siberia.

At

* "His lieutenant (the present Admiral Saretcheff) proposed and offered to proceed North-eastward in a light boat; but his offer was not accepted.

At the Easternmost part which was seen of this land, the coast was observed to take a direction to the North-west. This direction of the coast might keep at a distance the supposition that it joined the Tschuktzki land: nevertheless, the coast may, and is supposed by the Russian discoverer, M. Hederstroom, to turn afterwards to the East; for he gives it as his opinion that the New Siberia is a prolongation of America.

"The Tschuktzki people would not explore farther North than afforded a prospect of reward for their pains. This, it is seen, has led them to some of the islands in the Icy sea; but no marks are noticed of their having been to the New Siberia.

"The times for making expeditions of discovery in the Icy sea has generally been predetermined; but it would be more conducive to success to watch for favourable seasons. The state of the surface of the sea, when frozen, has also been found subject to much variation, depending upon the strength of the wind when the sea begins to be frozen. If in a calm, the surface will be smooth; if in boisterous weather, it will be rugged, and bad for travelling."

Mr. URBAN, *London, April 12.*

IN addition to the observations on Bakers' bread, given in p. 255, I beg leave to add the following, which is the result of an *investigation* into the nature of the substances by which the Bakers adulterate their bread, instituted by several Chemists and other scientific persons in London.

1. The greatest number of Baker's loaves examined, contained alum mixed with a little potass. The potass is merely added as an alkali to prevent, in some measure, the detection of the alum.

2. The home-made loaves examined did not contain these substances.

3. There is more adulteration and less nutritive substance in the bread of London than in that of Edinburgh, Dublin, or any of the other large towns of the United Kingdom in which bread had been examined.

4. The majority of Bakers who were questioned on the subject, denied the using alum; though this substance was uniformly detected by chemical analysis in their bread.

5. An easy mode of analysis, to those who are accustomed to chemical experiments, consists in making a filtered solution of bread in distilled water, and pouring into it a solution of barytes. If a thick cloud

or dingy precipitate appears in the mixture, it indicates adulterated bread.

6. On enquiry among medical persons of eminence, it appeared that Bakers' bread frequently produced considerable disorder of the stomach, and hence produced irritability of the nervous system, in weak and unhealthy people; and that in strong and healthy persons it caused often constipation of the bowels, so as to render opening medicines habitually necessary.

Numerous cases occurred of persons who had found their stomach and digestion considerably improved from changing Bakers' bread for that which is baked at home at the country chandlers' shops. The peculiar whiteness, lightness, and smell of the Bakers' bread distinguishes it from other compositions of flour and yeast.

When we consider the number of persons who suffer from nervous complaints in consequence of disordered stomachs, we must be impressed with the importance of preserving pure and unadulterated the principal article of our daily food; and though the quantity of alum in bread is small, yet by its constant operation it slowly hurts the digestive powers.

Yours, &c.

CHEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 7.

IF S. H. C. page 194. b. had read the inscription on Leith Hill tower with a little more attention than he appears to have done, he would have known that Mr. Hull, the erector thereof, was a native of Bristol, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and a Member (not of the British, but) of the Irish House of Commons; that he was the owner of Leith Hill Place, died 18 January 1772, æt. 83, and was buried under the tower he had erected. I suspect that he represented the city of Tuam, but of that fact I am not certain. He (Mr. Hull) was only son of Sir Richard Hull, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, and Frances Pooley his second wife: he died unmarried, and left his estates to his great nephew Richard Supple, of Ahadoe, in co. Cork, esq. father of the present Sir Richard Brooke De Capell Brooke, bart. More particulars may be learnt respecting him in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, II. 146. and in Be-
tham's Baronetage, V. 530. E.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

82. *Introduction to the original Delineations, Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive, intituled The Beauties of England and Wales. Comprising Observations on the History and Antiquities of the Britons; the Romans in Britain; the Anglo-Saxons; the Anglo-Danes; and the Anglo-Normans. Together with Remarks on the Progress of Ecclesiastical, Military, and Domestic Architecture in succeeding Ages.* By J. Norris Brewer. 8vo, pp. 676. Harris.

“THE Beauties of England and Wales,” after a period of sixteen years, is at length finished, by the publication of this introductory volume, which will be found an essential portion of the Work, as containing a general review of the Topography, Geography, Antiquities, &c. of England. And it is but justice to say, that Mr. Brewer has acquitted himself in this (certainly not the least difficult) part of an extensive undertaking with much propriety, and with uncommon diligence.

In a well-written Preface, the rise of this Work, its procedure through the first nine volumes, and its known influence on the Topographical Literature of the age, are satisfactorily explained, in a letter from Mr. Britton; who, in another Work of his own, thus resumes the subject:

“Having commenced the ‘Beauties of England and Wales’ in conjunction with Mr. Brayley, I have been induced, at the request of Mr. Brewer, to give him a full and unreserved explanation of the origin, progress, and execution of the first nine volumes, the eleventh, and the fifteenth. This statement was made for, and is inserted in the introductory volume, as a record of facts, to justify my own conduct and labours in that work—to show what has been done by myself and my early coadjutor—what we are responsible for—and why we ought not to be amenable for the neglects or defects of others. As the Work has formed a sort of epoch in Topography, I felt the more anxious to explain its origin and pretensions. In a publication of twenty-five volumes, during the progress of which so many persons have been concerned and interested, and in which the Author—the main-spring of the machine—has so little control, it is not surpris-

ing that many things should be done at variance with his wishes and interests. Had I, or any other individual, been the chief proprietor and sole manager of the work, either would have become responsible for its execution—for its whole form and tenor. But in the ‘Beauties,’ as in a Magazine or Cyclopædia, the Publisher is the chief ostensible personage.”

The subsequent procedure of the Work is then briefly detailed.

“On the decease of Mr. Hood, which occurred in the year 1811, when not more than ten Volumes and a few Numbers had appeared, his successor declined the future management of the Work; and that difficult task was undertaken by Mr. Harris, the present Publisher, in attention to the general wish of the remaining Proprietors. In the performance of a duty implicating so many objects, and depending on so great a variety of co-adjutors, he has not failed to meet with many circumstances productive of delay and perplexity. But, conscious of using indefatigable exertions to *hasten*, as much as was possible, without *hurrying*, the completion; and equally conscious of adopting every measure which appeared to promise benefit to the publication; he relies on the candid approbation of the Subscribers, and trusts that the Work, in its general character, is executed consistently with their wishes.

“His exertions would have been unavailing without the co-operation of the other Proprietors. He feels it necessary and desirable to observe, that one sentiment alone has prevailed among the whole of those concerned in the property of this publication. Viewing it as a Work calculated to meet with national encouragement, and to form a legitimate source of topographical information in ages subsequent to its first appearance, they determined on considering expence as a secondary object, and on procuring the best local intelligence which pecuniary liberality could command.

“That very arduous part of the promised contents, an INTRODUCTION, comprising ‘a Review of British, Roman, and Saxon History,’ has been performed, at an expence of time and labour to which the *size of the Volume* is by no means correspondent.

“The Subscribers will recollect that the Introductory Essay was originally intended to form part of the first volume, but

but that its execution was deferred, on account of 'the length of time, and extensive reading necessary to the full investigation and arrangement of the numerous and complex subjects it involves*.'

—It is hoped that the same causes of delay will obtain an excuse for its late appearance, when consigned to the hand of a Writer unconnected with the Work in its early stages. But he has great pleasure in acknowledging the friendly conduct of Mr. Britton, who has, on every occasion, afforded, with most obliging liberality, such information as was requested concerning the plan on which it was originally intended that the Introduction should be executed; and has, also, favoured the Author with the loan of several rare books.

"That part of the letter-press which relates to the geography of antient Britain, is chiefly formed on intelligence conveyed by Mr. Leman; and it is to be regretted that the limits of the Introduction prevented the Editor from availing himself more largely of the rich stores of information unreservedly laid open by so profound and judicious an Antiquary. All that is of principal value in the remarks on the construction, and characteristical features, of Roman roads, likewise proceeded from information and corrections afforded by the same gentleman.

"The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cloyne is particularly requested to permit the Editor to return thanks for marks of polite attention, which were circumscribed only by his diffidence in intruding on time so truly valuable as that of his Lordship.

"To John Nichols, Esq. F.A.S. he is indebted for the loan of several estimable books, and for facilities afforded to various objects of enquiry.

"Materials for the article on the Civil Divisions and Laws of the Anglo-Saxons, were furnished by a gentleman whose professional pursuits should render him capable of communicating valuable information on those subjects.

"The above acknowledgments express the extent of assistance received by the Editor of the Introduction, except that he was aided in forming the lists of books treating on the topography and antiquities of England collectively, by Mr. W. Upcott, of the London Institution, whose intimate acquaintance with all such publications is proved by his useful and curious Work, intituled, 'A Bibliographical Account of

the principal Works relating to English Topography.'"

The appropriate Dedication to this Volume will be noticed in a different department of the Magazine.

83. *The Possibility of approaching the North Pole asserted: by the Hon. D. Barrington. A New Edition. With an Appendix, containing Papers on the same subject, and on a North-West Passage. By Colonel Beaufoy, F.R.S. Illustrated with a Map of the North Pole, according to the latest Discoveries. 8vo, pp. 258. Allman.*

THE Tracts relative to the possibility of near approaches to the Pole of our own hemisphere, as likewise of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in any Northern direction, were first published by that indefatigable Antiquary and Philosopher, the Hon. Daines Barrington, in 1775 and 1776; and were re-printed, with additions, in a volume of the learned Judge's "Miscellanies" in 1781, as fully noticed in our vol. LI. p. 176.

"The interesting nature of the subject to which these Tracts relate, would, at any time, justify their re-publication; but at the present moment they derive an additional value from the expedition which is now preparing to explore the Arctic Regions. Whether the extended boundaries of geographical science, aided by the local information which it is said has been communicated by those who are employed in the Greenland Fisheries, will secure the success of this enterprise, it is impossible to anticipate; but, as Englishmen, we must naturally wish, that discoveries, which were first attempted by the adventurous spirit and maritime skill of our countrymen, should be finally achieved by the same means.

"As early as the year 1527, the idea of a passage to the East Indies by the North Pole was suggested by a Bristol Merchant to Henry VIII.; but no voyage seems to have been undertaken for the purpose of navigating the Circumpolar Seas till the commencement of the following century, when, in 1607, an expedition was fitted out, at the expence of certain Merchants of London. To this attempt several others succeeded at different periods, and all of them were projected and carried into execution by private individuals. The adventurers did not indeed accomplish the object they exclusively sought, that of reaching India by a nearer route than doubling the Cape

* "Advertisement on the completion of the first Volume of the Beauties of England and Wales."

Cape of Good Hope; but though they failed in that respect, the fortitude, perseverance, and skill which they manifested, exhibited the most irrefragable proofs of the early existence of that superiority in naval affairs, which has progressively elevated this Country to her present eminence among the Nations of Europe.

“At length, after the lapse of above a century and a half, this interesting question became an object of royal patronage, and the expedition which was commanded by Capt. Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, in 1773, was fitted out at the charge of Government. It will add to the value of the following pages when it is known that the Author of them was the first proposer of this memorable voyage; and that, in consequence of his representations, as to the practicability of circumnavigating the Pole, the Royal Society made that application to Lord Sandwich, then at the head of the Admiralty, which led to the appointment of the expedition for exploring those regions.

“Though Capt. Phipps found it impossible to penetrate the wall of ice, which extended for more than twenty degrees between the latitudes of 80° and 81° , the opinions of Mr. Barrington, upon the possibility of proceeding farther, under different circumstances, remained unshaken. With indefatigable assiduity therefore he began to collect every fact connected with the subject; and as he accumulated his materials he read them to the Royal Society. This mass of written, traditionary, and conjectural evidence, he afterwards published, in the year 1775; and it cannot be denied that its re-publication at the present moment is at least appropriate, independently of the intrinsic value which must always attach to the researches of so acute and ardent an inquirer.

“The Publishers, however, are happy in being permitted to add to the value of these Tracts, by subjoining, as an Appendix, some Papers upon the same subject by Colonel Beaufoy, F.R.S. The attention of that gentleman was turned to the practicability of reaching the North Pole, from Spitzbergen, during winter, by travelling over the ice and snow in sledges drawn by rein deer. He therefore transmitted various queries, to which he received answers from Russians who had wintered in those remote Islands. The information thus elicited is exceedingly curious; and much of it may be most advantageously employed by those who are about to brave the dangers and inclemencies of that dreary climate.

“In order to render the present volume as complete as possible, an entirely new Map of the North Pole is prefixed, drawn from the best authorities, and with the Pole in the centre, so as to exhibit the utmost degree of latitude which has hitherto been approached. Under all these circumstances, it is hoped the Work will find a favourable reception. Its claims, indeed, are of no dubious nature; for it is the production of persons eminent for their scientific attainments. Subsequent discoveries can alone impair its value. Till the ardour of well-directed enterprize shall disclose what yet remains unexplored, the exposition of our actual knowledge, and the speculative deductions of enlightened theory, cannot be unacceptable to the lovers of geographical research.”

In one of his latest Tracts Mr. Barrington observes,

“The Dutch Seamen, employed in the Greenland Fishery, agree with our own countrymen, in never having so much as heard of a perpetual barrier of fixed ice, to the Northward of Spitzbergen, in $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ *, which indeed is one of their most common latitudes for catching whales, whilst all of them suppose the sea to be generally open in those parts, and many of them proceed several degrees beyond it.

“I shall only add, that, in my former pamphlet, I have mentioned a fact or two I had reason to expect from the Rev. Mr. Tooke, Chaplain to the Factory at Petersburg, which he conceived would strongly prove that the sea is open to the Pole, and which I have since received in a letter from him dated the 26th of May last.

“Mr. Tooke hath been assured by several persons, who have passed the Winter at Kola in Lapland, that in the severest weather, whenever a Northerly wind blows, the cold diminishes instantly, and that, if it continues, it always brings on a thaw as long as it lasts.

“He hath also been informed by the same authority, that the seamen, who go out from Kola upon the whale and morse fisheries early in March (for the sea never freezes there), throw off their winter garments as soon as they are from fifty to one hundred wersts from land, and continue without them all the time they are upon the fishery, during which they experience no inconvenience from the cold, but that, on their return (at the end of May), as they approach

* “One of them indeed says, that the ice frequently *packs* in that latitude, which he supposes to arise from the meeting of two currents.”

land, the cold increases to such a severity, that they suffer greatly from it.

"This account agrees with that of Barentz, whilst he wintered in Nova Zembla, and that of the Russians in Maloy Brun; the North wind cannot, therefore, during the coldest seasons of the year, be supposed to blow over ten degrees of ice.

"Governor Ellis indeed, whose zeal in prosecuting the attempt of discovering the North-West passage through Hudson's Bay is so well known, hath suggested to me an argument, which seems to prove the absolute impossibility of a perpetual barrier of ice from $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the Pole.

"If such a tract hath existed for centuries, the increase, in point of height, must be amazing in a course of years, by the snow, which falls during the winter, being changed into ice, and which must have formed consequently a mountain, perhaps equal to the Peak of Teneriffe*. Now the ice, which sometimes *packs* to the Northward of Spitzbergen, is said commonly not to exceed two yards in height."

84. *Epistolary Curiosities; Series the Second and last: consisting of Unpublished Letters, of the Eighteenth Century, illustrative of the Herbert Family, and of the latter part of King William's and the earlier part of Queen Anne's Reigns. From Lord Herbert, King William, Duke of Shrewsbury, Duke of Newcastle, Queen Anne, Lord Godolphin, Sir Robert Sutton, Lord Somers, Lady Inchiquin, Duke of Marlborough, Joseph Addison, Dr. Robinson, Envoy to Sweden, William Greg, George Stepney, &c. &c. With Notes. Edited by Rebecca Warner, of Beech Cottage, Bath. 8vo, pp. 240. Longman and Co.*

HAVING so very recently noticed a former Series of this Correspondence, (Vol. LXXXVII. Part ii. 526) it is needless to say more than that, as the period of time in the present Series grows more important, the interest of the Letters more particularly increases.

"Among the *desiderata* of English Literature, it has often been suggested, that we are still deficient in a good history of the years that include the latter end of the reign of King William, and the earlier part of that of Queen Anne; all the annals which we have of this im-

portant and highly interesting period, being either dry registers of events, or so distorted by party spirit and political prejudice, as to render the reader hopeless of obtaining a clear and steady view of the *truth*.

"If, however, (as seems generally believed to be the case) Mr. Archdeacon Coxe be now employing his leisure hours in preparing for the press the life of that extraordinary and highly-gifted character, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, there can be little doubt that we shall have this deficiency in our historical records satisfactorily supplied: since the ability and candour of this accomplished and esteemed writer, are sufficient pledges to the publick, that, in the life of his hero (who was intimately connected with all the military and political events of the period above-mentioned), they will have the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as far as his materials extend (and they are sufficiently numerous), adorned with all the graces of a fine style, and illustrated by the perspicacity of a philosophical mind.

"In the mean time, it is hoped, that, as far as regards the public, and political measures of this eventful epoch, the correspondence contained in the two 'Series' of 'Epistolary Curiosities' may be found to afford amusing, interesting, and satisfactory information: since they embrace a considerable number of confidential and official letters, from some of the principal public characters of the time alluded to; and narrate many facts, or throw light upon many events, which are either entirely omitted, or remain unexplained, in our existing English Histories."

As Royal Letters are at all times an object of curiosity, we shall give two from King William, and two from Queen Anne. The Originals of these are printed in the volume; but the Translation may here suffice.

"*To the King of the Romans**.

"Monsieur my Brother, Having thought fit to dispatch the *Sieur* Stepney in quality of Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor my brother, not only to maintain the good correspondence existing between us, but to render our friendship still more perfect, and our union still more strict, I have expressly charged him to assure you, on all occasions, of my sincere friendship, and great esteem, both

* "Mr. De Luc observes also, that the ice upon the Glacieres is always increasing.—See his interesting observations on those mountains of Switzerland."

* "Joseph, King of the Romans; and eldest son of Leopold Emperor of Germany. He succeeded his father (who died in May 1705) in the imperial dignity; and died himself in 1711."

for your person and merit, as well as for all the House of Austria. I beg you to give full credit to every thing he says to you on this subject, and to believe that I am with truth, Sir, my brother, your good brother,

WILLIAM R.

“Kensington, March 9, 1701.”

—
“To the Empress*.

“Madame my Sister, Having made choice of the *Sieur* Stepney in quality of Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor *Monsieur* my brother, I am unwilling to let him go without charging him with the strongest assurances of my great esteem for you, of which I shall rejoice to give you the most convincing proof, should I ever be so happy as to find an opportunity of shewing you that I am with great sincerity, Madam, my sister, your very affectionate brother,

WILLIAM R.

“Kensington, March 9, 1701.”

—
“Queen ANNE to the Emperor.

“St. James's, 3d March, 1704.

“Monsieur my Brother, The letter which your Majesty has been pleased to write, thanking me for the reception which I have given my brother the King of Spain†, is very gratifying to me. The advantageous character which I had previously received of him, made me anxious to see him as soon as I heard of his arrival in my dominions; and I must confess that I am highly delighted by the interview I have had with him, finding that his great qualities even surpassed the lofty notion I had entertained of them; and I am convinced, from my own experience, that he merits all the prosperity to which I trust he is destined

by a good Providence, and to which I will contribute the utmost in my power, having his interests equally at heart with my own. I rejoice that your Majesty has taken in good part the reception that I have given him, in which I have been anxious to prove the friendship I bear to you, and the esteem which I feel for him; and I beg your Majesty will be assured, that I shall ever entertain the like sentiments, and that I shall embrace with eagerness every occasion in which I can convince you with what great sincerity I am your Majesty's very affectionate sister,

ANNE R.”

—
“Queen ANNE to the Empress.

“St. James's, 3d March, 1704.

“Madame my Sister, I received with great pleasure the letter in which your Majesty has been pleased to express your satisfaction in the reception that I have given to my brother the King of Spain. As he came from so great a distance, in consequence of my entreaties, and was obliged to pass through my dominions in going to his own Kingdom, I was anxious not to lose so favourable an opportunity of entertaining him in person, and assuring him by word of mouth of my sincere attachment to his interests. I esteem your Majesty very happy in having a son who so well deserves to be a King, by possessing those royal accomplishments, which merit the crown to which he is destined. On every occasion in which my assistance can be of use, I hope to testify to your Majesty, by the most convincing proofs, both the friendship which I feel for your Majesty, and my tenderness for her son, which I shall ever preserve, as I am

* “Eleonora Magdalene, of Newbourg, third wife of the Emperor Leopold.”

† “The Archduke Charles, second son of the Emperor Leopold and Eleonora Magdalene of Newbourg; who, on the death of his brother Joseph, succeeded to the imperial dignity, in 1711. He was declared King of Spain by the title of Charles III. in 1703; and came to England the end of December in the same year. The Queen's expressions of regard for the young Monarch, in her letter, were not merely compliments. She had been much pleased with him, and treated him with a singular respect, due as well to his amiable character as exalted dignity.—‘The Duke of Somerset,’ says Burnet, ‘was sent by the Queen to receive him, and to bring him to an interview, which was to be at Windsor. Prince George went and met him on the way, and he was treated with much magnificence. The Court was very splendid, and much thronged. The Queen's behaviour towards him was very noble and obliging. The young King charmed all that was there; he had a gravity beyond his age, tempered with much modesty; his behaviour was in all points so exact, that there was not a circumstance in his whole deportment that was liable to censure. He paid an extraordinary respect to the Queen, and yet maintained a due greatness in it; he had an art of seeming well pleased with every thing, without so much as smiling once all the time he was at Court, which was only three days: he spoke but little, and all he said was judicious and obliging. All possible haste was made in fitting out the fleet, so that he set sail in the beginning of January, and for five days he had a fair wind, with good weather; but then the wind changed, and he was driven back to Portsmouth. He lay there about three weeks, and then he had a very prosperous navigation.’—Vol. II. p. 354.”

with great truth, your Majesty's very affectionate sister,
ANNE R."

From Kings we descend, not indeed to any comparative resemblance in rank or station, but to men who in their proper sphere were eminently useful to society, and who, as individuals, will ever rank highly in public estimation.

"Mr. ADDISON * to Mr. STEPNEY †.

"Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1706.

"Sir, I beg leave to congratulate you upon your removal to a Province that requires all those great abilities for which you are so deservedly celebrated, and at the same time to renew to you my assurances of an eternal gratitude and esteem. Though I have forbore troubling you with professions of this nature, I have often had an opportunity of mentioning my obligations to you, and the great respect I shall always have for so extraordinary a character as well in other countries as in England. I shall take the liberty to trouble you with the news of the town and office, since I am better settled in my correspondencies than I was formerly, and may now look upon you to be in our neighbourhood. The union at present takes up all public discourse, and 'tis thought will certainly be concluded at last, notwithstanding the late popular commotions. Our Barbadoes fleet is arrived under convoy of two men of war,

and I hear Sir Bevil Granville died on board one of 'em in his return from his Government. We have just now received a Lisbon Mail, and as I am very much straighten'd in time, I send you an extract of a letter I receiv'd thence. I am with great respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

"J. ADDISON."

"I am desired by one Mr. Johnson, an English bookseller at the Hague, to recommend him to your custome. He is a very understanding man, and the Lord Halifax's and Somerset's agent for books."

"The Same to the Same.

"Cock Pitt, Nov. 8th, 1706.

"Sir, We hear that on the Fast-day appointed in Scotland to beg a blessing on the proceedings in Parliament relating to a Union, that several of the Clergy took occasion to shew their aversion to it. Mr. Loggan, an eminent divine in Edingborough, had for his text the 11th verse of the 3d of the Revelations, 'Behold I come quickly, hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.' Another, they say, desired the Lord, in his prayer, that as he had formerly made their Nation one of the heads of Europe, he would not now make it one of the tails. But as it is natural for a turbulent discontented party to make more noise than those who are pleased with the ordinary course of affairs, though

* "We have been so much accustomed to delight ourselves with the elegant productions of Addison's genius, that we can scarcely consider him in any other light than that of a man exclusively devoting himself to the pursuits of Literature, the refinements of taste, and the service of the Muses. But the unfortunate fact is, that, as Johnson observes, the greater part of Addison's short life of 47 years was passed 'amidst the storm of faction;' in the pursuit of political advancement; and in the exercise of the official duties of those places with which his pursuit was rewarded. Both Somers and Halifax were the friends of Addison; but being out of office, their testimonies of regard were confined to acts of personal civility, till the latter had the opportunity of introducing him to Godolphin, as a proper person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim. This production (poor as it really is, with the exception of its celebrated simile) obtained him ministerial patronage. He was sent in 1705 to Hanover with Lord Halifax; and the next year made Under Secretary of State, first to Sir Chas. Hedges, and afterwards to Lord Sunderland. The four letters given in this collection, were written during this last-mentioned appointment. His next situation was under the Marquis of Wharton, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; then followed his appointment to the Secretary of the Regency, before the arrival of George I. in England; and lastly, his highest dignity, that of being made Secretary of State in 1717. 'For this employment,' says Johnson, 'he might justly be supposed qualified by long practice of business, and by his regular ascent through other offices; but expectation is often disappointed. It is universally confessed, that he was unequal to the duties of his place. In the House of Commons he could not speak, and therefore was useless to the defence of Government. In the office, says Pope, he could not issue an order, without losing his time in quest of fine expressions. What he gained in rank, he lost in credit; and finding, by experience, his own inability, was forced to solicit his dismissal, with a pension of 1500*l.* per annum.' He was born 1st May 1672; and died 17th June, 1719."

† "Mr. Stepney was sent Ambassador to the States General in 1706."

they

they are much the fewer in number, so they tell us that not only in the Parliament, but throughout the kingdom, the majority is for the Union*.

"I have seen a printed memorial, as it is call'd, that has been presented to the Duke of Burgundy, and by him (as I am certainly informed) laid before the King of France. It proposes, for the recruiting the army, and raising money in the present exigencies, that all the superfluous lacquys be immediately press'd for the army, which, by his calculation, will amount to three-score thousand. He then calculates the number of officers and pensions employed in the finances, taxes, posts, &c. which he reckons at four-score thousand, half of which he would have suppressed, and their persons and pensions to be employed in the army. For a further supply of money he would have a coin of base alloy stamp'd, with which the King shall buy up all the works in gold and silver, in convents, palaces, &c. and immediately turn them into current coin, which, by his computation, would bring in two-thirds of money more than there is now in the kingdom. One of these books has been sent into England, and they say makes a great noise in its own country.

"A ship is come into Falmouth that left Lisbon ten days ago, (which is four days since our last packet came away,) that says there were then upward of threescore transports and sixteen men-of-war; but that neither Sir Cloudsley Shovell nor my Lord Rivers was then arrived.

"Since the writing of this, I have received a long account of the Scotch affairs, which I send by itself: so begging you will excuse this trouble,

"I am, Sir, &c. J. ADDISON."

—
"The Same to the Same.

"Sir, On Wednesday morning arrived a packet-boat from Lisbon, with letters of the 10th of Nov. N.S. They brought

us the news of the safe arrival of all our descent fleet†, and that Sir Cloudesly Shovel and Lord Rivers dined at the Consul's the day before, where they had a conference with the Secretary of State, but it was thought they would stay there no longer than to get forrage and provisions, and refit their ships, which will take them up a month at least. Some letters say the Portuguese Ministers were very importunate with them to employ all their forces on that side, and those who pretend to dive into affairs, think it is only out of a design to render them ineffectual; but by all our advices from Lisbon we have reason to think that since they find the King of France is likely to fall, they would willingly come in for their share of the spoil, and consequently contribute what they can to it. Mr. Methuen, I hear, declines his envoyship, and very much solicites leave to return into England; but if he may succeed his father in his embassy, it is not doubted but he will be contented to stay there some time longer. On the 10th Nov. the Winchester man-of-war was sent expresse to Alicant from Lisbon to advise Lord Galway of the arrival of the fleet.

"Mr. Crow, who was named for Envoy to the King of Spain on a negotiation of commerce, is now preparing for his government of Barbados, and that whole affaire being put into the hands of Mr. Stanhope, who is now with King Charles, under the character of the Queen's Envoy, it is supposed that several of his friends, who fancied he might be shock'd by Crow's commission, have interposed in the affaire. — Edinburgh, Nov. 8th. Letters of this date that came in this morning give an account of several heats and addresses against the incorporating Union. It looks very odd that there shou'd be so great a majority in Parliament against what seems to be the bent of the Nation, and that they have taken no care to confront addresses on this

* "It is singular that a measure so obviously calculated to promote the peace, prosperity, and safety both of England and Scotland, as the Union was, should have occasioned that violent opposition in both countries, which was manifested on the occasion. Long experience has evinced to each Nation the benefit, the blessing of the measure. We have incorporated with ourselves a people, brave, intelligent, industrious, and moral; a Nation

'Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms.'

And to the *Scotch*, has been opened a fair and wide field for the exercise of those energies which they possess in a degree superior to any other people; and for the reaping of that harvest of success, which is ever the deserved reward of the persevering and worthy labourer.

† "This was the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir C. Shovell, having 10,000 troops on board, under Lord Rivers, intended for a descent on the coast of France. This, however, was deferred till the next year; when Sir C. attacked Toulon, and burnt and destroyed eight of the best French ships of war. — *Tindal's Continuation*, vol. IV. p. 30."

occasion.

occasion: The particulars of their transactions will, I know, be sent to you from other hands.

"The Bishoprick of Winchester will not be disposed of, as it is said, 'till the next Session of Parliament is over; which may probably have a good effect on the bench of candidates for it.

"I am much obliged to you for the honour of yours of the 23d, and the place you give me in your memory; and shall ever be, with the greatest esteem, Sir, &c.

J. ADDISON.

"*Cock-Pit, Nov. 15.*"

— — —
 "The Same to the Same.

"Sir, Yesterday the Duke of Marlborough came to town, and notwithstanding his Grace had defer'd his arrival till the dusk of the evening, and endeavour'd to enter as privately as possible, the common people of Southwark discover'd him, and immediately giving the alarm to their brotherhood in the city, attended him with huzzas and acclamations to the Court.

"A credential is dispatching from the Queen to the King of Portugal, to engage his Majesty to treat with Earl Rivers about the operations of the ensuing campaign on that side and in Valentia.

"We have had a strong report in town of my Lord Keeper's being married to Mrs. Clavering; but I do not hear that his Lordship owns it.

"There is to-night a general Council held at Kensington, design'd, as it is supposed, to prorogue the Parliament a week longer.

"Our last letters from Scotland give us great hopes of their coming to a speedy and happy conclusion in the affaire of the Union.

"We had yesterday a very joyfull report in the city of the arrival of nine East India ships at Kinsale in Ireland, upon which the stock of the new Company rose very considerably; but I find that they have heard nothing of it at the

Admiralty, so that it was probably an invention of the stock-jobbers.

"We expect suddenly to hear of a Governor of the Towr, Guernsy, and Sheerness, which are all three at present without a head.

"Mr. Methuen, I am informed, will have the character, at least the appointments, of an Ambassador; that being at present so expensive a post, that he could not think of entering upon it on the foot of an Envoy.

"I just now hear Major-Gen. Withers is made Governour of Sheerness; and am told that Mr. Prior has bin making an interest privately for the headship of Eaton, in case Dr. Godolphin goes off in this removal of Bishops.

"We have no particulars of Scotch news, besides what are to be met with in the public prints. I am, Sir, &c.

"J. ADDISON."

One short but characteristic Letter occurs from Steele*.

"To Mr. GEORGE LEWIS.

"April 13th, 1709.

"Sir, I am in very much pain about the affair between us, having at this time the misfortune of great occasion for dayly expence. You know you are sure, and hope that will prevail upon you not to do a surprising thing to my disadvantage. Care is taking to bring you in your money before the term, and your civility cannot be a prejudice, since that is within the time you could propose by the severest methods. Your most humble servant, RICH. STEELE.

85. *A History of Whitby, and Streonshalh Abbey; with a Statistical Survey of the Vicinity to the Distance of Twenty-five Miles. By the Rev. George Young, with the assistance of some Papers left by the late Mr. R. Winter, and some Materials furnished by Mr. J. Bird. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 470. Longman and Co.*

MR. YOUNG has in these two volumes performed a task which cannot

* "The pecuniary difficulty in which the thoughtless writer of this letter was now involved, arose from his omitting to repay a sum of money borrowed two years before of the worthy goldsmith; and which, as appears by the following document, he had engaged to return in six months after receiving it. The Knight's character forms a striking proof of the danger and the curse of talent, without prudence to guard, and principle to direct it.

"Whereas Richard Steele, Esq. hath borrowed of mee George Lewis, goldsmith, the sum of one hundred pounds, and for securing the payment thereof, with interest, hath given me his bond, dated herewith payable the second day of August next, and hath assigned to mee a bond of one hundred and fifteen pounds, and interest, from his mother-in-law, Mrs. Scurlock, as a further security. Now I promise, on payment of the said one hundred pounds and interest to mee, according to the said bond, given to mee by the said Richard Steele, to deliver up both the said bonds and assignments to the said Richard Steele. Witness my hand, this 10th day of February, 1707."

fail of being acceptable to the Inhabitants of Whitby and its neighbourhood, and which will be duly appreciated by the lovers of Topographical research. Though not so designated in the Title-page, it appears in the body of the work that the respectable Author is Minister of the New Presbyterian or Associate Congregation at Whitby. He is also Secretary to a Literary Committee, instituted in 1812, for the formation of a Botanic Garden.

"The advantages of Local History," he well observes, "are generally understood;" and the following observations are self-evident:

"Correct views of a Country are not to be gained from the hasty remarks of a Tourist, who skims over its surface in a few days; but from the patient researches and mature observations of Local Writers, each of whom, devoting his attention to objects within his reach, and collecting what is interesting in his own vicinity, furnishes his quota to the common fund of statistical knowledge. In general, Topographical Works will be more or less correct, in proportion as the field of view is contracted or enlarged: and he who attempts to take in too much, endangers the whole. What is gained in extent, is lost in accuracy. The fore-ground of the landscape is distinctly perceived, while the distant objects are involved in shades."

With these sentiments, Mr. Young has taken much laudable pains to produce a well-digested History of a Town of no small consequence; and has furnished a brief sketch of an extensive range of Country in what might with much propriety be called the *Terra incognita* of Yorkshire.

"It has been my uniform study," says Mr. Young, "in composing this Work, to render it at once agreeable and useful. How far I have succeeded, the publick must determine. That every part should be acceptable to all, is next to impossible; but, when the Reader meets with articles which he deems unworthy of perusal, let him recollect, that there are other Readers to whom the same articles may appear of the greatest moment. On subjects that interest the passions of men, every unworthy prejudice has been avoided; yet I make no pretensions to that spurious candour which consists in a criminal indifference to what is good: I own my partiality for true Religion."

GENT. MAG. May, 1818.

Whitby is a place of considerable antiquity; and Mr. Young has diligently traced its history from the eventful periods of its original inhabitants, through the Roman, Saxon, and Norman æras; with the introduction of Christianity, and the early foundation of the Monastery of Streoneshalh; a subject on which the learned Author says,

"I find it necessary to differ most materially, not only from Charlton, whose fancy has strangely misled him in regard to Lady Hilda and her Monastery, but from many others who have written on the same subjects.

"Hilda, the noble foundress of Streoneshalh Abbey, was born in the year 614; and was baptized at York by Paulinus, along with her kinsman Edwin, in 627; being then about 13 years old. Her Saxon name, which signifies *battle*, is supposed to have been the name of a goddess of battle, adored by her progenitors, like the Roman Goddess Bellona: and it was not uncommon among the Pagan Saxons, and other Northern Nations, to bestow on their children the names of their favourite idols*."

By this noble Lady, under the sanction of Oswy, the first King of all Northumberland, the Monastery of Streoneshalh, afterwards Whitby Abbey, was founded; and of this foundation an ample account fills the first volume of this interesting work. But this portion we shall pass over, as our Readers will find a satisfactory account of Whitby Abbey, accompanied by a beautiful view, in our vol. LXXXIII. ii. 633. A small view of Whitby Church, from a drawing by Mr. John Bird, is also given in vol. LXXIX. i. p. 513.

Of the Second Volume, which contains a general View of the Rise and Progress of the Town of Whitby, from the earliest Accounts to the present Time, we shall take an early opportunity of speaking more fully.

The Work is embellished with se-

* "The same custom prevailed among the antient Heathens; as we see both from Scripture and from Profane History. In a similar way the names of the true God often enter into the composition of Hebrew names; and the practice has not been wholly laid aside since the establishment of Christianity; as may be instanced in the names Theodore, Christopher," &c.

veral

veral engravings on Wood; Six copper-plates, amongst which are a good and pleasing View of the Town, a neat Plan of the Town, and Map of the neighbouring Country, an original Portrait of Captain Cook, and a View (too slightly etched) of the Ruins of the Abbey, which is represented in a much superior style in the Volume of our Magazine already referred to in p. 433.

86. *Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, with a Selection from her Correspondence and unpublished Writings. By Miss Benger. 2 vols. sm. 8vo. pp. 363, 325. Longman and Co.*

FEW Female Writers were better entitled than this excellent woman to command contemporary respect, or the veneration of posterity. Her character harmonized with the spirit of her compositions: she never wrote but to be the advocate of morality and virtue, and appears to have illustrated her precepts by example. These volumes may be considered as her last Literary offering, at the same time that they form an acceptable tribute to her memory. In the memoirs, to which her own pen has partly contributed, we trace the progress of her moral and intellectual character; her early letters are judiciously interspersed through the narrative, and exhibit a beautiful picture of fraternal and domestic affection.

Mrs. Hamilton was born in Ireland; but spent almost all her childhood and youth in Scotland. She was little indebted to *technical* education, though she properly ascribes the formation of her moral habits and feelings to the exemplary couple with whom she lived, and to whose kindred worth she has offered the tribute of gratitude in various of her works. With little instruction, she appears to have learned almost by intuition, and was evidently an original self-formed character. The origin of her Literary pursuits is distinctly traced; and it is pleasing to remark, that her first avowed work, the Hindoo Rajah, was written to commemorate the virtues of her lamented brother.

The following passage is from a letter addressed to her Biographer, and it will afford a fair specimen of her epistolary style:

"I perfectly agree with you in considering Castles as more useful edifices than they are usually allowed to be;

it is only plodding matter-of-fact dullness that cannot comprehend their use. I do not scruple to confess to you, as I find you are a sister adept in this art of freemasonry, that I owe to it three-fourths of my sense, and half my virtue. It is by giving free scope to the imagination, that one becomes thoroughly acquainted with the dispositions of one's own heart; it is by comparing the ardent efforts of exalted virtue, formed by the fancy, with what conscience tells us we have performed, that we are instigated to improvement; and by tracing the combinations, of which our Castles have been composed, we acquire such a knowledge of our own minds, as at once enlightens the understanding and betters the heart. I sincerely think that the greatest disadvantage of perpetually living in a crowd, is the check it puts upon the free excursions of imagination. Was ever Bath Belle as much improved by walking on the crowded Crescent as you and I have been by a solitary ramble, when, at the magic touch of fancy, a new creation has arisen around us. By most of the pious people and pious writers I have met with, the imagination is treated as a sort of evil spirit that must be exorcised and laid at rest; but in my opinion it is very impious, and surely very ungrateful, thus to treat the first of blessings, without which judgment will be but a sour old maid, producing nothing—let us marry them, and we shall do better, for it is evident neither of them was meant for the single state."

To the Memoirs and Letters are annexed a few Posthumous Essays, some of which do credit to her talents, and all of them inspire veneration for her virtues.

In the Autumn of 1802 Miss Hamilton, with her widowed sister, Mrs. Blake, were passing some time at Bowness, partly on account of their health, and partly that Miss Hamilton might have leisure to compose the Lives of the two Agrippas, widow and daughter of Germanicus.

"All the time I have to spare," she says to a friend, "is devoted to books. The neighbourhood of the Bishop of Landaff and his family is not one of the least advantages of our present situation. The command of his fine Library is to me an invaluable privilege; and the society of his Family, to which his own extraordinary powers add considerable value, is a first-rate acquisition."

87. *Fables and Moral Poems. By William Coldwell. sm. 8vo. pp. 117. Sugden, Halifax.*

"THE Fables are original, if not beautiful, and, in most cases, natural, if not instructive. They are the Author's tribute to the glory of the sublime Creator, and to the common stock of good; the property of his fellow incarnates, and well meant, if not superlatively executed. Conscious of the integrity of his intentions, he leaves them with the publick, without patronage, and without those fears which attend eminence and renown; if they are useful, well, and if not, he has done his best, and leaves the event with him who disposeth all things, and doeth all things well."

The Author's sentiments are good, and his versification easy.

Seated under a venerable Oak, he thus moralizes:

"Lo, once an acorn, beauteous cup,
Held thy small germ, and fed its frame;
Now rear'd an oak, high towering up,
O'er the tall forest trees thy name.
Oft since the stately sire arose,
And peer'd an oak in forest vast,
Oft have his sons enjoy'd repose,
And in their turn away have past.
Age to long age has rose and fled
Since acorn germ'd and shot the tree
Which fled gave birth, from the same
bed,
To sons and sons, and last to thee.
As men of antient high degree,
Who age to age on the same ground
Bear rule—trace up their pedigree,
And name their own the country
round;
So, on the self-same stool, at ease
Uprears the son from fallen sire;
Towering aloft above the trees,
And drinking in the solar fire.
And, like mankind, behold away
Pass father, son, and grandson's name;
The root alone of antient day
Yields sap and rears successive frame."

88. *An Inquiry into some of the most curious and interesting subjects of History, Antiquity, and Science; with an Appendix, containing the earliest Information of the most remarkable Cities of antient and modern times. By Thomas Moir, Member of the College of Justice, Edinburgh. 12mo. pp. 274. Lackington and Co.*

"IT is presumed that no information can be more acceptable to the generality of Readers than that which furnishes them with an accurate idea of those subjects that are generally considered as most instructive at the present day; and in tracing them to their origin, when they happen to have had their birth among the antients. Nor is it a task

less pleasing to investigate those changes and revolutions, which, in the lapse of time, have gradually been occurring with regard to the state and circumstances of those interesting scientific topics, which it here becomes our province to review.

—This little Work will, therefore, be found to embrace many points of the above description, which are sufficiently curious and interesting; and, as a preliminary article, to contain a very ample account of the numerous Religious Houses that formerly existed in England, also a detailed statement of their Rental, and of the Revenue that accrued to Government by their suppression at the Reformation. There will be found a most learned and able discussion concerning the Julian year, New Style, as also the Solar and Lunar Cycles.

The Reader will also be informed of the origin of the most renowned Military Orders of Knighthood, so much sought after, and usually esteemed one of the highest rewards of military merit—the customs of the Antients with regard to the burying of their Dead—their treatment of dead bodies, together with their manner of preserving the same, will be found to be amply unfolded, and to present matter equally amusing and curious. The Work will also contain some curious inquiries into the architecture of the Antients; with an Appendix, giving the earliest information of the most antient and celebrated Cities; besides many other articles, equally valuable and entertaining."

Such is Mr. Moir's outline of the Work now before us; and it is but justice to say, that he has well performed the task he undertook; and that his small Work will be found to convey very correct information on the various subjects therein contained; and that it will afford ample amusement, as well as useful instruction, to the attentive Reader.

89. *A Voyage round the World, from 1806 to 1812; in which Japan, Kamchatka, the Aleutian Islands, and the Sandwich Islands, were visited. Including a Narrative of the Author's Shipwreck on the Island of Sannack, and his subsequent Wreck in the Ship's Long-boat. With an Account of the present State of the Sandwich Islands, and a Vocabulary of their Language. By Archibald Campbell. 8vo. pp. 288. Longman and Co.*

FROM the above bill of fare the Reader will naturally expect a tolerable repast; and indeed he will not be

be disappointed, if we may judge from the entertainment we met with in perusing the Work. This Volume does not, like many of the voyages and travels of the present day, contain much of the *wonderful*; but in plain language gives, we firmly believe, a true and exact picture of the countries therein described.

The Work being a thin octavo, we must confine ourselves within narrow limits, and be content with presenting to our Readers a short account of the life of the Narrator, and a few extracts, which may afford a fair specimen of the style, and a good idea of the country.

"Archibald Campbell (says the Editor in the Preface) was born at Wyndford, near Glasgow, on the 19th of July, 1787. His father, who was a soldier in the 45th regiment, died at St. Lucia, upon which his mother removed to Paisley, her native place, when her son was about four years of age. He there received the common rudiments of education; and at the age of ten was bound apprentice to a weaver. Before the term of his apprenticeship had expired, however, a strong desire to visit remote countries induced him to go to sea; and in the year 1800 he entered as an apprentice on board the ship *Isabella* of Port Glasgow, commanded by Mr. Hugh Paterson. In this vessel he made three voyages to the West Indies. He afterwards served about a twelvemonth in a coaster; and in 1804 again sailed for the West Indies in the sloop *Robina*, belonging to the same port.

"At Madeira he was pressed on board the *Diana* frigate, and remained in that ship till her arrival at Portsmouth in 1806. He there found means to make his escape, and entered as seaman on board the *Thames* Indiaman.

"The history of the six most eventful years of his life will be found in the following pages. He returned to his native country in April 1812, having lost both his feet; and from the unskillful manner in which amputation has been performed, the wounds have never healed."

It may not be improper to add here, that Mr. Campbell had the misfortune to have both his hands and feet frost-bitten in so dreadful a manner, that he was never able to preserve the latter, although every attempt was made to that effect. By the blessing of God, however, he recovered the use of his hands, with the loss of only two fingers.

"A Gentleman in Rio Janeiro, of the name of Lawrie, had furnished him with letters to his father in Edinburgh, by whose interest he obtained admission into the Infirmary in that city; but after remaining there nearly four months, he was dismissed as incurable.

"Mr. Lawrie, senior, presented him with a barrel-organ, and he contrived to earn a miserable pittance by crawling about the streets of Edinburgh and Leith, grinding music, and selling a metrical history of his adventures.

"Being ambitious, however, of performing on a more dignified instrument, he has since learned to play on the violin; and he finds employment on board the steam-boats that ply upon the river Clyde, by playing for the amusement of the steerage passengers.

"In one of these vessels his appearance attracted the notice of the Editor; and the answers he gave to some questions excited so much curiosity, that he took him home with the intention of making a few memoranda of his story for his own information.

"The modest and intelligent manner in which it was told, the interesting nature of the incidents, and the curious information it contained, on the subjects to which the attention of the Editor had been much directed, created a strong interest on behalf of the narrator; and the hope that an account of his voyage might be of service to an unfortunate and deserving man, and not unacceptable to those who take pleasure in contemplating the progress of mankind in the arts of civilization, gave rise to the present Publication."

A great part of the Volume is devoted to a minute description of the Sandwich Islands, because,

"From the advantages they owe to their situation, placed midway between the continents of Asia and America, from the fertility of the soil, and the natural talents and industry of the natives, they promise to become by far the most important of the recently discovered islands in the Pacific Ocean."

Speaking of the Sandwich Islands, our Author observes, that

"The natives, although not tall, are stout and robust in their make, particularly those of the higher rank; their complexion is nut-brown, and they are extremely cleanly in their persons. They are distinguished by great ingenuity in all their arts and manufactures, as well as by a most persevering industry.

"They are divided into two great classes—the Erees, or chiefs; and the Cannakamowree, or people.

"The

"The former are the proprietors of the land, the latter are all under the dominion of some chief, for whom they work or cultivate the ground, and by whom they are supported in old age. They are not, however, slaves, or attached to the soil, but at liberty to change masters when they think proper.

"The supreme government is vested in the King, whose power seems to be completely absolute. He is assisted by the principal chiefs, whom he always keeps about his person; many of these have particular departments to attend to; one chief took charge of the household, and appointed the different surveys to be performed by every individual; another, named Coweeowranee, acted as pay-master—his province was to distribute wages and provisions amongst the people in the King's service.

"An elderly chief of the name of Naai took a general charge of the whole, and was, in fact, prime minister. He was commonly called Billy Pitt by the white people; and was by no means pleased when they addressed him by any other appellation.

"The principal duties of the executive were, however, entrusted to the priests; by them the revenues were collected and the laws enforced. Superstition is the most powerful engine by which the latter purpose is effected, actual punishment being rare. I knew only of one instance of capital punishment, which was that of a man who had violated the sanctity of the Morai. Having got drunk, he quitted it during taboo time, and entered the house of a woman. He was immediately seized and carried back to the Morai, where his eyes were put out. After remaining two days in this state he was strangled, and his body exposed before the principal idol.

"The method of detecting theft or robbery affords a singular instance of the power of superstition over their minds. The party who has suffered the loss applies to one of the priests, to whom he presents a pig and relates his story.

"The following ceremony is then performed: The priest begins by rubbing two pieces of green wood upon each other, till, by the friction, a kind of powder like snuff is produced, which is so hot, that on being placed on dry grass, and blown upon, it takes fire; with this a large pile of wood is kindled, and allowed to burn a certain time. He then takes three nuts of an oily nature, called tootooe; having broken the shells, one of the kernels is thrown into the fire, at which time he says an

anana, or prayer; and, while the nut is crackling in the fire, repeats the words Muckeero o kanaka ai kooee—that is, Kill or shoot the fellow. The same ceremonies take place with each of the nuts, provided the thief does not appear before they are consumed.

"This, however, but seldom happens; the culprit generally makes his appearance with the stolen property, which is restored to the owner, and the offence punished by a fine of four pigs. He is then dismissed with strict injunctions not to commit the like crime in future, under pain of a more severe penalty. The pigs are taken to the Morai, where they are offered up as sacrifices, and afterwards eaten by the priests.

"Should it happen that the unfortunate criminal does not make his appearance during the awful ceremony, his fate is inevitable; had he the whole island to bestow, not one word of the prayer could be recalled, nor the anger of the Etooah [God] appeased. The circumstance is reported to the King, and proclamation made throughout the island that a certain person has been robbed, and that those who are guilty have been prayed to death.

"So firm is their belief in the power of these prayers, that the culprit pines away, refusing to take any sustenance; and at last falls a sacrifice to his credulity.

"The priests also practise medicine. Bathing is their great specific. If the patient is too weak to be carried to the sea, he is washed with salt water. The oil, extracted from a nut, called tootooe, is used as a purgative; and a black mineral substance, reduced to a powder, as an emetic. This is very powerful in its effects, half the quantity that can be laid on a sixpence forming a sufficient dose.

"I have but few particulars to give of their religious opinions. Their principal God, to whom they attribute the creation of the world, is called Etooah; and they have seven or eight subordinate deities, whose images are in the Morai, and to whom offerings are made as well as to the Etooah: their names I cannot recollect.

"They believe in a future state, where they will be rewarded or punished for their conduct in this life. Their belief in the efficacy of prayer has already been remarked. During the time I lived with the King it was reported that some person had prayed him to death; in order to counteract the effects of this, the daughter of a chief prostrated herself before the house, and, turning towards the setting sun, prayed with great fervency. I did not then understand the

the language, and imagined that she was addressing that luminary ; but William Moxely explained that part to me. She said, How could the sun rise or set, or the moon perform her revolutions, if there were not some Superior Being who regulated their motions.

"They have a tradition of a general Deluge. According to their account the sea once overflowed the whole world, except Mouna Kaa, in Owhyhee, and swept away all the inhabitants but one pair, who saved themselves on that mountain ; and are the parents of the present race of mankind.

"Their Morais, or places of worship, consist of one large house or temple, with some smaller ones round it, in which are the images of their inferior gods. The tabooed, or consecrated precincts, are marked out by four square posts, which stand thirty or forty yards from the building. In the inside of the principal house there is a screen or curtain of white cloth hung across one end, within which the image of Etooah is placed. When sacrifices are offered the priests and chiefs enter occasionally within this space, going in at one side, and out at the other. Although present on one occasion I did not enter this recess, partly because I was doubtful of the propriety of doing so, and also on account of the difficulty I had in moving myself, and the risk of getting my wounds injured among the crowd."

"On the outside are placed several images made of wood, as ugly as can be well imagined, having their mouths all stuck round with dogs teeth.

"Their holidays took place about four times a month, and the ceremonies lasted from sun set on the day preceding to sun rise on the following day ; during which no person was permitted to pass the bounds of the Morai. This time was spent in prayer, in sacrificing pigs, in eating the sacrifices, and in conversation. I attended only once, and was not at that time sufficiently master of the language to understand the purport of the prayers.

"The priest continued nearly three hours, in a very solemn manner, during which the most profound silence was preserved ; indeed, the smallest noise of any kind, either within the Morai, or in the neighbourhood, would have been a proof that the Deity was offended, and the prayer must have ceased. A proclamation was therefore made by the public crier, whenever the King entered the Morai, ordering every animal near it to be confined, otherwise they should be seized and offered up as sacrifices. Those present stood with their arms extended towards Heaven for about three

quarters of an hour at the beginning of the prayer, and the same length of time at its conclusion. I was not required to perform this part of the ceremony.

"The number present did not exceed forty, and were all of the highest rank. Women are never permitted on these occasions.

"Human sacrifices are offered upon their going to war ; but nothing of the kind took place during my stay, unless in the case already mentioned, of the man punished for breaking the taboo, and whose body was exposed before the idol."

We shall conclude our extracts with the following account of the King [Tamaahmaah] and his family.

"In 1809 the King seemed about 50 years of age ; he is a stout, well-made man, rather darker in the complexion than the natives usually are, and wants two of his front teeth. The expression of his countenance is agreeable, and he is mild and affable in his manners, and possesses great warmth of feeling, for I have seen him shed tears upon the departure of those to whom he was attached ; and has the art of attaching others to himself. Although a conqueror, he is extremely popular among his subjects ; and not without reason, for since he attained the supreme power, they have enjoyed repose and prosperity. He has amassed a considerable treasure in dollars, and possesses a large stock of European articles of every description, particularly arms and ammunition ; these he has acquired by trading with the ships that call at the islands. He understands perfectly how to make a bargain ; but is unjustly accused of wishing to over-reach in his dealings. I never knew of his taking any undue advantages ; on the contrary, he is distinguished for upright and honourable conduct in all his transactions. War, not commerce, seems to be his principal motive in forming so extensive a navy. Being at peace, his fleet was laid up in ordinary during the whole time of my stay : when he chooses to fit it out, he will find no difficulty in manning his vessels. Independently of the number of white people he has constantly about him, and who are almost all sailors, he will find, even among his own subjects, many good seamen. He encourages them to make voyages in the ships that are constantly touching at the Islands ; and many of them have been as far as China, the North-west coast of America, and even the United States. In a very short time they become useful hands, and continue so as long

long as they remain in warm climates ; but they are not capable of standing the effects of cold.

“ During my stay the building of the navy was suspended, the King’s workmen being employed in erecting a house, in the European style, for his residence at Hanaroora. When I came away the walls were as high as the top of the first story.

His family consisted of the two Queens, who are sisters, and a young girl, the daughter of a chief, destined to the same rank. He had two sons alive, one about fifteen, the other about ten years of age, and a daughter born when I was upon the Island.

“ The Queen was delivered about midnight, and the event was instantly announced by a salute of sixteen guns, being a round of the battery in front of the house.”

In the other parts of Mr. Campbell’s Voyage we were frequently reminded of that well-known and interesting book, “ The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.”

Appendix, No. 1, consists of a vocabulary of the language of the Sandwich Islands.

No. 2, contains a statement of the Author’s case by Dr. Nordgoorst, translated from the Russian.

No. 3, gives an historical account of the Sandwich Islands, collected from the Voyages of Cook, Meares, Portlocke, Vancouver, Broughton, Turnbull, and Lisianski.

No. 4, consists merely of a few notes.

The Work before us (which, we had nearly forgot to add, is illustrated by a chart, marking the track of the Eclipse’s long boat from Sannack to Kodiak) is published for the benefit of the poor fellow who is the subject of it, and is well worth perusing. Indeed, we sincerely hope and trust that the Author has by this time met with some kind patron who will keep him during the rest of his life from poverty and distress. Great praise is due to the Editor, not only for presenting to the publick this pleasing little Volume, but also for his charitable intention in thereby benefiting the Author.

Z***.

90. *Old Church of England Principles opposed to the “ New Light ;” in a series of Plain, Doctrinal, and Practical Sermons, on the First Lesson in the Morning Service of the different*

Sundays, and great Festivals, throughout the Year ; shewing the Connexion between the Old and New Testaments ; and explaining the Histories, Characters, Types, and Prophecies of the former, by the Events, Personages, Realities, and Fulfilments, of the latter. By the Rev. Richard Warner, Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts. 3 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

OF this Series of Discourses, only the first Volume has yet appeared ; the others being speedily to follow.

The Reverend Author thus solemnly addresses the Reader :

“ It is, probably, the last theological work, of any extent, which I shall obtrude upon the notice of the publick ; and as such, I wish it to bear a deep impress of my own opinions and convictions, as a Christian, a Member of the Establishment, and a Minister of the Church of England. My objects, then, are these. First ; To shew, that the two Testaments form one grand and beautiful whole, and point to the same glorious intention and end,—the salvation of all mankind, through the merits and mediation of an everlasting and crucified Saviour : and that the doctrines and precepts of revelation are every way calculated to promote this glorious end ; being in perfect accordance with the plain deductions of right reason, and the best affections of the human heart ; and exquisitely adapted to enlighten and improve mankind, and to spread virtue and order, peace and charity, through human society. Secondly : To prove, that the *doctrines, principles, and ordinances* of the Established Church exactly harmonize with this view of the Bible ; that they are *scriptural, reasonable, and edifying*, and calculated to render its members pious, moral, and practically useful. And thirdly, to manifest, that the opinions of the Calvinistic and (as they are commonly called) Evangelical Clergy, are *not* consonant with the *scriptures*, with *reason*, nor with the *principles* of the Established Church, as developed in our Prayer Book, and in the theological works of our most orthodox Divines.—In endeavouring to establish this last point, I confess that I have felt much pain ; since I most cordially believe the whole body of Evangelical Clergy to be pious and conscientious, though (in my opinion) mistaken, men ; with all of whom I am in perfect charity, and for some of whom I entertain a sincere friendship. But, *magis amica veritas* ; and when I contemplate the rapid spread of their principles, and perceive the evil effects in society resulting from the popularity

pularity of these principles, I feel it to be a *public* duty, paramount to any *private* sentiment, to strive, as much as in me lieth, to expose their fallacy, and check their progress."

It is needless to add that the Sermons of Mr. Warner are strictly in unison with the sound doctrines of the Established Church, of which he has so long been a zealous Minister.

91. *Scripture Directory; or, an Attempt to assist the Unlearned Reader to understand the General History and leading Subjects of the Old and New Testament.* By Thomas Jones, Curate of Creaton. 12mo, pp. 140, 161.

THE Author of this little Treatise, which has passed through four Editions, observes, that

"Under a conviction that something upon this plan might be useful to young Readers, he hath shewed his good-will to them, and wishes that his production was more worthy of their perusal.—And he here, once for all, acknowledges that he has frequently borrowed sentiments, and at times expressions, from different writers on the Scriptures."

92. *Claremont. A Poem.* By Thomas Harral. 4to. pp. 16. E. Wilson.

THIS Poem was originally printed in "The Suffolk Chronicle," and afterwards engrafted in "The Cypress Wreath," a collection of elegant effusions edited on the same occasion; and is now republished in a neat little pamphlet.

The language is easy and pleasing.

"It was the loveliest evening of the year!

The bean-field's blossom, and the poet's
The rose of Yemen—mingled perfumes
rich;

The distant low of cattle, on the gale,
Breath'd soft and mellow; and the song—
The latest song of eve—was faintly heard.
From forth my chamber, op'ning to the
West,

I saw, in light subdu'd, the orb of day!
Then verging to repose. I mark'd his
slow

Descent! A moment more, and all his
In all their splendour, sank beneath the
wave!

Yet shone the sky with many a glowing
Of gold and purple, glorious to the eye,
In promise fertile of the morrow's dawn.
'Twas beautiful! 'Twas soothing to the
soul

Of contemplation! Long did I gaze and
And, all unconscious of th' approach of
night,

Ador'd the God of Nature in his works."

The Poem is affectionately inscribed "to the Memory of the late Thomas Downey, Esq. R. N. a man distinguished, in life, by his talents; eminently beloved, for his Social, Moral, and Christian virtues; and, in death, universally lamented."

"Respecting this Friend," Mr. Harral says,

"It may not, perhaps, be thought obtrusive, or altogether irrelevant, to say, that he was a man who feared God and honoured the King; a man, whom to know, was to love, to admire, to esteem, and to venerate. Nor were his talents inferior to his virtues. In the year 1813, he published a volume of Poems, comprising, 'Pleasures of the Naval Life,' and 'The Battle of Trafalgar,' in the good old English heroic—the verse of Dryden and of Pope—which, unless the eye of friendship have overlooked their defects, and magnified their beauties, are superior, in their class, to any that have appeared since the days of Falconer.

"Of warm and unimpeachable loyalty; of piety, pure, cheerful, and unaffected; of benevolence, the most active and disinterested; Mr. Downey closed a brief, but honourable and useful life, on the 5th of July, 1816.

'—— In languor sunk his eagle eye,
Yet so serene as 'twere a bliss to die;
With his last breath a sailor's spirit fir'd
His accents firm, nor haply then ex-
pir'd.'"

93. *An Elegy, with a Parody of the Bard of Gray, to the Memory of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Saxe Cobourg.* By Charles Turner. 4to. pp. 42. M'Dowall.

A FEW lines from the "Elegy" will shew the Author's style:

"What awful form, in these illumin'd
bowers,
Fills me with dread, and points to yonder
What hovering spirit, or what vision
bright,

In vest of azure and a veil of light?

Who is it here that heavenly musing
roves,

And spreads amazement on the silent
'Tis she! the cherish'd Hope of Britain's
land!

Illustrious Charlotte waves her angel
[hand!"]

The "Parody" (a word with which the publick have recently been nauseated—and "Imitation" would in this case have been a better title) opens thus:

"Thy will be done, O King of Kings!
On Albion's banners sorrows wait,
Tho'

Tho' fann'd by victory's glorious wings,
 They wave in melancholy state!
 Youth's bright helm, nor virtue's mail,
 In thy dread visitations, can avail
 To call a Seraph back from Heavenly
 spheres— [tears!
 Not Albion's prayers — not Albion's
 Thus flow the strains, that o'er the rising
 pride
 Of England's Prince spread sorrow and
 dismay;
 As up the steep of power and empire wide,
 He winds with filial awe his bright
 array;
 Lo! Clarence tranc'd in speechless grief
 appears,
 York drops his glittering lance, dissolv'd
 in generous tears!"

94. *An Epicedium, sacred to the Memory of the amiable and lamented Princess Charlotte Augusta; with Elegiac Tributes, written to commemorate the Deaths of Sheridan, Whitbread, and Spencer. By Richard Hatt, Author of "The Hermit," "Lyrics," &c. Fifth Edition, 12mo. Westley and Parish.*

THE Fourth Edition of the "Epicedium" was noticed in our last Volume, p. 610. The additional "breathings from the heart—the last," says Mr. Hatt, "that I shall trouble the world with," are, "an Elegy" on Mr. Mr. Sheridan, "a Monody" on Mr. Whitbread (which will be found in our present Month's Poetry, p. 446); and "Elegiac Lines" on the Death of the Rev. Thomas Spencer, who was drowned Aug. 5, 1814, whilst bathing in the River Mersey, æt. 20. See our vol. LXXXI. ii. p. 197; and his "Life and Writings" by Raffles.

95. *The Life and Errors of John Dunton, &c. Continued from p. 249.*

WE should sooner have resumed our remarks on this curious publication, had not a valuable Correspondent, in another portion of our Magazine, in some degree taken the task out of our hands. We may be allowed, however, to make one observation on a short passage in the Preface:

"Dunton is honoured with an incidental notice in the Dunciad, II. 144; on which Warburton remarks, that 'he was an Auction-bookseller, and an abusive scribbler.'"

From the general tenor of all the writings of Dunton, it is evident that he did not so much deserve the appellation of *abusive scribbler*, as has been imagined; for his great fault as a writer, in our opinion, lies in giving

ing his friends too much praise, as will appear from the characters he draws in the volumes now before us.

And we shall close the present article by an extract or two that will be allowed to be strictly just.

"Dr. Atterbury. He is a zealous defender of the Church of England, as thinking it the *purest* Church upon earth. He has a mighty sense of the worth of souls, and of the vast importance of those truths which he delivers to them. He encourages Piety wherever he comes; and, though a Court Preacher, has too unblemished a candour to be capable of those arts and practices that a false and deceitful world does account wisdom. To conclude: He is a good Liver, and an eloquent Preacher; and converses with persons of all conditions without lessening his character."

"Justice Oneby. He has been a pious, temperate man, all his days; and though he is now in his 80th year, he looks as young and hearty as a man of 50. He is justly admired for his impartial justice, and great moderation, to all persons. I think it a special blessing that I have the honour of his acquaintance, and I wish I may tread in his pious steps; for he labours after conformity to his suffering Lord, in a spirit and life of true mortification; and enjoys such a communion with him, as works his heart to a happy relish of a mortified state. I might enlarge in this Gentleman's character, for it is only here the Flatterer never lyeth."

"Mr. George Sawbridge. He was the greatest Bookseller that has been in England for many years, as may sufficiently appear by the estate he has left behind him; for (besides that he was chosen Sheriff of London, and paid his Fine) he left behind him four Daughters, who had each of them for their portions ten thousand pounds a-piece. And, if Mr. Awnsham Churchill (his Apprentice) continue to thrive as he has begun, he will be as rich as his Master in a few years."

"Mr. George Sawbridge. He succeeds his Father in the Trade, and prints many valuable Copies. He has good skill in Military Discipline, and makes a very handsome figure in Captain Robinson's Company." [In the Trained Bands of the City of London.]

"Mr. Samuel Buckley. He was originally a Bookseller, but follows Printing. He is an excellent Linguist, understands the Latin, French, Dutch, and Italian Tongues, and is master of a great deal of Wit. He prints 'The Daily Courant,' and 'Monthly Register' (which, I hear, he translates out of the Foreign Papers himself). But I shall not enlarge in his Character (for I never knew

knew him); but will venture to say, as to his morals, he is, or should be, an honest man."

In a subsequent page he adds,

"By a liberal education, he has been softened to civility, for that rugged honesty some rude men profess is an indigested chaos, which may contain the seeds of Goodness, but it wants form and matter: yet *Buckley* is no flatterer neither; but, when he finds his Friend any way imperfect, he freely, but gently, informs him; nor yet shall some few errors cancel the bond of Friendship, because he remembers no endeavours can raise man above his frailty. He is a thoughtful man, but not in the least exceptionous; for jealousy proceeds from weakness or guilt, and *Buckley's* virtues quit him from all suspicions. In a word, he is a generous Friend, yet he is as slow to enter into that title as he is to forsake it; a monstrous vice must disoblige, because an extraordinary virtue did first unite. *Buckley* is a great master in the Art of Obliging; yet he is neither effeminate, nor a common Courtier. The first is so passionate a doater upon himself, he cannot spare love enough to be justly named Friendship; the latter hath his Love so diffusive among the Beauties, that he has none left for his own Sex.—He is engrossed in a world of business, as is seen by his writing and printing a 'Daily Courant,' and 'Monthly Register;' yet he is not accustomed to any sordid way of gain. He is a sober honest man, and just to a nicety. He never exacts of either Author or Bookseller; and if his Servant mistake but a word in an Advertisement, I speak what I found by him, he will print it again for nothing. As *Buckley* is a person of general Learning, of strict Justice, of obliging Carriage, of great Diligence, and of generous Friendship; so he is also a Critick in all these, as is seen by his frequent and ingenious answers to Mr. 'Review:' yet, when he looks on other men's errors, he values not himself virtuous by comparison; but examines and confesses his own defects, and finds matter enough at home for reprehension. And indeed every good man sees enough in his own breast to damp his censuring others. Or, if any Athenian might sit as a Judge upon other men's Writings, it is Mr. *Buckley*; for he has many perfections that no other Newsmonger can pretend to. In a word, his 'Daily Courant' is an abridgement of all News, as his Life is of all Virtues; and, as he orders the matter, is a sort of universal intelligence. Then, Sam, be thinking of the great horse; for, if the 'Courant' flies as it has begun, it will soon over-

take the 'Post-Man' in fame and riches: and less could not be expected; for *Buckley*, besides his admirable Genius and critical Learning, is a person of extraordinary judgment, which always governs the heats of his imagination, and makes even his silence considerable. So that to war with Mr. 'Courant' would be a Daily improvement in all Literature: but he writes and prints too much to be at leisure for Paper Duels. Then, Sam, good bye t' ye; for (as *De Foe* is your enemy) your fame is so ticklish a point I shall leave it, and desire the World would take a fairer draught of Mr. *Buckley's* Character from the living Original, to be seen every day at the Dolphin in Little Britain."

In one of his later Tracts, he says,

"Was not the ingenious Mr. Samuel *Buckley* raised from nothing to something by his early zeal for the Hanover Succession? for his *SUN* first set in a Bookseller's shop, but dawned again in the Printer's Art, where it shined, loyally, several years, in a *DAILY COURANT*, till bare printing 'Baron Bothmer's Memorial' raised it at length to its meridian glory in a *London Gazette*, where it dazzles indeed! and revives and cheers all that behold it; for Mr. *Buckley* is now, by the rays of his great loyalty, wit, and virtue, most deservedly made a Justice of Peace, and will keep his coach in a few years, as a just reward for his *DAILY* labours to serve the publick."

*** *Dunton* has made a strange and palpable mistake in p. 649, where he talks of Lady Jane Grey being married to Lord *Clifford*, instead of Lord *Guildeford Dudley*, a younger son of the Duke of Northumberland. The Queen, it is well known, died, thanks to Heaven, Nov. 17, 1558, not 59. There are the same blunders in the original Edition.

He has also mis-spelt the Names of some of his Dissenting Doctors, particularly *Tongue*, for *Tong*; and *John Watts*, for *Isaac Watts*, unless the latter be a *Licentia poetica*.

P. 735. The vulgar people call St. John's Clerkenwell, "St. Jones's:" but we do not remember hearing of any Mug-house there; the famous one was in Salisbury Court.

P. 740, l. 4. Read Harburgh Lottery.

P. 750, l. 3. Should be *Welton*, who is said to have caused the Painting of the Last Supper, which Bp. Compton afterward made him take down and remove out of his Church, because he had had Bp. Kennett painted in the character of Judas: a Gentleman bought the Picture, and presented it to the Abbey Church of St. Alban, where it still hangs, in the Saint's Chapel.

E.
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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, May 15. The Norrisian prize for the present year is adjudged to the Rev. J. C. FRANKS, M.A. of Trinity College, for his Essay on the following subject: "What confirmation does the credibility of the Gospel History derive from the number and concurrence of the Evangelists?"

Oxford, May 16. The Prize Compositions are adjudged as follows:—The Chancellor's Prizes: Latin Essay, "Biography," Mr. JOHN LEYCESTER ADOLPHUS, fellow of St. John's.—Latin Essay, "*Quam vim in Moribus Populi conformandis exhibeant Rerum publicarum subitæ Mutationes?*" Mr. HINDS, of Queen's.—Latin Verses, "*Titus Hierosolymam expugnans*," Mr. T. H. ORMEROD, fellow of New College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize: English Verse, "The Coliseum," also to Mr. T. H. ORMEROD.

Trinity College, Dublin.—The subjects of the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for the July Commencement 1818, are:—For Graduates, *Εἰς ἀπὸν τὰ σπᾶδα*.—Under Graduates, *Dulce Bellum inexpertis*.

Works nearly ready for Publication:

Annals of Scottish Episcopacy from 1788 to 1816; with a Biographical Memoir of the late Right Rev. JOHN SKINNER, of Aberdeen; by the Rev. JOHN SKINNER, of Forfar.

The Third Part of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," containing the continuation of Grammar, in the Pure Sciences; the conclusion of Hydrodynamics, as including Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, in the mixed and applied Sciences; Sections of the early History of Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Carthage, and Rome; the Lyric and Tragic Poets of Greece, with a view of the Greek Tragedy; and the usual portion of the Miscellaneous Division, including the English Lexicon.

Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew; by the Rev. OLIVER LODGE, of Barking.

General Objections against Missions for the Conversion of the Heathen considered: A Sermon preached, March 1818, at the Church of St. Werbury, Bristol, for the benefit of the Church Missionary Society in that City, and published by desire of the Committee of that Institution. By J. W. CUNNINGHAM, A.M. late fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, and Vicar of Harrow.

A Volume of Sermons, by the Rev. JAMES BRYCE, of Calcutta.

The First Volume of the "Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall."

An Elucidation of the Principles of English Architecture, usually denominated Gothic. By Mr. KENDALL, Architect, of Exeter. The object of this work is to shew, by examples accurately measured, those peculiarities which distinguish the English, or Pointed, from every other style of decorative Architecture; and comprizes upwards of 20 finely engraved plates by Mr. STORER, representing Elevations, Sections, Ornaments, and Mouldings, taken from the Cathedral Church of Exeter.—An explanation is added of some terms used in the English style of Architecture, and in describing the antient Churches of this Country.

Mr. LAING'S Architectural Work of Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, executed by him, including the details of the New Custom House, London, which extends 500 feet on the banks of the river; also a Plan and View of the New Church of St. Dunstan's in the East, with an Historical Account of the Old Church and its Foundation.

A short History of the Mahrattas; by an Officer in the East India Company's Service, 8vo.

Letters on the West Indies; by Mr. JAMES WALKER, late of Berbice.

A Translation of Extracts from a Journal kept in Greenland in 1770 to 1778, by HANS EGEDE SAABYE, formerly Missionary there; with an Introduction respecting the way of life of the Greenlanders, the Mission in Greenland, and other subjects connected with it. By Mr. G. FRIES.

The Stranger's Guide to the City of New York; comprising a description of the Public Buildings, Population, Manufactures, Markets, Amusements, Docks, and Fortifications, with an account of the Literary, Philosophical, and Commercial Establishments, and every object that can interest the stranger. To which is prefixed an Historical Sketch, and a Plan of the City; by E. M. BLUNT.

The Friends, a Poem, in Four Books; by the Rev. FRANCIS HODGSON.

Antonia, a Poem, with Notes descriptive of the Plague in Malta. By MURDO YOUNG.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, in prose, by Mr. T. HOGG, better known as the Ettrick Shepherd.

A Poem in Six Cantos, entitled Boddiam Castle.

The Gentleman, a Satire.

Preparing for Publication:

Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE has prepared a Third and Supplemental Volume to the Rev. Mr. EUSTACE'S Classical

cal Tour through Italy. It is intended to complete the labours and supply the omissions of that Traveller, and to describe such parts of Italy as he had not visited, and others have rarely explored. The author has enlarged its contents by a Tour round the whole island of Sicily, an Account of Malta, an Excursion to Pola in Istria, and a description of the celebrated monasteries of Montserrat in Spain, and the Grand Chartreuse.

A Journey round the Coast of Kent; by Mr. FUSSELL.

A Letter addressed to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. DAVID'S, joint patron of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews; by the Rev. LEWIS WAY, A.M. of Stanstead Park; with an Appendix.

Sermons by the Rev. CHAS. MOORE, 2 vols. 8vo.

Consolation for Mourners; Five Sermons, intituled, Faith's Estimate of Afflictions. By the late Rev. JOHN HILL, Minister of the Gospel in London.

The Meditations of a Neophyte.

Mr. BAGSTER has undertaken an Edition of "The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church," according to the Use of the United Church of England and Ireland: with Translations into the Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, and German Languages." This Work will be comprised in one Quarto Volume, uniform with his Polyglott Bible, also in one Quarto Volume, now in the course of publication.

A Sketch of the Character of the Epidemic Fever prevailing in the Metropolis, with some observations on the method of treatment, and on the means of diminishing the influence of contagion. By Dr. BATEMAN.

An Account of the History and present state of Galvanism. By Dr. BOSTOCK.

A new Satirical Novel, called "Bath," by the Author of "The Steyne." The story is said to be founded on fact.

Sixty-five Sonnets, with prefatory Remarks on the accordance of the Sonnet with the powers of the English Language; and some Miscellaneous Poems.

M. SEMONIN, Teacher of the French Language at Worcester, will shortly commence a Quarterly French publication, to be entitled, "Le Portefeuille François, ou Melange Anecdotique, Dramatique, et Littéraire."

Mr. SOUTHEY'S Metrical Romance of Thalaba, the Destroyer, has been illustrated by a Series of twenty-seven "Essays in Design," in large quarto size, drawn and executed in outline by Mr. W. HAWKES SMITH of Birmingham.

HERCULANEUM MSS.

The Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the unrolling of the Herculaneum MSS. by Dr. SICKLER, contains the following opinion:

"While they are ready to admit Dr. Sickler's observations, as to the deteriorated state of most of the seven rolls which were placed in his hands, in the progress of his experiments, they nevertheless conceive that the result of his labours affords them sufficient grounds for uniting the following objections to his method for unrolling the manuscripts:

"First,—The machine made use of by Dr. Sickler does not, in the opinion of the Committee, appear to be calculated to remove any of the difficulties which have hitherto occurred in the system of unrolling these manuscripts.

"Secondly,—The liquid, from the application of which the Committee were induced to hope that the separation of the layers of the papyrus would be considerably facilitated, does not, in the judgment of the Committee, appear to possess any effective power, beyond that of acting as a glue for the lining of the part to be detached.—And,

"Thirdly,—That the mode of manipulation adopted by Dr. Sickler is too violent an operation to produce entire consecutive columns, or single layers, of the papyrus, and that his method of indiscriminately covering the surface of the roll with the lining, which, being attached to the roll by the liquid preparation, brings off with it, in the process of detaching, the part so lined, is very imperfect; since in raising the layers, it is scarcely possible to observe, by the eye, whether one or more layer is about to separate from the mass; a part of the operation which at Naples is carried on with the greatest caution.

"Upon a minute inspection of a great number of pieces taken off by Dr. Sickler, on some of which the characters are preserved, the Committee observe, that there is scarcely an instance to be found where a single layer has been detached with a regular surface throughout; a circumstance which, in their opinion, seems decisive of the inefficacy of Dr. Sickler's method. Upon this point their judgment has been formed, more especially, after an examination of the pieces detached from the second roll, of which Dr. Sickler pronounced an opinion, favourable as to its state of preservation, upon which the written characters are very perfect; but which pieces appear to be composed of two or more layers adhering together.

"Of seven rolls which have been placed in the hands of Dr. Sickler in the progress of his experiments, and which have been

been more or less opened, the Committee have to observe, that only two have exhibited the smallest visible traces of letters on some of the columns, the rest presenting throughout a brown surface, without characters; from which circumstance, the Committee are not without their apprehensions that, either by excess of zeal, or want of caution, Dr. Sickler's mode of operation may, in some instances, have produced a separation of the intermediate or blank leaves which compose the papyrus; a point to which the Committee were induced to direct their attention, after an explanation of the preparation of the papyrus, with which they were favoured by Sir Charles Blagden and Mr. Taylor Combe, and an inspection of specimens of the Egyptian and Sicilian papyri, laid before them by the latter gentleman.

"Upon the whole, after a scrupulous examination of the result of Dr. Sickler's experiments, and an attentive consideration of the same, in connexion with the several Memoirs, containing his observations, they regret to observe, that Dr. Sickler has totally failed in his endeavours to satisfy the Committee, that his method of unrolling the Hereulaneum Manuscripts is available, and such as can warrant them in recommending a further perseverance therein."

COPYRIGHT ACT.

A Petition was presented to the House of Commons on the 29th of April against the oppressive enactments of this Statute, by JOHN PYTCHEs, Esq. He states, "that for twenty-five years he has been diligently engaged in the heavy and tedious task of compiling materials for the fabrick of a Dictionary of the English Language, a work of great magnitude, yet furnished with critical precision, and will be of wealthy importance to every man who appreciates orthography, definition, modulation, and discussion, and who is desirous of seeing the English language purged of its grossness, and recovered from its distorted phraseology and lingering anomalies; the Petitioner having terminated his work, has been making very expensive arrangements for printing the same; and as he bears a natural partiality to his own conceptions, his researches, and his accumulation of authorities, he is desirous of enjoying the property that may arise from his labour; but, to his sorrow, he has been informed by his publisher, that he must incur the forfeiture of eleven copies of the said Work to eleven privileged Librariés; and a sort of execution is about to be levied before the Petitioner was duly furnished with the knowledge of the process that was running against

him, an odd species of public gratitude for a public service; the Petitioner humbly declares, that from no Public Bodies, nor from any Universities, has he received any benefit, no pens, no ink, no stationary, no books, and is under no obligation to them; they having been no coadjutors in guiding the power, nor calling forth the resources that are in the above specified Dictionary; and as no hands have been tutelary, nor free in assisting the Petitioner in his labour, he is desirous that none should be rendered ready and lithe to take away the first gatherings of the sale of it; a perquisite, which from a sense of public duty, conscience, observation, and conviction, the Petitioner is warranted in saying, mars the expansion of budding genius, abases the reputation of an Author, and tends to stain the dignity of Universities, by rendering them more selfish to appear learned, than to allure the public to literature and science; every man who writes with a view to publication, has many censures and many difficulties to grapple with; the Petitioner, during the period of twenty-five years, has borne up against the most powerful obstacles, but by this demand of Eleven copies of his Work, he feels waped and distressed, the privileged Libraries drawing off three-fourths of the gain expected to arise from the first edition of his Dictionary; an Author, if he takes his pen and writes for bread, is sure to be hungry before he gets a supply of nutriment, yet the Universities are allowed the first slice, an act of wantonness, infringement, and oppression that accrues to them not by heritance, nor by necessity, nor by purchase, nor by sanction of long custom and antiquity, nor by any equitable decree of the Chancery of letters; the Petitioner has frequently heard of a Committee of the House appointed to support an application to Parliament, for the repeal of restraints imposed on the exercise of trade, why not for a repeal of a restraint so severely felt by the Petitioner? a restraint, that the concurrent testimony of all writers are against; a restraint that militates against the prosperity of the British Press, and is as perilous to authorship and composition as a rock to a vessel; lastly, the Petitioner begs to suggest the policy of an immediate repeal of the Act passed in July 1814, abusively entitled an Act for the Encouragement of Learning, but in fact is a Statute of grievous prejudice to the cause of Literature, and which forebodes the ebbing treasure of national wisdom, and the consequent perdition of the British Book-markets."

SELECT POETRY.

A SONG, TO THE ROSE;

By EDWARD, LORD THURLOW.

SINCE king and shepherd own
Thee for the queen of flowers,
When thou art fully blown
In Summer-laughing hours;
Since none partake thy throne;
What need a Poet's powers
To make thy kingdom known,
Thou sov'ran of the bowers?
What need to paint the state
Of amber-haired Morn?
Or the ripe Day relate,
Which is in Ocean born?
These all confess are great;
And yet all tongues adorn—
Pure love cannot abate,
Nor duty be forborn.
Thou flower of heav'nly seed!
Emphatical delight!
Thou, in whose leaves we read
The soul of crimson light!
That married art, indeed,
And vow'd to Summer bright;
And didst of Spring proceed;
What tongue can paint thee right?
Ere thou art born on earth,
The shepherds sing thy praise;
The cities waken mirth,
In hope of flowery days:
Thou art the chiefest birth,
That swelling Nature pays,
To ransom Winter's dearth,
And Spring's unkind delays.
The pink and violet meet,
The jasmine dwells in thee,
The honeysuckle sweet,
The jacinth budding free;
In thee what odours greet
The longing sense, agree;
And reign in lovely heat—
As fountains in the sea.
Methinks, thou hast a tongue,
That answers me again,
With lovely Muses hung;
"O, waste not love in vain;
But let HIS praise be sung,
Who bade me blush, and reign
O'er flowers; by whom I sprung;
The God of land and main!
"My life, I know, is brief;
My crimson shall grow pale;
And I shall shed my leaf,
And all my odours fail:
But this can breed no grief;
I love, and shall prevail;
And God shall give relief,
And raise me up from bale.
"And what the Spring to me,
Prophetic, may appear,
Is Heaven, O Man, to thee,
An ever-blooming year;

Where thou shalt Angels see,
And their sweet harpings hear;
If thou God's servant be,
And keep his counsel dear."

O Preacher of the mead,
Thy sermon is divine;
And doth from God proceed:
Who caused thee thus to shine,
O rose, in crimson weed:
And may I make it mine;
And thus be learn'd indeed,
When sun and stars decline!
Brussels, May 3, 1818.

MONODY,

On the regretted Death of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. By Mr. R. HATT.

PATRIOTS, alas! the few that have been
found [ground,
Where most they flourish, upon English
The Country's need have scantily supplied,
And the last left the scene when WHIT-
BREAD died. COWPER.

IF e'er the Patriot heav'd a sigh sincere,
Or wept unfeign'd o'er virtue's blighted
bier,
These hallow'd rites, O WHITBREAD! are
thy due, [than you.
And none rever'd them more, dear shade!
O! ever sacred, and for ages blest,
Be the remembrance of thy glowing breast,
That spoke the Statesman in thy Country's
weal,
Firm in debate, we saw, admir'd thy zeal,
That wak'd to nobler views the gifted mind,
Form'd to improve and tranquillize man-
kind,
In council grave, inflexible, yet kind!
Nor shall thine honours perish with the tomb,
The warrior's wreath may fade, but thine
shall bloom;
Whilst angel-pity, on the scroll of fame,
Shall write our loss eternal as thy name.

MORS NELSONI.

Auctore R. TREVELYAN, A.M.

(Concluded from p. 355.)

EST locus aggeribus * qua se protrudit
in æquor [Tūrris,
Pondere fixa suo, vastæ et molimine
Obvia bellantūm furiis—fulgentia longè
Fulmina, et ultrices emiserat irrita flam-
mas
Funeream expirans noctem navalis Enyo.
Quid memorare † artes veterique ignota
Camœnæ [mam?
Arma Jovis nostri valet indignantia Ro-
Sæpe etiam ut campos instructo marte
videbam [miscunt
Erigitur nigrans bellum—tonitruque tre-

* See our Review, p. 441.

† Cronbergiæ arx. White, p. 167.

‡ Recentiores bellandi inventiones.

Ardua terrarum artifici, glomerantque
 sub aurâ [bris :
 Fumiferam noctem commixtis igne tene-
 Fulmineique * orbes cœli in regione se-
 renâ [nat aer—
 Per sudum rutilant: quo maximus into-
 Parte aliâ, cœlo labi noctisque per umbram
 Flammarum longos videas albescere trac-
 tus. [cunt
 Scilicet internæ rabies, clausæque lates-
 Cædes, exitii fœtæ, ultricemque sub imo
 Occultant animam claustris; mox tem-
 pore certo
 (Ut jubet ars belli, et casu solertia major!)
 Erumpunt caveæ, atque effusa miserrima
 clades. [classis
 Sæpe etiam cum incauta petit munimina
 Volvuntur vivis flammantes ignibus orbes;
 Qualia nec Siculis unquam Cyclopes in
 antris
 Fulmina, nec rapidis vidēre Ceraunia telis
 Fervere—non illo quisquam me tempore
 ad urbes
 Victricem muris moneat propellere clas-
 sem.
 Nec non in cædes acuens mortalia corda
 Per varias artes miseros extundere casus
 Sors belli docet—in mare † propugnacula
 duxit [fundam
 Et placido fluitare freto, molemque pro-
 Oceani lassare docet—firmataque transtris
 Bella vomit, cæcum murorum imitantia
 martem.
 Nec te ‡, qui resides animos irasque tu-
 orum
 Irritus ardebas generoso accendere sensu,
 Præteream indecorem; fas est et in hoste
 Camœnæ
 Insignes mirari animos; insignia Musæ
 Semper amant—vidit quoque te Nelsonia
 virtus, [laudis
 Æmula tunc licet; et meritæ præconia
 Ingenio insignita suo donavit; et annis
 Cum vel eras tener, ut vultus floremque
 juventæ
 Pubescens primâ lanugine vestiit ætas.
 Nec mora, et hostiles decorant insignia
 Muros [nes §,
 Anglica — nigrantes illic splendere Leo-
 Hostilemque || aquilam minitantem vana
 videres.
 Quo, Nelsonæ ¶, ruis vulgi dum pectore
 sensus
 Vertuntur varii? nec fas te credere muris,
 Cum nec ¶ adhuc cecidit fragor, ægrasque
 excitat iras [mur,
 Confusæ sonus urbis, et illætabile mur-
 Cum nec ¶ adhuc sopiti animi—comitatur
 euntem [cingit
 Majestas excelsa Ducem, et formidine
 Niliacæ victorem oræ! trepidantia corda

* Bombs.

† Floating batteries.

‡ Villmoes. p. 205, White.

§ Anglica.

|| Hostica vexillorum insignia.

¶ Incautè Nelsonus victæ gentis populo
 se immiscuit. White, p. 207.

Tanta tropæa ducis subeunt—labentis
 imago [extat
 Cronbergæ indecores animi! sublimior
 Nobilis insigni veniens in corpore virtus—
 Singula sed memorare piget: memorare
 juvabit
 Labentes animos Galli, Nelsonæ, sub ictu
 Sæpe tuo, et rapido prostratum fulmine
 Iberum.

Grande opus aggredior, carmen vocat
 ultima cura—
 Cycneum melos extremâ dulcedine fundit
 Musa libens*, invita; ipso de fonte de-
 coris [Triumphos
 Surgit amari aliquid—grandes testata
 Ardua Traductæ cerno—concedite luctus,
 Pierides, rursum †, Abramæ quas culmine
 sacro
 Fors vel adhuc luisse juvat, Volfique fa-
 villam
 Quæ vel adhuc colitis, cineri solatia inani!
 Quid loquor?—ecce procul naves dum
 cæca volutant
 Murmura, præsagique nitent jam funeris
 ignes! [sensus,
 Quid memorem Galli pavidos in prælia
 Freudentemque animis, et vana minantis
 Iberi [æstuat imo
 Extructam pompam? quique ut solet
 Corde pudor victo, mixtoque insania
 luctu ‡;
 Et timet incursus, indignaturque timere.
 Hostium adhuc vultus faciesque simil-
 lima fato [ævum
 Advenisse diem, longum qui tradet in
 Anglica facta, monet; nec nostrum pec-
 tora labi,
 Æternamve metu sensit corrumpere famam
 Ista dies, fastis semper servanda Britannis!
 Nonne vides vel adhuc belli cum fluctuat
 ordo,
 Ut tacito § fulget victrix sententia signo?
 “Quemque § suo expectat functurum pa-
 tria Marte,”
 Et jam prospicitur nitidis incautior armis
 Stans celsâ in puppi virtus Nelsonia;
 Vestem
 Lætior ars lautam multo discreverat auro,
 Gemmantesque orbes, multi monumenta
 Triumpho.
 At non ille virum (monuit præsagia mortis
 Dira Comes ||!) curat facunda hortamina;
 in ipsis [armis!
 Vicit! jucundumque mori succurrit in
 “Non me longa dies, nec inutilis auferat
 ætas,
 Nec patrias victus remeabo inglorius oras.”
 Talis in occulto sedit sententia sensu.
 Et jam procubuisse suorum funera vidit,

* Illud *Homicum*, ἐκων ἀκοντι γὰρ θυμῶ.

† Abramæ in culminibus victoriam gra-
 tulatus cecidit *Volfius*.

‡ Varii hostium sensus in prælia eun-
 tium.

§ England expects every one to do his
 duty! per *Telegraph* expressa.

|| Comes—*Scott*, qui cum *Nelson*o pro-
 cubuit.

(Consortes

(Consortes laudis ! sed quos mox ipse secutus)
[ventam,
Demessam et primo ploravit flore ju-
Plurima quæ patrios urgebat flebilis ignes,
Nec memor invisi * venientis ab æthere
teli

Ingreditur — reducem ast fatum patria
alta videret [pillam

Non dedit ! extremam subito perlata † pa-
Hasta volat, sacrumque hærens bibit acta
cruorem, [intus †

Dum vis letalis sibi sufficit ; abditæque
Spiramenta animæ funebri vulnere rumpit.
Et jam venturo labuntur frigida leto

Membra : diu dubiâ vitæ nunc fluctuat
ægræ [lambit

Lux rediviva morâ ; qualis flamma ultima
Fessam abitura facem ; nigrescunt omnia
circum ; [quit

Nec tamen indecorem tua te Victoria li-
Extremâ jam in morte, suumque beroa
abiturum [lam

Voce ciet ! sed vitam exhalat victor anhe-
Spiritus, insignique juvat succumbere fato !
Sic vetuit patrias vincentem cernere sedes,
Sic finem fortuna dedit ! brevis occidit
ætas, — [arundo,

Multorum est infleta, auras ut transit
Ignotamque viam radit : Te insignior hora
Abripuit, neque enim canis aspersa senec-
tus [vires !

Te manet, aut quassò languebant corpore
Nec fuit in fatis luctu tibi condere soles !
Te non Oceani magna illætabilis unda

Gurgite sub vasto pulsatur : (sed plurima
functum [favillæ

Exul ibi jacet umbra Ducum) — jactare
Hæc juvat insigni, tristis solatia casus ‡

Et jam † vernus honor, visit qui senior
agros, [num —

Purpureum spargit redivivis floribus an-
Pectore sed mæsto languescunt gaudia,
honore

Indelibato ; et sordent mihi munere inani.
Quid si per vacuas moduletur carmina
sylvas,

Et reducis præana levem suspiret amoris
Turba querens avium ? — non illis florens
anni

Arridebit honos, illis qui nocte sepulchri
Lethæum ducunt per sæcula longa sopo-
rem [juventæ

Torquentes animæ ! nunquam nos dulce
Floriferum ver et vitæ revolubilis ordo,
Nativum in solem, aut vitales reddet in
auras, [enni

Cum semel occidimus leto, lumenque per-
Nocte cadit, longâ obductum caligine fati !

Audin sacra gravi resonat quæ Nænia
pulsu, [tia luctus

Funerumque melos ? — dum sistra juben-

* Quod ob velocitatem non sentitur.

† Esti hæc à *Virgilio* adumbrârim, me-
dicorum narrationibus consentiunt quàm
accuratissimè.

‡ Hosce versus à *Grayo* adumbravi :

“ In vain to me the smiling mornings
shine,” &c.

Percurrunt Thamesinum * ; ibat qui tris-
tior undis, [tum,

Segnior undantem dum volvit funere fluc-
Ipsa ut grassatur majestas nigra sepul-
chri, et

Tarda trahit longinquam, et honestato †
ordine, pompam.

At te sacra manent regali splendida luxu
Atria defunctum ; grandesque piacula
manes [saxo

Placârunt vel adhuc : signamus funera
Tanta pio, et lauto jam surgit pondere
moles. [escunt

Quid si Pyramidum venerandâ mole qui-
Funera in indigno recubantia mausoleo,
Regifici cineres ? veniet felicior ætas

Qua sit nulla fides tumultum monstran-
tibus illum, [futuris

Cum memor Historiæ sæclis mansura
Vis tradet nomen, nuper quod palluit
orbis,

Et fama in fidi vivet dulcedine sensûs
Laude recens, memoresque iterum re-
virescet in annos.

Haud aliam ob causam media inter ful-
mina belli

Projecere animam pro libertate libentem
Dura cohors Boreæ †, manserunt quàm
pia Odini [rum,

Atria ; fusi epulis dum libant vina deo-
Quæ functorum umbris veneranda Geira §
ministrat,

Ambrosio heroum instaurans convivium luxu !

Quid si felici exponens imitamine vitam
Pictura argutos ducat, post funera vultus ?

Te casu nullo, nullo debile sæclo
(Dum morietur opus nostri post tempus
Apellis) [in annos

Te manet Aonio monumentum munere ;
Æternos comitem trahet : aut in corde
Britannûm [ibit,

Nobilius condetur opus ; neque fama per-
Mœsta licet, mœstive abolescet gratia
facti. [chordas,

Qualis ubi Æolio tangens modulamine
Et varia eliciens queruli suspiria venti
Suspensam movet aura chelyn — tractim
illa susurros

Temperat argutos numero, liquidosque
tumescens [mulcet :

Labitur in cantus, atque æthera carmine
Sic pia mens animi, longoque exercita
luctu

Consensus ciet, arcanâ dulcedine, tristes,
Committens cytharis mœstæ discrimina
vocis. [tardum

Sat verò in luctum resoluta est nœnia :
Hæret opus — tamen insigni fudisse ju-
vabit

Hæc cineri, vano fidi cumulamur honore !

* Processio in *Thamesino* flumine.

† Multorum scil. Nobiliorum.

‡ *Gothorum* religio ; quæ docuit heroas
recipiendos esse in *Odini* paradiso, &c.

§ Ministra Odiniæ epulis. Vide
Gray, Poem, “ Fatal Sisters ; ” *Gondula*
& *Geira Speed*, &c.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb. 20.*

About one o'clock Lord *Sidmouth* came down to the House: the Counsel, who were at the bar on an appeal case, being ordered to withdraw, his Lordship laid on the table, by command of the Prince Regent, a green bag, containing further papers relative to the state of the country. On the motion of the Noble Viscount, this bag was ordered to be referred to the Secret Committee.

In the Commons, the same day, the Election Laws Bill was reported, after a long but interesting discussion on several amendments.

The Chimney Sweepers' Regulation Bill was passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb. 23.*

The Duke of *Montrose* presented the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, which was read by the Clerk. It contained a long account of the rising in Derbyshire in the month of June, the trials and convictions at Derby in October, the disturbances at Nottingham and Huddersfield, and the trials at York, at which, it stated, the Huddersfield rioters had been acquitted, because sufficient evidence could not be produced to procure convictions. In all the disturbed districts it is asserted that great and uniform reliance existed of powerful support and co-operation from London, however erroneous such an expectation may have been with respect to the supposed extent. The Committee, with great satisfaction, give it as their decided opinion, that not merely in the country generally; but in the disturbed districts themselves, the great body of the people remained untainted even during the time of the greatest difficulty and distress. They then state that some of the disaffected, particularly in London, are still active, and determined to persevere, though with diminished numbers; and that, therefore, continued vigilance will be necessary, both on the part of the Magistrates in the most disturbed districts, and of the Government. With regard to the mode in which Ministers exercised the extraordinary powers vested in them, the report says—"Warrants were issued against ten, who have never been taken. Forty-four were arrested on suspicion of high treason who have not been brought to trial: of these seven were discharged after examination, without any subsequent warrant of detention; thirty-seven were detained; but one who was finally committed was soon afterwards discharged; another was

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soon discharged on account of illness; and a third died in prison. The Committee, after severally examining the grounds of these warrants, think that the arrests and detentions were fully justified; and they find, that in no one case was any warrant of detention issued except in consequence of information upon oath. The Committee also found that all the persons so arrested and detained, and who were not tried, were discharged from time to time, as the state of the country, and the circumstances of the different cases, were thought to permit. The Committee understood, likewise, that, up to a certain time, expectations were formed of bringing a large proportion of the prisoners to trial, but that these expectations were unavoidably relinquished. In conclusion, the Committee were of opinion that the Government had exercised the powers vested in it by the two Acts of last Session, with due discretion and moderation; and also that the Magistrates in the several disturbed districts, by their activity and vigilance, materially contributed to preserve the public peace. The Report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Sheriff Desanges presented the City petition against the Indemnity Bill.

A petition from the Trustees of the British Museum, praying for the means of purchasing the library of the late Dr. Burney, was referred to a select committee.

A Report was received from the Committee of Income and Expenditure. In answer to a question from Sir *C. Monck*, Mr. *Vansittart* said, that in the income, including the Sinking Fund, there was a surplus of 3,000,000*l.*

Petitions were presented from Nottingham, Warwick, and other places, for Parliamentary Reform, and against a Bill of Indemnity.

Feb. 24.

Mr. *H. Sumner* addressed the House on the subject of the application by the Corporation of London for a grant of 34,000*l.* to complete the Whitecross-street prison. He thought they should first give an account of the way in which the previous grant of 93,000*l.* had been expended, and also produce an account of the revenue and expenditure of the Corporation. It would be found that they had wasted much of their money in presents of swords, snuff-boxes, gold boxes with the freedom of the city, entertainments, &c. He concluded with moving that there be laid before the

House

House a statement or account of the revenues of the City of London for five years past, up to the 31st of December 1817, including therein an account of all monies received for rents and quit rents, for granting the freedom, casual receipts, sheriffs' fines, fines for leases, interest of Government securities, and, generally, all other monies received at the treasury of the City of London.

Sir *W. Curtis* defended the Corporation, and moved an amendment; but, after a discussion of some length, the original motion was carried by 26 to 13.

Sir *J. Mackintosh* addressed the House on the subject of forgeries on the Bank of England. He said that for 14 years preceding 1797 there were only four convictions for forgery on the Bank of England; from that period to 1811 there were 418; so that the number was more than centupled, by the suspension of cash-payments, and the profuse issue of Bank-notes. At this time, then, when it was to be deliberated whether the restriction should be longer continued, it was a question of great, of the very greatest importance, to ascertain at what expence of human blood the system was supported. He therefore moved that there be laid on the table an account of the number of prosecutions for forgeries on the Bank of England, from the 1st of January 1816, to the 25th of February 1818, distinguishing the numbers convicted or executed, or otherwise punished; also an account of the numbers prosecuted during the 14 years preceding the restrictions on the Bank; and the numbers prosecuted since that period to the 25th of Feb. 1818, distinguishing the convictions and punishments, capital or otherwise. There was another part of the subject, too, on which information was necessary. It might be supposed that, according to the increase of forgeries on the Bank, there was an abatement of forgeries on the coin of the realm. In order, therefore, to ascertain the real increase or abatement of crime, he moved for the numbers committed for coining or altering the current coin, gold or silver, during the 14 years preceding the restriction, and during the period since then to the 25th of Feb. 1818, distinguishing the convictions and punishments.

After some observations by Mr. *Grenfell*, Mr. *Lockhart*, and Mr. *Wharton*, the different motions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 25.

The Duke of *Montrose* presented a bill to indemnify Ministers and others for the arrests under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

After some remarks from Lords *Lauderdale* and *Holland*, which were answered by the Earl of *Liverpool*, the bill was read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *S. Romilly* rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to remove from the Acts of the 10th and 11th of William III. such parts as took away the benefit of Clergy from persons indicted and tried for stealing in dwelling-houses. The returns from 1805 to 1816 inclusive, making 10 years, showed that under these Acts 655 persons had been indicted; of these only 113 had been capitally convicted, but not one had been executed. Of simple larceny, 365 had been found guilty. This was a strange circumstance in the administration of the Laws, when such numbers of persons were charged with capital offences. A high authority, Mr. Justice Blackstone, had made particular remarks on the effects of the practice of Juries returning verdicts founded on the value of the sum, at the time of passing the law, compared with its present value. There was another Bill of his (Sir *S. Romilly's*) to which he might allude—he meant that as to capital offences for stealing in houses, &c. to the amount of 40s. In 10 years, up to 1816, 1097 persons had been tried on the Act; of these 293 had been capitally convicted, but not one of them had been executed.—(*Hear.*)—In 1816, 131 were tried, of whom 49 were convicted, and only one executed. Altogether, of 1200 persons indicted, one only had in that time suffered by the law. Under such circumstances, however, crimes actually multiplied, and the sentence of the law was not carried into force. Those who were acquainted with the Bankrupt Laws must know well what a number of fraudulent cases occurred every year, during the last 40 years. Yet during a period of 85 years he found only four convictions carried into effect. The offences of forgery had also obviously greatly multiplied—perhaps by the long existence of so much paper currency, not merely of the Bank of England, but of other bodies, and the general augmentation of the number of paper securities. This might have rendered it nearly impossible to proceed on the former system. Pardons were found necessary; but he believed few were granted, except under circumstances of particular qualification and mitigation. He believed that the sense and feeling of the people of England were against the punishment of death for forgery. On that very day two young lads were to have been executed for forgery; and had it not been for proper communications having been made, their fate would that morning have been irrevocably sealed. It was clear that the severity of the punishments had not prevented the crimes. There was great danger to the moral feelings of the people in letting them see that there was a light regard paid to lives. Sir *S.* then reprobated the exhibition of the body of Hatch previous to interment,

terment, and concluded with moving for leave to bring in his bill, which, after a few observations from Mr. *J. Smith* and Sir *J. Newport*, was agreed to.

A conversation then occurred as to the pardon of Brock, Pelham, and Power, convicted of inveigling the poor Irishmen.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* and the *Attorney-General* stated, that they had been pardoned in consequence of the opinion of the Judges that the existing Laws did not reach the case. The framing of a new Law on the subject was in contemplation.

The Coroners' Bill was, on a division, ordered to be read a second time this day six months, by which it is lost for the present Session.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 27.

Lord *Holland* presented a petition from the Common Hall of London against granting an indemnity to Ministers; and several petitions to the same effect were presented from persons confined under charges of high treason, and discharged without trial.

The Duke of *Montrose*, in moving for the second reading of the Indemnity Bill, justified the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the manner in which Ministers and Magistrates had exercised the powers conferred upon them, which had prevented the lives of thousands from being sacrificed.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* contended that the suspension had been unnecessary, and that the disturbances in the country had been chiefly occasioned by Oliver and his associates. There was no precedent for such a Bill of Indemnity, which affected the interests of those not known as well as of those known, but that of 1801 in this country, and of 1798 in Ireland. In 1st William and Mary, before a Bill of Indemnity was passed, all petitions had been investigated by a Committee. To give time for a similar course now, he should move that the bill be read a second time this day fortnight.

The Earl of *Liverpool* contended that there had been a systematic and general plan of insurrection, and that the effect of suspending the Habeas Corpus had been to suppress it without bloodshed, and thus to protect both the Government and the people. The disturbances had existed for weeks and months before Oliver was heard of.

Lord *Erskine* could not agree to a Bill of Indemnity without a full and impartial inquiry.

The Lord Chancellor justified the conduct of Ministers, and reprobated the mode in which the Secret Committee had been spoken of.

Lord *Holland* condemned the measure as a bill to indemnify Oliver the spy, who had hunted his fellow-countrymen into the toil.

Viscount *Sidmouth* said, that the person

alluded to had done nothing that required an act of indemnity. All the information he had received from that person he (Lord *S.*) had laid before the Secret Committees, and he wished he could reveal what he had heard from him since. No man had been arrested whom he would not again have taken into custody upon such information as he had received.

The Earl of *Carnarvon* thought this House should inquire whether Ministers had done their duty before they closed the door of public justice against those individuals who had complained of oppression.

The amendment was negatived by 100 to 33; and the bill was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Alderman *Wood* presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, in Common Hall assembled, of the City of London, against the Indemnity Bill.

On the petition being read, Sir *W. Curtis* said, "I can only say that I was present at this meeting, and I entirely disapprove of every word in the petition."

The Sheriffs then presented a petition from the Common Council against Mock Auctions.

The petition was supported by Mr. Alderman *Atkins*; and Mr. *Lushington* said the subject of the petition had already attracted the attention of Government.

Mr. *G. Bankes* brought in a bill for the more effectually preventing the destruction of Game, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 10th of April.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* brought up the Report of the Secret Committee, which was read. It went over the same grounds, and came to the same conclusions in every respect with that presented from the Secret Committee of the Upper House. Mr. Bathurst moved that the Report do lie on the table.

Mr. *Tierney* wished to know whether the Committee had, as they were empowered to do, sent for persons, papers, and records. The Report was a jumble of nonsense, a hash made out of the Derby trials and the old reports, in order to white-wash Ministers. It was the precursor to a Bill of Indemnity, with regard to which there had been no inquiry, though the table was covered with petitions.

Lord *Castlereagh* conceived the House and the country would entertain a different opinion with regard to the Report, and the events to which it related. He was convinced that the House would see the danger had been great. Ministers were always ready to meet danger with vigour; and when that danger subsided, to recur to the ordinary course of law for preserving the peace of the Empire.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. *Brougham*, Lord *Folkestone*, Sir *W. Burroughs*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, took part,

part, the Report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 2.*

At ten o'clock, when their Lordships met for judicial proceedings, Mr. Rose, the Clerk of Parliament, appeared in the House, and was sworn into office. Mr. Rose appointed Mr. Cowper to sign the necessary papers during his absence, and Mr. Corry was also appointed an additional clerk.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Bennett* expatiated upon the evils arising from the blood-money system of rewarding Police officers, and adverted to the recent cases of conspiracy against men's lives to obtain such rewards, and also to similar cases in 1772 and 1786. He moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal this system, with certain exceptions. He did not mean to abolish Tyburn-tickets, but he did not approve of the sale of them. He did not wish to take away the 40% given to the executors of persons killed in the pursuit or apprehension of highwaymen or other offenders. He mentioned certain Acts, parts of which it was his object to do away. He was desirous of a clause to authorise Courts of Justice to assign payments of money for the expences of witnesses, &c. in cases of felony, &c. He wished to alter the present practice, by giving the Courts a better power of apportioning money for expences. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. *C. Wynn* moved the third reading of the Election Laws Amendment Bill.

Mr. *Allan* objected to the Bill, and moved that it be read a third time this day three months, which Amendment was, after a long discussion, carried, on a division, by 51 to 44. The Bill is consequently lost for this Session.

Sir *S. Romilly* brought in a Bill to repeal certain parts of the 10th and 11th William III. relative to stealing in dwelling-houses. The Bill was read the first time.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Lord *Palmerston* rose to submit the Army Estimates. The Finance Committee, he said, had given such details upon this subject, in their recent Report, that little more remained for him than to recapitulate them. The expences of the Army were more last year than the present by 188,027*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; but if they compared the amount of the whole charges with last year's, including all the establishments, it would be seen that the total was less by 418,000*l.* Upon a view of the numbers of men, there would be found a diminution of 995 men in the troops of England and the colonies. In Ireland there had been, last year, 22,000 men. This year the amount was 20,000. It was impossible, entirely, to equalize the numbers, but he stated the reductions,

such as they were, upon a general calculation. The army in France had been reduced in total 13,344; and if a general view should be taken of the whole numbers, including reductions in India, there would be a diminution of 21,640 men, or in round numbers 22,000 men. The Noble Lord, after going into a variety of minute items, concluded with moving his first resolution, which was, that 113,640 be the number of men for the military services of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. for the present year.

Mr. *Calcraft* gave notice, that in the Report he should move for a reduction of 8 or 9000 men, as he could not think it was necessary to keep up 25,000 men in Great Britain, and 20,000 in Ireland.

Sir *M. W. Ridley* objected to several of the items, and particularly to one for keeping in order a botanical garden at St. Vincent's.

Lord *Palmerston* said, the garden had been established under Sir George Young, and had been since under the direction of the Military Board, though it certainly did not, at first sight, look like a proper item for the Army Estimates. He should certainly inquire into the matter, and discontinue the charge, if it appeared to be useless.

A long and general conversation ensued, and the resolution was agreed to. Resolutions were also passed for the grants of pay, &c.

Mr. *Vansittart* then moved for 2,000,000*l.* to discharge interest on Exchequer Bills, Irish Treasury Bills, and Mint notes, 1,095,615*l.* to pay off out-standing Irish Treasury Bills, and 560,000*l.* to be put at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, being the 100th part of the 56,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills issued last year.

In reply to Mr. *Warre*, Mr. *Vansittart* said, that it might not be necessary to call on the House for any sum for the erection of fortresses in the Netherlands, as we had counter-claims on that Government, which would reduce its demands. In reply to Mr. *Shaw*, he said no part of the contributions from France would be applied to the service of the country this year; the Government of France would pay the expence of the army of occupation, and the remainder of the money would be applied towards the charges of erecting the fortresses in the Netherlands. The different resolutions were then agreed to, and the House was resumed.

Mr. *Vansittart*, after a conversation, in which Mr. *F. Lewis*, Mr. *Grenfell*, and others, took part, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for calling in Bank tokens. In the Bill which was in preparation, a provision was made for parties to pay or receive Bank tokens for twelve months after the 25th of March, in postage or taxes.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF TUESDAY APRIL 14.

India Board, April, 18.—Dispatches have been received at the East India House, addressed to the Secret Committee by the Governor in Council at Bombay, inclosing reports of the commencement and progress of hostilities between the British Government and the Peishwa, of which reports and dispatches the following are copies and extracts:—

The first is an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Elphinstone, the British resident at Poonah, dated Nov. 6. It briefly recapitulates the causes which led to the rupture with the Peishwa. It appears that his Highness had not only made great military preparations, and occupied a threatening position, in the neighbourhood of the British camp, but that he had used the most unremitting endeavours to corrupt the fidelity of our Native troops.

The second dispatch is from Lieut.-col. Burr, of the Bombay Establishment, dated Camp at Kirky, Nov. 6. It contains the account of an engagement with the Peishwa's forces on the 5th of November. Col. Burr took up a position, where he was joined by Mr. Elphinstone, who, he observes, "most gallantly exerted himself throughout the day in setting a distinguished example of zeal and animation to the troops." The enemy's cavalry was computed at 15,000; his infantry at 8000. At the very moment when we were preparing for action, they commenced a brisk cannonade from their centre, while the masses of cavalry succeeded in getting into our rear. The action now became very interesting. The bravery of our men, however, enabled them, though under circumstances of great difficulty, to beat off the assailants, who left many men and horses on the ground. They withdrew to a distance, and never hazarded a repetition of their attack. The casualties during the action were less than could have been expected. Only one European officer, Lieut. Falconer, 2d batt. 1st reg. is among the wounded. The loss of the enemy is computed at between three and four hundred killed and wounded. The dispatch concludes with acknowledging the gallant exertions of our troops generally, and of some Officers in particular; and stating, that there is very little hope of Lieut. Falconer's surviving, and a fear that several of the wounded will either die, or require amputation.

The next is a dispatch from Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor-General, dated Camp at Kirky, Nov. 11, in which he states that Col. Burr's movement on the 5th had struck great terror into the enemy. The Peishwa had set off for Poorundar, and

was with great difficulty persuaded to remain in camp by Goklah. In the course of the succeeding days the Mahratta army was concentrated on the side of Poona, but removed from our camp.

The next is a report from Brigadier-Gen. Smith to Gen. Hislop, dated Camp before Poona, Nov. 20.—"I arrived at Ahmednuggur on the 8th, and immediately took possession of the pettah (the town) which had been ceded by the late treaty but not given up to the Honourable Company. From hence I took up my battering train, and large supplies of grain and stores, both for my own troops and those at Poona. On my march between Ahmednuggur and Seroor, I became acquainted, through the reports of the country, with the actual state of hostilities at Poona. My march from Seroor to Poona became extremely difficult and harassing from the want of cavalry. The enemy's horse constantly surrounding my line and camp, compelled me to shorten my marches and to preserve the closest order, and I could not reach Poona, in consequence, before the evening of the 13th. In this situation I must not omit to report the gallant exertions of Capt. Spiller, with about 400 of the auxiliary horse, who succeeded in attacking and defeating a more numerous body of the enemy's horse. On the evening of the 16th, all the disposable corps, after providing for the camp and the position of Kirky, were formed in divisions of attack; but the enemy having taken alarm in the course of the night at the fruitless though obstinate opposition which he made to Lieut.-col. Milne's division, in the passage of the river at Yellera, and against which he appears to have thrown out all his infantry, as well as large bodies of horse, precipitately drew off, leaving a great part of his camp standing, and considerable quantities of ammunition on the field. His Highness the Peishwa is said to have fled about two o'clock in the morning of the 17th. The enemy succeeded in carrying off all his guns but one; and I had no means of pursuing him beyond the fire of my artillery. The enemy having thus disappeared, I lost no time in recrossing the river, to occupy the most favourable ground for bombarding the city; but every interest and policy, as well as considerations of humanity, made me most anxious to unite my exertions with those of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, the Resident, to avert the destruction which now threatened it, either by bombardment or storm; and the enemy having luckily fled in an opposite direction, and left the defence of the city to only a few hundred Arabs, these were, by Mr. Elphinstone's influence,

influence, prevailed upon to withdraw ; and, I have the pleasure to acquaint your Excellency, our guards took peaceable possession of the city in the course of the evening of the 17th, when the British flag was hoisted on his Highness's palace, under a royal salute. I shall be unavoidably detained here, aiding in the establishment of order and military security to the city, till the 22d instant, when I propose marching again upon the enemy in his retreat to the southward.

Names of Officers Wounded.—1st Batt. 3d Reg. ; Lieut. Spiller, attached to the auxiliary horse, slightly.—Bombay European Reg. ; Capt. Preston, severely.—Non-commissioned and Privates, 15 killed, 70 wounded.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated Dec. 9.

We have the satisfaction of acquainting your Honourable Committee, that the district of Oolpar (a valuable tract of territory in the vicinity of Surat, belonging to the Vinchoor Jagheerदार) has been taken possession of without opposition, and that the fort of Severndroog (on the sea coast South of Bombay), after a slight resistance, has surrendered without a single casualty on our part.

A second dispatch from Mr. Elphinstone, dated Nov. 23, mentions that the Peishwa, with his usual insincerity, when he discovered the disastrous turn which his affairs had taken, imputed the whole blame to his Ministers.

Extract from a Report from Brig.-gen. Smith to Lieut.-gen. Sir M. Nightingall, K. C. B. Commander in Chief at Bombay, dated Camp at Jolgaum, Nov. 29.

Mr. Elphinstone informs me he is endeavouring to send a cossid (a messenger) to Bancoote ; and I avail myself of this opportunity to acquaint your Excellency with what has passed since the force left Poona on the 22d inst. We had a most difficult task in ascending the little Bhore Ghaut with the heavy train, on the 23d, which was not accomplished till late at night ; luckily the enemy did not attempt to defend the Ghaut, or it would have cost me many lives, and two or three days. I was obliged to halt on the 24th. We saw nothing of the enemy till we came to Jeejoory on the 25th ; here he shewed from 4 to 5000 horse on both flanks of our column ; we pursued and dispersed one body of about 2000, with the second cavalry and the artillery gallopers, but with little effect, the cavalry being completely broken down and almost useless, from the incessant forced marches they have made for many months past. The second body of the enemy being upon the rear, and the march being very long (24 miles), they took off from 15 to 20 bullocks. The road

was part of the way winding through hills, and it was impossible effectually to cover the whole of the baggage. In the course of the day's skirmishing the enemy, by reports from their own camp, lost about 20 men and several horses ; we had no one hurt. I passed the Neerah, by the bridge, the same evening. On the 26th, I marched to the bottom of the Salpee Pass. On the 27th we halted, to refresh before entering the Pass, as the enemy threatened great opposition. The following morning (yesterday) we ascended that Ghaut, perfectly unmolested till we reached the top, where the enemy shewed about 600 horse, and threw a few rockets. The advance soon drove them back with loss. They gathered strength as they retired in our front, and towards the close of our march shewed from 3 to 4000 men in front, and about as many more upon our rear. We opened the gallopers upon them two or three times in the course of the march, and with great effect. The 2d battalion of the 9th regiment, under Major Thatcher, had the rear-guard, and took an opportunity of masking a galloper, under a division of auxiliaries, which the enemy were preparing to charge ; it opened with grape, and did great execution ; and the enemy, through the day, could not have lost fewer than 120 men ; we had one havildar and one sepoy slightly speared. In the march this morning he was consequently very shy ; but at the close of it, he shewed about 5000 horse out of range. As the picquet advanced, they retired slowly ; the nature of the ground enabled me, however, to push upon them rapidly, unperceived, till we reached a rising ground, when we found them formed, and within range ; all the gallopers, and a light five-and-a-half inch howitzer, immediately opened upon them with great effect ; and, as usual, they fled in confusion ; they lost many men and horses, but I have no reports yet of the amount from their own camp. On the whole, I think I can assure your Excellency, that every thing is going on prosperously. It is to be lamented, certainly, that the enemy will not fight, or that I have not cavalry to drive him to a distance ; but I think every day's experiment of his present system is alarming and dispersing his men, and that he will soon give it up. We have no difficulties whatever, but want of grain for the followers ; but the distress has not yet been of a nature to oblige them to leave us ; and, I hope, by protecting the country, and paying liberally for all I take, that we shall continue to find supplies enough to prevent extreme want. The troops have to endure great fatigue ; we seldom reach our ground before two or three o'clock in the evening, from the necessity of keeping the whole line in the most

most compact order, but I am happy to assure your Excellency of general good health, and the highest spirits in all ranks.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF TUESDAY, MAY 5.

India Board, May 5.—Dispatches have been received at the East India House, addressed to the Secret Committee by the Governor in Council of Bombay, of which dispatches and of their inclosures, the following are copies and extracts :

The first is an extract of a report from Gen. Hislop to the Governor-General, stating the movements of his army, up to the 26th of November, when it had arrived at the positions from which the Pindarees had fled, 80 miles in advance of the Nerbudda.

The next is an extract of a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, containing the following Report from Sir J. Malcolm, dated the 26th of November, from Talym. "You will be glad to hear I have completely succeeded in my little enterprise against this place. Capt. Grant, with 1200 Mysore horse, after a march of 34 miles, surprised it yesterday a little after day-break. On my arrival at Shujahpore, I sent a reinforcement to prevent the escape of any of the garrison, and particularly of Walub Khan, one of Seetoo's favourites, and adopted son. On my coming this morning I found the party, which, including the Kohur, were 10 or 12 horsemen, and between 50 and 60 infantry, had opened the gates of the Gurry, and surrendered at discretion. I have, after disarming them, released them all except the Kohur and two Jemmadars. Cheetoo is now beyond Najghur, but I have a report that he has left his families in the vicinity of that place; if this is confirmed, I shall move in that direction."

Then follows a Dispatch from the Governor in Council, inclosing the following, addressed by Lieut.-gen. Hislop to his Excellency the Marquis of Hastings :

Camp, on the Sipoora, opposite Maheidpoor,
Dec. 21, 1817, 5 P. M.*

My Lord, I write this from the field of battle, on which I have the satisfaction to report, for your Lordship's information, that the army of Mulhar Row Holkar has this day been completely defeated and dispersed, by the first and third divisions of the army I have the honour to command. This result has grown out of the failure of our negotiations with the Government of Holkar, and of the repeated acts of aggression and insult which we have experienced since our advance from

Ougein on the 14th instant. Under these circumstances I felt impelled by every sense of duty to my country and to your Lordship, to vindicate without further loss of time the honour of the British name. Brigadier-gen. Sir John Malcolm is now in full pursuit of the fugitives, with the greater part of the cavalry. The camp of Holkar, and a number of his guns, remain in our possession. Our loss, I fear, has been considerable; though, I trust, not greater than might have been expected on such an occasion. No officer of rank has been killed. I shall, to-morrow, have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the details of the action, with returns of killed and wounded, so far as it may be practicable to collect them. In congratulating your Lordship on the important issue of this day, I can only add at this moment that the conduct of the gallant troops who have gained the victory, has been such as to realize my most sanguine expectations. I have the honour, &c.

T. HISLOP, Lieut.-gen.

Report from Lieut.-col. Scott, commanding a British detachment at Nagpore, to the Adj.-gen. of the Army, dated Camp at Nagpore, Nov. 30, 1817, with an inclosure, also transmitted with the dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, Jan. 1818.

Sir, I had the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 26th instant, that the troops under my command had left their cantonments the day before, at the requisition of the Resident. They took post on the hill of Seetabaldee, which overlooks the Residency and the city of Nagpore, at the same time taking possession, with the 1st batt. of the 24th regt. of native infantry, of a hill about 300 yards on the left of this position, and to retain which was of the utmost consequence to our retaining possession of Seetabaldee. Having made all the arrangements that I thought necessary during the 26th, at six P. M. of that day I was posting centries, accompanied by Capt. Bayley, on the face of the hill, and in front of the Arab village at the foot of the hill, into which we had, during the day, observed large bodies of Arabs, with five guns, to be sent to reinforce a party of the Rajah's infantry, who had been previously posted there, when the Arabs in the village opened a fire on our small party, although previously informed that it was merely a matter of military precaution, customary with us (to which they had assented), and that it was not my intention to molest them. Seeing their determination to commence hostilities, and the small party with me having shewn the utmost forbearance, and until this time not having fired a shot, I directed them to fire a volley, and retreated to the top

* Maheidpoor is situated on the river Siffra, or Sipoora, and is about 25 miles north of Ougein, Sindia's capital.

top of the hill, under the fire of all the troops posted in the village. — The action immediately commenced on both sides, and continued incessantly until 12 o'clock the following day, when it ceased. In consequence of their great loss and fatigues, I found it necessary to withdraw the 1st batt. of the 24th regt. together with a party of the 1st batt. of the 20th, by whom they had been reinforced during the night, at five *a. m.* of the 27th inst. and to confine the defence of the hill on our left (which had been strengthened during the night by a breast-work of bags of grain) to the immediate possession of the top. For this purpose I had detached Capt. Lloyd, with 100 men of the Resident's escort, and 50 men of the 1st batt. of the 20th regiment of Native Infantry; under an European officer. A body of Arabs gained possession of this post, at eight *a. m.* by the charge of an overwhelming force up the face of the hill, after Capt. Lloyd had displayed the utmost gallantry in endeavouring to keep his men to their duty, and to maintain the post. At this moment, Capt. Fitzgerald, reinforced by a Native officer, and 25 troopers of the Madras Body Guard, charged an immense body of the enemy's best horse, and having captured their guns, which were immediately turned upon them, he remained in possession of the plain, covered in every direction with the flying enemy. Whilst we were waiting for spikes to send to Capt. Fitzgerald to spike the enemy's guns, it being my intention to recall him to support an attack of the infantry on the hill in the possession of the Arabs, an explosion was observed to take place in the midst of them, and the troops with one accord rushed to the attack. It was with the utmost difficulty that they had been prevailed on to wait for the cavalry, and I found my utmost exertions necessary to prevent the hill we were on from being deserted. On the near approach of our troops the Arabs fled, leaving two guns. Capt. Lloyd took possession of the hill, supported by Captains Macon and J. Macdonald, Lieutenants Watson, W. Macdonald, and Campbell. Lieut. and Adjutant Grant, 1st battalion 24th regiment Native Infantry, who had been twice wounded during the night in the defence of the hill, was here killed; and I beg leave to offer my tribute of praise, and to express my regret for the loss of a most gallant Officer. Shortly after, the Arabs beginning to collect in considerable numbers in front of the hill, and the cavalry having by this time returned with their captured guns to the Residency, a charge of a troop of cavalry, led by Cornet Smith, round the base of the hill, in which he cut up numbers of them, seemed so totally to dispirit them,

that from this time their attacks in every quarter began to slacken, and at 12 entirely ceased. I can never sufficiently express my admiration of the conduct of the troops on this occasion. To Major M'Kenzie, second in command, and to every Officer and individual engaged, I have to offer my thanks, which are feebly expressed in my orders issued on the occasion, and of which I inclose a copy. Mr. Jenkins, Resident, was present during the whole of the action, and his animating conduct tended, in a very considerable degree, to excite the troops to their duty. I have to deplore the death of Mr. Sotheby, his First Assistant, a gallant Gentleman, who had also been present from the first, and exposing himself in every situation, was severely wounded towards the close of the action, and died in the course of the day. I shall, by tomorrow's post, forward regular returns of the killed and wounded, which I am sorry to say is considerable, amounting to 14 Officers, and 333 killed and wounded, of all other ranks. I have, &c.

H. S. SCORR, Lieut.-Colonel.
commanding at Nagpore.

Camp, Nagpore, Nov. 28.

P. S. From the best information I can obtain, and my observations, the enemy opened upwards of 35 guns upon us. The number of their cavalry is said to amount to 12,000, and their infantry 8000, 3500 of which are Arabs, from whom we met our principal loss.

[Here follows a copy of Lieut.-colonel Scott's orders, thanking the troops for bravery on the 26th and 27th of November; also a list of killed and wounded, of which the grand total was—1 Major, 6 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 3 Adjutants, 1 Assistant-surgeon, 1 Serjeant-major, 2 Quartermaster-serjeants, 5 Subedars, 3 Jemedars, 18 Havildars, 1 corporal, 2 drummers, 303 rank and file, 10 gun lascars, 1 recruit boy, 1 horse-keeper, 2 serjeants, 45 horses.—The guns captured are, 2 brass 9-pounders, 2 brass 4-pounders, 2 brass 12-pounders, spiked.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—1st batt. 20th reg. N. I. Lieut. Clarke; 1st batt. 24th reg. N. I. Capt. Sadler, Lieut. and Adj. Grant.—Unattached, Mr. Assistant-surgeon Niven.

Wounded.—Detachment 6th reg. B. C. Lieut. R. W. Smith, Lieut. and Adjutant Hearsey, severely.—Detachment of Foot Artillery, Lieut. Maxwell, slightly.—1st batt. 20th reg. N. I. Major Mackenzie, slightly; Capt. Pew, severely; Lieut. Dun, slightly.—1st batt. 24th reg. N. I. Capt. Charlesworth, Lieut. Thuillier, severely.—Resident's Escort, Capt. Lloyd, severely.—Major Jenkin's batt. Capt. Robison, slightly; Capt. and Adj. Bayley, severely.—(*To be concluded in our next*).

ABSTRACT

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

At length the negotiations for settling the private claims of Foreigners on France have been finally and completely terminated. In the sitting of the 25th ult. the Duc de Richelieu addressed the Chamber of Deputies on this interesting subject. He stated, that by the treaty of May 1814, the contracting Powers reciprocally renounced the whole of the sums due to them; but, in surrendering their own rights, they held sacred those of individuals. France, in consequence, bound herself formally to discharge the whole of her debts to individual foreigners, or foreign establishments; and, under the stipulations of certain treaties, bearing date in Nov. 1814, she assigned 7,000,000 of rentes for their liquidation; undertaking that, if this sum should prove inadequate, she would supply the deficiency. In Dec. 1815, a further sum of 2,000,000 of rentes was assigned for the same purpose; but in Feb. 1817, when all the claims had come in, the French Ministers discovered that their amount was such, as far to exceed the calculations of the parties, the provisions stipulated by the treaties, and the means of payment possessed by France. They, in consequence, proposed a new train of negotiations with the different Allied Courts; the object of which was, such a modification of the contracts, and such a reduction of the claims, as would bring the satisfaction of them within the competency of the French Government. It is the result of these negotiations which the Duc de Richelieu has been authorised, on the part of the King, to communicate to the Legislative Body.—The sum total of the claims delivered in, was, 1,600,000,000 of francs, above 66,000,000*l.* sterling; of these there were 180,000,000 paid off, and 30,000,000 rejected as inadmissible; leaving a balance still out-standing against France, of 1,390,000,000 of francs, or something less than 58,000,000*l.* sterling. We now see in what a spirit of moderation and indulgence the Allies beheld the financial interests of their former enemy; and how very small a proportion of her actual debts she has been called upon eventually to make good.—The total capital to be provided for, or for which an equivalent must be found in rentes, is 320,000,000, not a great deal more than one-fifth of the debt for which she would have been answerable under a strict execution of the treaty. As for the details of this new agreement, the Continental Powers (Spain excepted) are to receive 12,040,000 rentes; England 3,000,000; Spain, by a separate convention. *GENT. MAG. May, 1818.*

tion, 1,000,000, to abide the faithful discharge, on her part, of contracts of a similar character as those now in question, entered into by her Government with subjects of France. The entire sum amounts to 16,040,000 rentes, which it is proposed to the Chamber of Deputies to inscribe on the great book of France; in which case it will become a marketable security; and at the present price of French stock (say 68) would produce above 218,000 francs. Hopes are expressed by the Duc de Richelieu, that the French territory will, as a consequence of this arrangement, be evacuated by the end of the third year of peace. A high compliment is paid to the moderation and impartiality which distinguished the Duke of Wellington in his office of Mediator; and the tone and style of this official document are marked by dignity and temper.

In the Chamber of Deputies, when the *projet* respecting the liquidations of foreign claims was taken into consideration, a profound silence prevailed, and no one offered to speak; the four articles were successively voted amidst the same silence, and then the votes were taken upon the whole *projet*; when there appeared 162 for it, and 17 against it. The President proclaimed its adoption, and thus the *projet* passed without a syllable of discussion. The law has also passed the Chamber of Peers, without a single syllable of discussion.

By the Treaty concluded between the Allied Powers and the French Government, it was stipulated, that France was to pay to Great Britain the sum of one hundred and twenty five millions of francs, by quarterly instalments, as an indemnity, and for the expence of her proportion of the Army of Occupation. The accounts of the payments made are now printed; and the total amount received from France, to the 1st of May 1818, is stated at 60,966,459 francs, 84 cents. Of this sum, eight millions of francs were paid to the Duke of Wellington at Paris, towards the twenty-five millions granted by Parliament as prize-money to the troops under his Grace's command; and the remainder paid into the military chest in France, or remitted to England.

The two Chambers have been prorogued till the beginning of November. In the mean time there will be a fresh election in 17 departments, for a fifth of the total number of Deputies, who go out by rotation.

The Paris Journals of the 10th instant, brought us the conclusion of the process at Albi, with the verdict of the Jury, and the

the sentence of the Court on the prisoners under accusation. The Jury deliberated for four hours and a half, during which time they came to an unanimous judgment — pronouncing Bastide, Jaussion, Colard, the widow Bancal, and Bach, guilty of the murder with premeditation; Anne Benoit (the mistress of Colard) guilty as an accomplice, but without premeditation; Missonier, guilty of aiding only in throwing the body into the river. The first five-named prisoners, therefore, were sentenced to suffer death — Anne Benoit to hard labour for life — Missonier to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 50 francs. Madame Manson was fully acquitted, and instantly restored to freedom. Bach, considering the importance of his confessions to the ends of justice, was strenuously recommended to the clemency of the Crown.

The persons condemned, with the exception of Missonier, have appealed. Another trial is to take place there next month, of several relations of Bastide, charged with being implicated in the assassination of M. Fualdes.

The theatres of Paris, in their indefatigable search after varieties, could not avoid discovering the dramatic effect which the murder of M. Fualdes, at Rhodéz, was calculated to produce on the stage; and the people of that gay metropolis flocked in crowds, for two nights, to the *Variétés* to witness the representation of this shocking spectacle. The Journals declare, that it was received with a disgraceful eagerness; but they hasten to throw a veil over the revolting picture, and add, that it was, after a second exhibition, suppressed by authority.

The Prince of Conde died in the morning of the 13th inst. in the 82d year of his age. The Journals give a very long biographical account of his Highness, praising highly his military talents.

GERMANY.

Arrangements, made at the Congress of Vienna, had allotted some of the dominions of the Duke of Baden to the King of Bavaria; but the latter has always protested against the transfer. The correspondence between the two Courts has appeared in a *Hamburg Paper*. The following paragraph contains a summary of the Duke of Baden's complaint: the King of Bavaria rests his cause upon his having made cessions, for which these acquisitions are not an adequate recompense.

"If it is mortifying to my heart to see how persons who have declared, in the face of the whole world, that they took arms wholly to destroy the dominion of arbitrary power, to introduce into Europe a political system founded on the base of morality, suffer themselves to be influenced by false representations that are

made to them, that their debts are to be paid with provinces that belong to me, and the preservation of which has been purchased with the blood of my subjects — what a painful feeling must it excite in me, when I see my nearest relations at the head of those who seek to oppress me; and who, not contented with accepting that of which I am to be robbed, urge the execution of measures to which they ought never to have given their consent."

An article from Frankfort, dated the 22d ult. reiterates the assertion, that Mr. Lamb, the English Plenipotentiary to the Diet, has restored to Las Casas all the papers, letters, and manuscripts, which were taken from him upon his arrival in England. Among these papers, it is said, were some designs and plans drawn by Buonaparte himself; and a long report addressed by Las Casas to Lucien Buonaparte, respecting the voyage to St. Helena, and the abode there.

The Emperor of Austria left Fiume on the 4th instant, to proceed to Zara, the chief town of Dalmatia.

Letters from Germany state, that a German Colony has been founded in the Brazils, near the river Mucan. Each colonist receives gratuitously from 50 to 100 arpents of land. A town is to be built, to be called Leopoldinia, in honour of the Archduchess Leopoldine, now Princess Royal of the Brazils.

PRUSSIA.

An article from Berlin mentions, that a million of crowns, in specie, had arrived there from London; and that the value of the state-paper had risen from 10 to 15 per cent. since the arrival of the English money.

The chief points in dispute between Prussia and Saxony are said to be at length arranged.

Two stands of French colours, taken at the memorable battle of Waterloo, are placed on each side of the tomb of Frederick the Great, in the church at Potsdam, in Prussia.

RUSSIA.

We learn from *Hamburg*, that the Russian Government, in order to defray the great expences incurred by extending the inland navigation of the empire, has published a ukase, augmenting, in the proportion of 10 per cent. the old duties on the export of the principal articles of Russian produce, such as hemp, flax, tallow, wheat, &c.: the date of the ukase was the 23d of last month; from which period we are left to presume that the additional imposts would come into operation.

The "*Conservateur Impartial*," published at St. Petersburg on the 10th ult. contains a minute account of the ceremonial observed at the opening of the Polish Diet

by the Emperor ; together with an authentic copy of the discourse pronounced by the Minister of the Interior, Count Mostowski, on that occasion. The Minister dwells at considerable length on the past and present state of Poland ; establishing a contrast between the benefits held out to the former duchy of Warsaw by Buonaparte, and those secured to the kingdom by its union with Russia, strikingly favourable to the actual condition of the Poles. The constitutional charter which Alexander gave to Poland seems to merit the warm encomiums of the Minister. "It guarantees the freedom of the press, and stipulates securely that of persons. It permits every Pole to transport himself and his goods where he pleases. All property, of whatever description or nature, is declared to be sacred and inviolable ; no authority can encroach upon it under any pretext—and whoever attacks the property of another, is pronounced a violator of the public safety. The Presidents of the tribunals of First Instance ; of the Palatine Commissions ; of the tribunals of Appeal ; the Members of the Councils of the Palatinates ; the Deputies to the Diet, and the Senators, can be chosen only among the landed proprietors paying taxes. Foreigners naturalized can acquire landed property, and may remain in the country, depart from it, and return there, at pleasure. The successors of his Majesty must be crowned at Warsaw, and take the oath to maintain and execute the charter. All orders of the King must be countersigned by a responsible Minister." These, with many other privileges, have been granted to the nation by the recent charter.

An article from Revel states, that five sail of the line and three frigates are fitting out at Cronstadt, which are designed for unknown, but entirely peaceable, objects. According to an official statement, it is alleged that there were burnt in Russia, after the retreat of the French, the corpses of 243,612 men, and of 123,142 horses.

The Emperor of Russia set out from Warsaw on the 30th ult. for the Crimea.

Private correspondence repeats the assertion, that the Emperor Alexander will visit Paris before the opening of the Congress of Sovereigns—that his Majesty will be preceded by the King of Prussia—and that the motive of his journey is of the highest importance.

The Grand Duchess Alexandra, consort of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, was safely delivered of a Grand Duke on the 29th ult.

The exportation of corn from all Russia in the year 1817, amounted to the value of 125,000,000 roubles.

The Russian colonists in the Sandwich

islands are said to have been attacked by the natives, and expelled the country, after the loss of several lives.

ASIA.

Extract of a private letter from an Officer in India, dated "Right Bank of the Jumna, in camp, Oct. 27, 1817 :—

"We are now on our march—supposed, in the first instance, to be directed against the fortress of Gwalior, belonging to Scindia. The great object of the campaign, however, is the entire annihilation of the Pindarees, a race of plundering scoundrels who have been annoying us for many years.—The whole of the army now in the field consists of 10 divisions, each of about 10,000 men. We are advancing from the three Presidencies towards the same point with the finest army ever perhaps heard of in India. The Governor-general is with our division, which is about 13,000 strong, with 60 pieces of cannon. The camp followers of this division alone amount to 67,000. For the carriage of the baggage of our regiment, we have 40 elephants and 400 camels ; every elephant has two keepers, and every two camels one. Of us there are 37 officers present, among whom there are 810 servants ; every horse in the regiment has two attendants, one as a groom, the other to provide grass ; these alone amount to 1,400, besides 120 for the mess, and 900 for the bazaar to supply the provisions ; in all, for our regiment alone, about 3,500 followers, besides their wives, children, &c.—The Marquis of Hastings travels in a most princely style : he has 150 elephants, and 400 camels, besides state-elephants splendidly accoutred, having superb solid silver howdahs or castles on their backs. There are now actually 36 Rajahs and independent Chieftains of various ranks on their way to pay their respects to the Marquis. Some of them, indeed, are already in camp. The Governor-general, in fact, is now as great a man as ever the Great Mogul was."

In a former page we have inserted two *Supplementary Gazettes*, giving very full details of important events in India. A fact not there stated, which transpired a fortnight since, is now confirmed by the latest intelligence from the East. We allude to the dreadful pestilence which prevailed in the camp of the Governor-general. On the first day on which it was observed distinctly, it carried off ninety-seven persons ; on the next day above five hundred perished. Its ravages are said to have been chiefly, though not exclusively, confined to the poorer class of natives and camp followers ; but we learn with regret, that the Marquis of Hastings was himself at one time affected with this malady, and that 17 of his Lordship's native servants died. When the accounts came away, however,

hopes

hopes were entertained that the progress of the disorder had been arrested.

Intelligence has been received from the island of Ceylon, by which we learn, that an insurrection, though by no means formidable, had broken out there, with the supposed view of placing a Member of the late King's family on the throne. The dispatches, which are dated the 15th of December, state, that in the month of September last, a spirit of dissatisfaction and disturbance partially manifested itself in the provinces of Wellasse and Ouva, within the Candian territory, principally excited by a Malabar Chief, who had collected an armed force of about 200 persons, and issued a Proclamation, stating his claims to the Kingdom of Candy. Mr. Wilson, the resident at Badulla, instantly proceeded with a small military detachment, in the direction of the insurgents, and came up with a considerable party. Having unfortunately separated himself from the detachment under his orders, in the hope of persuading the insurgents to disperse, and thus to prevent any effusion of blood, he was attacked and killed on the spot. The servant who accompanied him died the next day of the wounds which he received at the same time. The troops sent in pursuit of the insurgents had been very successful in dispersing them. Many of those who had originally joined had submitted and returned to their duty; and there was every reason to hope that the leader of the insurrection would soon be intercepted by some one of the military detachments who were actively in pursuit of him.

AFRICA.

The plague is said to be extending its ravages on the coast of Africa, and to rage with violence as well in Oran and its environs as in Algiers.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

American papers of the 26th March announce that the United States' ship *Hornet* has got under weigh for St. Domingo, and thence for the Spanish Main, having gentlemen on board who have been clothed by the President with extensive diplomatic powers. Their mission is said to be connected with the unfriendly state of the negotiations between America and Spain; and it is not disguised, that the Executive of the United States was, at the moment when the accounts came away, discussing some very important measure in relation to the Spanish Government.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a paragraph discountenancing the rumour that any hostile measures were in contemplation of the American Government against Spain—at least within the present Session.

The Americans have a notion, that England and France will interfere to pre-

vent the acquisition of Florida by the United States.

The Navigation Bill has passed the Senate of the United States with only one dissentient voice. This is a kind of retaliative act; its object being not to allow English vessels from the West Indies to trade with the United States, if the British do not allow vessels of the United States to trade with the West Indies. This, of course, is merely a matter of commercial regulation. The Americans only receive from our Islands rum and money; while our Islands receive from the United States large quantities of provisions and lumber, for which they can find no other market. This will be a great loss to the agriculturists of the United States, and a great gain to the English northern colonies of Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. which will now supply our West India Islands; unless, indeed, the traders of the United States find means to carry on the trade with the West Indies clandestinely, which will, probably, be the case; as they will naturally strain every point, rather than relinquish so profitable a traffic.—The Indians still continue to make an effectual stand against the forces of the United States.

More than 1300 Creek warriors are employed in the American expedition against the hostile Seminole Indians. They are commanded by the distinguished Chief, Col. Mackintosh.

The American papers inform us of the dreadful fact of the extensive powder-mills at Brandywine, Delaware, belonging to M. Dupont Nemours (who fled from France with Marshal Grouchy), having blown up 19th March, and that thirty persons were killed and ten wounded.

Montreal papers of the 6th ult. say, that on the 2d of March bills of indictment were found against Cuthbert Grant, Alexander Frazer, Thomas Mackay, and 14 others, for the murder of Governor Semple, and 20 others, near the Settlement of Red River, on the 19th of June, 1816. True bills were also found against a number of persons, as accessaries before and after the fact, and for pillaging and burning the settlements on the Red River.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Petion. Some time since this Chief was authorised by his Senate to appoint his successor, and he nominated General Boyer. Petion is said to have starved himself to death; the cause is yet a mystery; but he had frequently been heard to say that he wished himself dead; for that, with all his study to render the people happy and prosperous, some were still dissatisfied, and made his life a torment. He was buried at Port au Prince, amid the public lamentations for a man who was beloved for his acts of charity and benevolence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Feb. 6. At 2 o'clock p. m. a large and luminous Meteor was seen descending vertically from the zenith towards the horizon, in the Northern part of the hemisphere, by persons in the neighbourhood of *Cambridge*. The most remarkable circumstance attending this phenomenon is, that it was thus visible in broad day-light, the sun shining at the time in great splendour, in a cloudless sky. Both the form of the Meteor, and its vertical course, seemed to indicate a fall of matter from the atmosphere.—The same Meteor was seen at *Swaffham*, in Norfolk at the same hour. It was seen also at *Middleton Cheney*, near Banbury, in the county of Northampton, not in the zenith, but perhaps 45° from it, in the North eastern quarter of the heavens, shooting along towards the North. It seemed to be divided into two before it became extinct.

April 16. One of the most destructive fires happened in *Liverpool*, since the *Goree* buildings in 1802. The fire commenced about two in the afternoon, in the bonded warehouses in Suffolk-street, called *Parr's Factory*, and continued its destructive ravages until seven in the evening, when one of the main walls fell in with a tremendous crash. The destruction of colonial produce was very considerable; and it is stated, that along with other property of less magnitude, 250 tons of coffee were consumed. The whole amount of produce destroyed is estimated at 50,000*l*.

Oxford, April 16. In a Convocation, 1000*l*. were voted in aid of "the Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches."—From the University Calendar for the present year, it appears that the number of Members whose names are on the books amounts to 3785, being 106 more than those in the preceding year; and that of Members of Convocation to 1792, being an increase of 25.

Cambridge, April 17. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College have subscribed 500*l*. in aid of the Society for building and enlarging Churches.

May 9. The late continued and heavy rains have again subjected *Gloucester* and its neighbourhood to all the inconvenience of a high flood; being the second which has occurred within three weeks. The Quay, part of St. Mary's-square, and St. Catherine's parish, and all the low lands near Gloucester, were completely inundated, and in many places the water was so deep, as to render even the tops of the hedges invisible. This flood was the highest known there for these nine years, having risen to within two feet of the height of the extraordinary flood of Jan. 29, 1809;

and the latter was only a few inches lower than the flood of 1795. Travelling upon many of the roads was much impeded, and in some instances was very dangerous. Tuesday afternoon, (May 5,) the *Wellington* coach approaching Gloucester from *Tewkesbury*, owing to the depth of water at Norton, missed the road and was overturned; but though the coach was nearly covered with water, the only inconvenience sustained by the passengers (ten in number) was a thorough wetting.

An incombustible store-house has just been completed in *Plymouth Dock-yard*, every part of which is composed of stone and iron, without an inch of wood in the whole building; the girders, joists, doors, sashes, and frames, are all of cast-iron, neatly executed. The roof is also of cast-iron, and the floors of Yorkshire stone; the staircase, which is a geometrical one, is of moorstone, projecting six feet from the wall. The estimated expence of this novel building is 15,000*l*.

Lord Colchester has presented a well-selected Law library to the City of *Chester*, for the use of the Judges and Gentlemen of the Bar who attend that Circuit, to which his Lordship, when first called to the bar, belonged, and in which he received his first brief.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"*Windsor Castle, May 2.* The King has passed the last month in great tranquillity, and remains in good health of body; but his Majesty's disorder is unaltered."

Saturday, April 18.

The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick held its anniversary at the Free Masons' Tavern; the Duke of Kent in the chair: 1,270*l*. were subscribed.

Wednesday, April 29.

The London National Schools underwent a public examination in the Egyptian-hall, in the presence of Her Majesty, several members of the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor and a great number of the Nobility and persons of distinction. The Prince of Hesse Homberg stood on the left of the Queen. The Earl of Harcourt, Master of the Horse, the Earl of Morton, Vice Chamberlain, and the Ladies in Waiting, were in attendance on her Majesty: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and several other Prelates, were present. The business commenced with the introduction of the scholars into the space in the centre of the Hall. There were between 2 and 300 girls, and more than 700 boys, nearly 1000 in all, of different ages. When they were arranged in order, they sang a hymn, and repeated part

part of the Church service. The great body were then dismissed, and each class was afterwards introduced in succession. On a word being given, the children spelt it, and wrote it on their slates. They performed exercises in arithmetic in the same manner, and read several chapters of the scriptures. The Queen, before leaving the Hall, conversed for a short time with the benevolent Mrs. Fry, and some other ladies; and the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, who examined the children, and the Rev. Mr. Hesketh, the Secretary of the Institution, were introduced to Her Majesty. The Royal party afterwards partook of a cold collation.

Thursday, April 30.

A motion was made by Mr. Brougham in the Court of King's Bench, for a Mandamus to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, ordering them to proceed to a dividend of all the profits. The Court granted the Rule.—Sir A. Piggot, on the 25th of May, shewed cause against the Rule. He contended that the Court had no right to interpose; but if the Court had, the Governors of the Bank had in this case no power to obey the Court in the terms now required. Lord Ellenborough inquired whether the party who applied had attended the meetings for declaring dividends, and taken any step before the constituted authority of the Corporation, to effect his purpose. Sir A. Piggot stated that he had not. Lord Ellenborough said, that the gentleman's motion should first be made to the Court competent to give information as to the state of the funds; and if they did not produce information, there might be an application for a Mandamus to compel them. The Rule was therefore discharged.

Friday, May 1.

A very numerous meeting of the friends of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, was held at Freemasons' Hall, the Duke of York in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to re-establish the exhausted funds of the Society; and nearly 5000*l.* were subscribed; of which the Regent and the Queen gave 500*l.* each, the Duke of York 100 guineas, the Prince and Princess of Hesse Homberg 100*l.*, and the Princess Augusta 50*l.*

Monday, May 4.

A small Meeting of the populace took place near Spa-fields, pursuant to notice.—Our readers will thank us for not filling our columns with a long speech by Watson about the patriotism and absence of Henry Hunt, Esq. (who had sent a letter from Ireland to say that he feared he could not arrive in town in time to attend the Meeting;) and about annual Parliaments to be elected by universal suffrage. The populace did not, at any moment, exceed 2000 in number, and at first they

were much fewer. They listened for a considerable time to an harangue from Watson, who, of course, desired them to conduct themselves peaceably, and they did so. The second orator was Preston, who spoke not only of the abuses of Government, but of some which must come nearer to his own bosom, the ill distribution of the subscriptions raised for those who had been imprisoned under the Suspension Act! Thislewood, without whom, he said, there never would have been a meeting in Spa-fields, was now neglected in his misfortunes! The joke of the thing is, that Sir Francis Burdett is at last suspected of Aristocracy, and therefore he is not to carry the Petition of the Meeting to the Prince. The Members of the Deputation are Watson, Cartwright, and Hunt.

Saturday, May 9.

From the heavy rain which commenced yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, and continued pouring incessantly till 4 this morning, Battle Bridge, St. Pancras, and part of Somers Town, were inundated. The water was several feet deep in many of the houses; and covered an extent of upwards of a mile. The carcasses of several sheep and goats were found near Hampstead reservoir; and property was damaged to a very considerable amount. The personal inconvenience and danger may easily be imagined. Various other places in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis were also inundated.

Tuesday, May 12.

The long-expected Monument to Lord Nelson, erected at the National expense in St. Paul's Cathedral, was this day opened to public inspection.

The Statue of Lord Nelson, dressed in the Pellise received from the Grand Signor, leans on an anchor. Beneath, on the right of the Hero, Britannia directs the attention of two young seamen to Nelson, their great example. The British Lion on the other side guards the Monument. On the cornice of the Pedestal are the words Copenhagen, Nile, Trafalgar. The figures on the Pedestal represent the North Sea, the German Ocean, the Nile, and the Mediterranean.

This Monument is the performance of John Flaxman, esq. Professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy.

Saturday, May 23.

In the Court of King's Bench, Arthur Thistlewood, who was convicted in the late sittings on an indictment preferred against him by Lord Sidmouth for a breach of the peace (see p. 173), applied for a new trial. The reasons assigned being considered by the Court as insufficient, the rule for a new trial was refused.

Wednesday, May 27.

The Queen was taken ill on Saturday evening, the 2d instant, with a spasmodic affection, during an entertainment given by

by the Duke and Duchess of York. Her Majesty has been confined to her room ever since; but we are happy to add is now nearly recovered. The following bulletin was this day issued by Sir F. Millman and Sir H. Halford. "The Queen has slept well, and continues better."

The Cenotaph Committee for erecting a Public Monument to the memory of the late lamented Princess Charlotte, have given notice that it is their intention, should their funds be adequate, to construct the proposed Temple of the Cenotaph on a scale sufficiently extensive to admit of its being appropriated to the purposes of divine worship, and constituted a Free Church.

The Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts have placed 5,000*l.* at the disposal of the Bishop of Calcutta, to further the objects of that institution.

The head of the celebrated Egyptian statue of Memnon is arrived from that country, sent over by Mr. Salte, for the British Museum—it is a solid block of granite, and weighs nine tons.

The cast-iron pavement, which was laid as an experiment in Spur-street, Leicester-square, after two trials, has failed; and the ground has been again paved with stone.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

April 22. Bellamira; or, The Fall of Tunis; a Tragedy in five Acts, by Mr. Shiels.

May 6. The Sorrows of Werter; a Sentimental Tragical Entertainment.

May 16. December and May; a Musical Afterpiece.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

April 24. The Jew of Malta; a Tragedy by Marlowe, revived.

April 30. The Mountain Chief; a Dramatic Romance. The Musick by Lanza.

May 16. The Blackamoor's Head; a Farce.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTION.

Carlton House, May 8. A. R. Wellesley, esq. Page of Honour in Ordinary.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

H. M. Dyer, esq. one of the Magistrates of Marlborough-street Police Office, *vice* Gifford, dec.

R. Bovill, esq. one of the Magistrates at Worship-street Police Office, *vice* Dyer.

Cambridge, May 20. Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M. A. Woodwardian Professor of Mineralogy, vice Rev. J. Hailstone, res.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Andrew, Whitby Perpetual Curacy, co. York, *vice* Eglin, dec.

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, Dean V. co. Lancaster.

Rev. J. Gossett, M. A. Chaplain to his Majesty at Windsor Castle, *vice* Morice, dec.

Rev. H. G. Phillips, Mildenhall V. Suffolk.

Rev. Henry Donne, Boscombe R. Wilts.

Rev. Alex. F. Lutterell, East Quantoxhead R. Somerset.

Rev. Lloyd Williams, Eggesford and Chawleigh RR. Devon.

BIRTHS.

April 3. At Cheltenham, the wife of Stanford Carroll, esq. a son and heir.—5. At Boyle, co. Roscommon, the wife of Lieut.-col. Steevens, 20th regt. a son.—6. At Archcliff Fort, Dover, the wife of Col. Ford. Royal Engineers, a dau.—10. At Dublin, Viscountess Jocelyn, a son.—At Marseilles, the wife of Capt. West, R. N. a son and heir.—At Ballinrobe, the wife of Lt.-col. Holmes, C. B. 3d drag.-guards, a dau.—12. At Yester House, Scotland, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, a dau.—13. At Berlin, the wife of George Sholto Douglas, esq. Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty at that Court, a son.—16. At Bath, the wife of John Hussey, esq. of Nash-court, Marnhull, Dorset, a son and heir.—At Stockholm, Viscountess Strangford, lady of his Britannic Majesty's Minister at that Court, a son and heir.—18. At the Château de Rosamel, France, the lady of Maj.-gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, a son.—20. At Evington, Kent,

the lady of Sir John-Courtenay Honeywood, bart. a dau.—25. Mrs. Rolleston, of Watnall-Hall, Notts, a dau.—29. At Merchistonn Castle, the wife of Hon. Capt. Napier, R. N. a daughter.

Lately. At Ham Common, the wife of George Sinclair, esq. a son and heir.—At Somborne House, Right Hon. Lady Kennedy, a son.

May 1. In Berkeley-square, Lady Walpole, a son.—3. At Beaumont Park, near Cork, Hon. Mrs. Beamish, a dau.—5. At Blithfield, co. Stafford, Rt. Hon. Lady Harriet Bagot, a son.—10. Lady Fitz-Herbert, a son.—13. At Paris, Lady Harriet Drummond, a dau.—14. In Welbeck-street, the wife of George Ormerod, esq. a son.—18. In York-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Dance, 2d Life Guards, a son.—13. At the Rectory House, Scotter, the wife of the Rev. Henry John Wollaston, a daughter.—21. The wife of T. J. Pettigrew, esq. of Spring Gardens, a son.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

1817, *Aug.* 18. At Calcutta, John-Petty Ward, esq. Civil Service, son of Hon. Edward Ward, and nephew of Visc. Bangor, to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. John Erskine of York.

1818, *Feb.* 24. At Barbadoes, Lieut.-col. S. H. Berkley, 16th reg. Dep.-adj.-gen. to the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, to Elizabeth P. second dau. of William Murray, esq. of Barbadoes.

March 30. At Bruges, Baron de Keverberg, Governor of East Flanders, to Miss Lodge, grand-daughter of the late Stephen Croft, esq. of Stillington, co. York.

April 4. Rev. Arthur Charles Verelst, M. A. third son of H. Verelst, esq. of Aston, co. York, to Charlotte Anne, eldest dau. of William Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle, Salop.

9. At St. Omer's, the Chevalier de Sandelin, nephew of the late Count de Chantmont, Viscomte de Fruges, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Michael Jones, esq. of Caton, co. Lancaster.

12. Thomas Snowdall, esq. of Gray's Inn, F.S.A. eldest son and heir of S. Snowdall, esq. of North Shields, to Miss Elizabeth Hyett, of Camden Town.

14. William Shedder, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Wilhelmina, dau. of Capt. Miller, R.N.

21. At Florence, at the Ambassador's Chapel, William J. H. Browne Folkes, esq. only son of Sir M. B. Folkes, bart. of Hillington Hall, Norfolk, to Charlotte P. youngest dau. of Dominick Browne, esq. of Castle Macgarret, Ireland.

28. Sir Gregory-Osborne-Page Turner, bart. to Helen-Eliza, only dau. of John Wolsey Bayfield, esq.

George Watson, esq. formerly of the 2d Drag. Guards, to Anna, only dau. of the late Col. W. Conolly.

William Brampton Burne, esq. 15th King's Hussars, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late James Pointer, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

29. C. H. Fleet, esq. of Dartford, to Agnes, eldest dau. of the late Col. James Berkeley.

30. William, son of Rev. W. Jeffs, B.D. &c. late of the Temple House, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late John Stokes, esq. of Sloane-street.

James Cowan, esq. to Caroline, third dau. of the late Richard Yaldwyn, esq. of Blackdown House, Sussex.

W. S. Smith, esq. 10th Hussars, to Sarah Bradney, third dau. of John Bockett, esq. of Southcote Lodge, Berks.

At Deal, the Rev. J. B. Bunce, vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, to Anne, dau. of the late J. Pratt, esq. of Hurworth, co. Durham, and niece of the Rev. J. B. Backhouse, rector of Deal.

Lately.—H. Stokes, esq. Agent Victualler at Chatham, to Miss Jane Picton, sister to the late Lt.-gen. Sir Thos. Picton.

At Frating, Essex, J. G. Archer, esq. of Senior Lodge, near Hadleigh, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. J. Wayman, of Colchester.

May 1. Charles Cave, esq. second son of Stephen Cave, esq. of Cleve Hill-house, co. Gloucester, to Sarah, only dau. of Edward Cumberbatch, esq. of Barbadoes.

2. Gerard de Visme, esq. of Bryanston-street, Portman-square, to Eliza Ella, eldest dau. of Maj. Torriano, Kensington-sq.

4. Maj. Crowder, late of the 7th, or Royal Fusileers, to Eliza Pulleyn, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Pulleyn Mosley, esq.

George-Robert, eldest son of G. Smith, esq. M. P. of Upper Harley-street, to Jane, eldest dau. of J. Maberly, esq. of Grosvenor-square.

5. Hon. G. L. Proby, Capt. R. N. M. P. second son of the Earl of Carysfort, to Isabella, second dau. of Hon. Col. Howard, of Busby Park, co. Wicklow, and niece to the Earl of Wicklow.

8. Maj.-gen. Sir Manley Power, K.C.B. to Anne, third dau. of the late Col. Kingsmill Evans, 1st Foot Guards, and of Lydeat House, co. Monmouth.

9. Robert-William Dallas, esq. Capt. in the 9th foot, only son of Hon. Mr. Justice Dallas, to Lucy, eldest dau. of H. Davidson, esq. of Bedford-square.

Mr. J. D. Powles, of Devonshire-square, to Emma, eldest surviving dau. of Col. Ogle, of the East India Company's Service.

12. T. Weatherall, esq. to Caroline, dau. of Martin Pearkes, esq. of Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

G. Hogge, esq. of Lynn, and of Thornham Hall, Norfolk, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Dr. Ainslie, of Dover-street.

15. Horace, third son of the late Lord Hugh Seymour, to Elizabeth Mallet, eldest dau. of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, bart. M. P.

18. Henry-Harvey Monro, esq. son of the late George Monro, esq. to Catherine-Mary, widow of Richard Mason, esq. and dau. of the late S. B. Mason, esq. of Pitreavie, co. Edinburgh.

21. Sir William Cuninghame Fairlie, bart. of Robertland and Fairlie, to Anne, only dau. of the late Robert Cooper, esq. of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

John Mytton, esq. of Halston, co. Salop, to Harriet-Emma, eldest dau. of the late Sir T. Jones, of Stanley-hall, co. Salop.

Maj. Loftus Gray, Rifle Brigade, to Susannah Maria, eldest dau. of James Lewis, esq. of Powis-place.

Mr. James Buckland, of Shaftesbury, surgeon, to Maria, eldest dau. of Mr. Lush, of Charles's-square.

O B I T U A R Y.

FRANCIS DUGDALE ASTLEY, Esq.

April 26. Died at Everley House, in the county of Wilts, to the inexpressible grief of his sorrowing family and friends, Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq.; venerable in point of years, but infinitely more so in virtuous actions. Gentleness and amiableness of manners, joined with unaffected piety, and unrivalled goodness of heart, had long secured him the esteem of all who knew him. Blessed with an ample fortune, it was the chief pleasure of his life to impart the comforts he himself enjoyed to those who were less affluent. He passed his time almost entirely upon his property, paying strict attention to the care of his estates, which he vastly improved—to the comfort and ease of his dependants, whose narrow joys it was the delight of his heart to enhance: and adding at all times, by the cheerfulness of his temper, and the mildness of his deportment, to the happiness of all around him. It would be impossible to do justice to the numberless virtues of this truly excellent man, but in no light was his character more distinguished than in the observance of religious and moral duties—in piety towards his Creator, and benevolence towards every human creature. His ear was ever open to the cry of the needy and the prayer of the unfortunate, and his hand never withheld relief. To mention all his acts of generosity, even were it possible, would be only offering an unacceptable tribute to his memory, as they were often secret, and always unostentatious. Through life it was his aim to do good in private: next to the commission of a kind and liberal deed, it was his greatest satisfaction to conceal the hand of the donor. Many there are now living who can bear ample testimony to the truth of every word here written; and such inflexible integrity of heart, and unbounded benevolence of mind, can never be forgotten. He was a Magistrate, a Deputy-lieutenant, and for many years Lieut.-colonel of the Yeomanry Cavalry of Wiltshire. He served the office of Sheriff in 1776, and was first married in that year to Mary, the youngest daughter (and co.-heiress with Dame Lady Lethbridge, of Sandhill Park, in the county of Somerset) of William Buckler, Esq. of Boreham House, in Wiltshire, and niece of Doctor Benjamin Buckler, Fellow of All Souls College, and Custos Archivorum in the University of Oxford. She died, after a painful and long protracted illness, borne with truly Christian fortitude and resignation, on the 23d of September 1804, at Everley. By this

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lady he had six children, four sons and two daughters; of the former three only remain, it having pleased the Almighty to terminate the earthly career of Benjamin, the youngest, at Bombay, in the East Indies, in October 1814, whither he had proceeded to join his Majesty's 17th regiment of dragoons, by whom he was as much beloved in life, as he was deplored at his death by his afflicted family. The daughters neither of them survived their ever-honoured parents: the eldest died at Bath in Jan. 1798, young indeed in point of years, but rich in virtues; and the youngest survived its birth only a few days.—He married secondly Anne, the daughter of — Geast, Esq. and niece of Richard Dugdale, Esq. of Blythe Hall, in Warwickshire, the descendant of Sir William Dugdale. By her he had no issue, and she died in 1813. Mr. Astley was descended from the Patshull branch of the very antient and highly respectable family of Astley, formerly of Astley Castle, in the county of Warwick; and succeeded to the Everley and some other estates of his cousin Sir John Astley, Bart. who died at Everley in January 1772. The mortal remains of this good man were deposited in the New Church at Everley, which his own munificence had erected, on Monday May the 4th.

F. B. A.

DR. HENRY CLARKE.

April 30. Died at Islington, in his 76th year, Henry Clarke, LL. D. late Professor of Philosophy at the Royal Military College. He was the son of Mr. Thos. Clarke, of Salford, near Manchester, and was born in that town in 1743. At the age of 13 he evinced extraordinary talent and a propensity for mathematical and scientific knowledge: even when in his ninth year, from slight reading, he constructed a 9 inch terrestrial globe; and in his 10th year, while under education in the Grammar school at Manchester, it appears by a MS. of his compilation now in possession of his family, that he made an attempt on an History of the English Church, from the earliest account of Christianity to the Norman Conquest, extending to two books. Towards his future support in life he commenced his station in the world as an assistant at the Academy of Mr. Aaron Grimshaw (of the Society of Friends) at Leeds, in Yorkshire, where he cultivated and extended most favourably his scientific and literary acquirements, and obtained the acquaintance and friendship of several eminent literary characters, among whom was the late Dr. Priestley.

He

He shortly after entered into partnership in the establishment of a Seminary with Mr. Robert Pulman, of Sedbergh, who united the mathematician with the elegant penman, and also Mr. Frederick Williams, (from Berlin) a celebrated classical scholar; and during this connexion, he commenced his "*Tabulæ Linguarum*," "*Rationale of Circulating Numbers*;" and "*Practical Perspective*;" which a few years after he published: but a short time elapsed before he separated from his partnership, for the advantage of travelling about in his own country, and part of the Continent. He afterwards practised (for his temporary support) land-surveying, but from the personal labour of the employment, he returned to what was more congenial to his mind, an academical establishment, and was appointed Prælector in Mathematicks and Experimental Philosophy at the New College of Arts and Sciences at Manchester, in which institution Dr. Barnes, in Biblical and Oriental Literature; Dr. Thomas Bew, in the Belles Lettres; and Dr. Thomas Henry, in Chemistry, were his colleagues; Lord Derby, President, and Dr. Percival, Vice-President; but these combined duties being too much for his constitution, which was not of the strongest nature, he resigned the Manchester prælectorship. At this time he was extending his purchases towards a complete collection of philosophical instruments. He afterwards changed the station of his academical establishment in philosophical lecturing, from Manchester to Bristol, where he met with the greatest success, by uniting the arrangement of a philosophical museum, and lectures, with that of public and private tuition. He there continued till the year 1802, when a proposal from Government was made to him, to be appointed a professor and lecturer of history, geography, and experimental philosophy, at the New Royal Military college, first instituted at Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, and afterwards removed, and now established at Sandhurst, near Bagshot. At this period he had honourably presented to him, by the University of Edinburgh, the degree of Doctor of Laws; and having completed his engagements for the term of fifteen years, (in the above station) terminating on the 5th of July last, he was pensioned, but very inadequately, with a small annuity.—On the day preceding his death, while at a friend's house in London, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and continued both in a speechless and senseless state till the following evening, when he gently breathed his last. He was a man of uncommon exertion and unremitting assiduity, with the quickest preceptive faculties. He was acquainted with the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Oriental, and other languages;

he completely understood mathematical branches of the highest nature; he was both an excellent penman and draughtsman, with an extraordinary knowledge of perspective, an expert mechanic, an author, compiler of, and contributor to various respectable, scientific, and literary works. As a father, he was kind, intuitive, and indulgent; as a friend sociable, faithful, and affectionate; and as a Christian sincere, uniform, and unassuming. He has left a widow, to whom he was married 52 years, and a family of two sons and four daughters. His elegant and extensive apparatus, and select library, will be offered by sale to the publick. Besides other works of minor importance, he was the Author of the following: "*The Summation of Series*, translated from the Latin, with Reply and Remarks to Mr. Landen on the same subject," 4to; "*Treatise on Perspective*," 8vo; "*Treatise on Circulating Numbers*," 8vo; "*Treatise on Short-hand*," 12mo; "*An Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning*," 8vo; "*Tabulæ Linguarum*, or concise Grammars of the Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, and Norman;" "*The Seaman's Desiderata*, or new and concise Rules for finding the Longitude at Sea;" "*A new and concise Operation for clearing the Lunar Distances from a Star or the Sun*;" "*Virgil re-vindicated*, in reply to Dr. Horsley's *Virgil's two Seasons of Honey*;" and "*An Introduction to Geography*."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM INCE.

Died on the 19th *March*, Captain William Ince, 3d son of James Piggott Ince, esq. of Ramsgate. To deplore the loss of a relative or friend, is a task which few have escaped, but the regret which such an infliction entails, receives a severe aggravation when the blow falls unexpectedly, and the tenderest ties, to which every circumstance had promised permanence, are in a moment destroyed. Capt. Ince belonged to the 38th regt. a corps, whose services it would be superfluous to name, were it not to tell how far he had participated in its career; and the friend who now details that participation, ventures to do so from a conviction that the progress of merit, however humble its rank, is seldom passed over with impatience, or perused with indifference. In 1808, Capt. Ince accompanied the regiment to Portugal, and was immediately engaged in the battle of Roleia, an action always illustrious from the gallantry with which it was fought, but doubly memorable inasmuch as it was the foundation of that series of victories, which our History records with pride, and the latest posterity must admire.—After serving through the campaign under Sir John Moore, which terminated with the battle of Corunna, he returned to England,

land, and very shortly afterwards accompanied his regiment on the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren, where his constitution was impaired by the lamentable pestilence of the country in a manner from which he never entirely recovered. Having been subsequently sent to Cork, the 38th, in 1812, was again ordered to embark for the Peninsula, and advancing by rapid marches immediately on its landing, joined the Duke of Wellington's army on the night before the memorable battle of Salamanca, in which Captain Ince was wounded; at Villa Moreal, on the retreat from Burgos, at the pass of Osmar, and in the battle of Vittoria, he was also engaged with his detachment. The conduct of the 38th regt. in the two sanguinary assaults which terminated the siege of St. Sebastian, it is well known, was of the most gallant description; Capt. Ince, participating in it throughout, was one of the officers who entered the breach when the fortress was captured, and was immediately afterwards promoted to a Company. Having subsequently joined the column under Sir John Hope (afterwards Lord Niddry, and now Lord Hopetown), Capt. Ince was engaged at the crossing of the Bidassoa, the three actions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of Dec. 1813, and finally at the siege of Bayonne, on the raising of which at the peace, he returned with his regiment to England; and in 1816 married the only daughter of William Whittington, Esq. of Broadwater, near Stevenage, Herts. His death, which was awfully sudden, was occasioned by an effusion of blood on the brain, while at the residence of his father-in-law. His widow survives with one child, and the expectation of shortly giving birth to a second.—In Capt. Ince were united many of the best qualities of a soldier, a gentleman, a friend, and a companion; the esteem which such qualities create among the ordinary connections of society, he enjoyed, and by them deservedly is his memory respected. In the closer relations of life, his death has inflicted a shock which will long be remembered, and a loss, which, in many respects, can never be repaired.

REV. WILLIAM MOUNSEY.

April 30. Died at Sproxton, Leicestershire, after a severe illness of a paralytic tendency, the Rev. William Mounsey, vicar of Saltby and Sproxton; of whom it may be truly said, that he was a most conscientious Parish Priest, and an Israelite without guile. Of his literary talents abundant specimens may be seen in the description of his two small Parishes in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire; in which is also a valuable and scientific account, by Mr. Mounsey, of the petri-

factions, strata of stone, and fossil bodies, found in the Vale of Belvoir.—Of his mechanical talents and patient perseverance, the complete reparation of the fine monuments of the Earls of Rutland in Bottesford Church will be a lasting memorial; and it is hoped that they will at some time be engraved from the exquisite drawings of Mr. Blore.—For that matchless industry Mr. Mounsey was presented, in 1792, to the two small Vicarages of Saltby and Sproxton, at which latter place he constantly resided; and in 1811 had the satisfaction of presenting to his Noble Patron, the Duke of Rutland, a small urn, found that year at Sproxton, containing exactly 100 silver coins.—Mr. Mounsey has left a widow, and one daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 13. At Hole, Kent, the seat of her son-in-law, Rev. John Hutton, in her 91st year, Mrs. Silvestra Monypenny, relict of the late James Monypenny, esq. of Maytham Hall, Kent.

In his 60th year, Mr. M. Apsey, formerly an ironmonger in Bury St. Edmunds, and one of the Burgesses of the Common Council, being the sixth vacancy by death since July last.

In consequence of a fall from his horse near Cheltenham, Ernest Parsons, esq. fourth son of Rev. J. W. Parsons, vicar of Wellington, co. Hereford.

At Clifton, aged 74, Rev. W. Wilson, of Brasenose College, and 41 years rector of West Shefford, Berks.

At Melville house, Fife, Jane Countess of Leven and Melville. She was the only daughter of George Thornton, of Clapham, in Surrey, esq.; married Aug. 12, 1784.

In her 76th year, Mrs. Anne Russell, wife of Alexander Fraser, esq. of Torbreck, co. Inverness.

Feb. 14. At Brighton, Rev. John Wheeler, brother of Sir Charles Wheeler, bart. prebendary of Westminster Abbey, and rector of Marcham-le-Fen, co. Lincoln.

Feb. 15. In Clifford's Inn, suddenly, aged 57, Thomas Railton, esq. solicitor.

In Russell Place, in her 63d year, Elizabeth, widow of the late W. Riggs, esq.

At Colsterworth, aged 75, Mr. William Taylor, formerly a farmer of that place, and only surviving relative of the great Sir Isaac Newton, who was born at the little hamlet at Woolsthorpe, attached to that parish.

At Paris, W. Waddington, esq. late of Brompton.

Feb. 16. At Canonbury, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bedwell, widow of the late B. Bedwell, esq.

At Paddington, aged 71, Gertrude, relict of the late George Woodd, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

At

At Hildersham, co. Cambridge, Anna-Maria, wife of Rev. Charles James Blomfield, rector of Great Chesterford, Essex.

At Newbury, Berks, aged 15, Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Charles Fowle, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.

At Bellair, near Exeter, Rev. Ambrose Rhodes, M.A. fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, on Dr. Clarke's foundation.

At Burley, near Leeds, Anne Margaret, youngest daughter of Josiah Oates, esq. of that place.

Feb. 17. In Carey-street, of typhus fever, aged 20, William, eldest son of Geo. Taylor, esq. of St. Helen's Auckland, co. Durham; and on *Feb. 28*, of the same complaint, caught by anxious and unremitting attention on his brother, aged 19, George, the second son.

At Pentonville, in his 72d year, James Hodgkin, esq.

At Wisbeach, of a brain fever, in his 37th year, John Oldham, esq. of Martin, near Horncastle.

At Springwood Park, near Kelso, Mary, daughter of the late Admiral Sir James Douglas, bart. Miss Douglas, who had been for some time in a delicate state of health, was induced by the genial warmth of the weather, on the day of her decease, to walk within the grounds of Springwood Park, on the margin of the river Teyiot; and two ladies, who were the only spectators of the scene, happened to be on the opposite side, under the ruins of Roxburgh Castle. They observed her stoop as if to pick something from the ground, when she lost her balance, and fell into the river. Her feeble frame rendered her unable to contend with the stream, which was a little swelled, and she had floated a short way down before the female relative who followed to join in her walk heard the alarm from the opposite side, and procured the help of workmen who were near. The body was taken out after having been five or six minutes immersed, and the best medical assistance was immediately applied, but without success.

Feb. 17. By the overturning of his carriage, W. Todd Jones, esq. of Rosstrevor, formerly M.P. for Lisburn, his native town.

At Paris, aged 23, Miss Caroline Hubert, of Bennett-street, St. James's.

Feb. 18. In Grosvenor-square, Anne Louisa, wife of Daniel Blake, esq. and daughter of the late Hon. Arthur Middleton.

In his 52d year, Robert Capon, esq. of Church-street, Westminster.

In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, Alexander Farquharson, esq. late of Welham, Notts.

After a very short life, spent in the pursuit of an honourable profession, in which

his zeal, sagacity, integrity, and opening prospects seemed to promise him an elevated station, H. M. Ducosta, esq. M. D. of Finsbury-square.

Marian, eldest daughter of Stanley Howard, esq. of Brixton, Surrey.

At Low Leyton, Elizabeth, wife of R. Adams, esq.

At Caversham, Berks, aged 74, Rev. William Kingsbury. He was nearly half a century Pastor of the Independent Congregation at Southampton.

At Stamford, of a consumption, aged 19, Mr. S. Clayton, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Feb. 19. At Tottenham, aged 65, John Burbidge, esq.

At Ledbury, aged 85, Penelope, widow of the late Michael Biddulph, esq.

Feb. 20. At Whyke, near Chichester, Edward Maxwell, esq.

At Edinburgh, Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robt. Preston, esq. of Bath.

Feb. 21. In Harley-street, in her 83d year, Mrs. P. Vanderheyden.

At Purse's Cross, Fulham, aged 76, Mrs. Ord, widow of the late John Ord, esq. Master in Chancery, and daughter of the late John Simpson, esq. of Bradley, co. Durham. The conduct of Mrs. Ord, in every relation of life, was peculiarly amiable and exemplary; and her character united, in a degree which those only who knew her could justly appreciate, the best qualities of the woman and the Christian.

At the Vicarage of Sheriff Hutton, co. York, in her 56th year, the wife of the Rev. T. Tate.

Feb. 22. The wife of G. Bicknell, esq. of Queen-street, Berkeley-square.

Merelina, wife of N. C. Tindal, esq. of Brunswick-square.

At Brompton, in his 67th year, Lieut.-col. Herbert Lloyd, of the East India Company's service.

At Southampton, aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Pollen, sister of the late Sir John Pollen, bart.

Feb. 23. At Upton, Essex, aged 73, Henry Hyde Pelly, esq.

At Chatham Barracks, aged 21, Mr. J. F. Nichol, of the medical department, only son of the late Rev. J. Nichol, minister of Warnford, Northumberland.

Aged 82, Mrs. Boyden, of Milton House, co. Bedford.

At Iron Acton, aged 68, Thomas Shute, M. D. for many years an eminent practitioner in Bristol.

At Darlington, co. York, aged 77, John Horsley, M. D. greatly esteemed during a long and extensive practice.

Feb. 24. In his 78th year, Mr. John Orlton, well known in the clerical and other societies, to which he had belonged upwards of 50 years.

In his 95th year, W. Cox Rhodes, esq. of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

At Saltah Grange, co. York, in her 73th year, Mrs. Ombler, relict of E. Ombler, esq. of that place.

At Chelsea, aged 63, C. Lindegren, esq. formerly Captain in the East India Company's sea service.

Of a typhus fever, aged 42, Mr. John Firmin, of Hatfield Broad Oak, Herts; and on the following day, aged 27, Miss Grange, who was to have been married to Mr. Firmin Feb. 17.

At Lincoln, in her 94th year, Mrs. Drake, relict of the late Rev. William Drake, A. M. vicar of Isleworth, Middlesex, and son of the celebrated author of the History and Antiquities of York.

Feb. 25. In Portland-street, Cavendish-square, in his 64th year, Mr. Jos. Kirton.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Key, widow of the late Jonathan Key, esq.

At Pentonville, in her 33d year, Jane, wife of Mr. Samuel Jones, of Barnard's Inn, attorney, and second daughter of Anthony Parkin, esq. of Great Ormond-street, Solicitor to the Post-office.

In the Greenwich Road, Mrs. Adamson, mother of Capt. William Adamson, of the East India Company's service.

At Chester, aged 77, Catherine Maria, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Cotton, Dean of Chester, and aunt to Lord Combermere.

At Berriew, co. Montgomery, aged 107, Richard Booth. He retained the use of his faculties to the last, and could read the smallest print without the aid of glasses.

At Dusseldorff, Mrs. Jacobi, of Liverpool, only sister of John Nonnen, esq. of James-street, Buckingham Gate.

Feb. 26. At Dr. Nevinson's, Mrs. Roberts, of Montague-square, widow of J. W. Roberts, esq. formerly chief of the East India Company's China Establishment.

In his 75th year, William Holmes, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Aberdeen, aged 71, Sir W. Seton, bart. of Pitmedden.

Feb. 27. In Baker-street, Portman-square, Lady Impey, relict of Sir Elijah Impey, knt. late Lord Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Province of Bengal.

At Highgate, in his 88th year, Robert Webster, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, in her 79th year, Diana Caroline, wife of William Meymott, esq. to whom she had been married 57 years, leaving behind her a numerous family to deplore the loss of so eminent an example of conjugal affection and maternal tenderness.

At Laleham, Henrietta, wife of George Hartwell, esq.

Feb. 28. In Upper Seymour-street, at an advanced age, Gen. Edmund Fanning. The world did not contain a better man in

all the various relations of life: as a husband, a parent, and a friend, he was almost unequalled—as a landlord and master he was kind and indulgent. He was much distinguished in the American war, and raised a regiment there, by which he lost a very large property. He was afterwards appointed Lieut.-governor of Nova Scotia, whence he was removed to Prince Edward's Island, of which he was Lieut.-governor 19 years; when on account of ill health, and to attend to his private affairs, he resigned, to the great grief of every good and loyal man in that Island. His conduct during his Government was beneficial to the Colony, serviceable to the King, and honourable to himself. He sent his only son at the age of 14, into the army. The climate of the Isle of France and Ceylon was too severe for him; he exchanged into the 22d regiment, in order to return to Europe, which he reached alive, but shortly after died. Neither the venerable General, nor any of his family, ever recovered that blow. He has left an amiable widow, and three highly accomplished daughters.

Elizabeth, second daughter of R. Thorley, esq. of Petersham.

At Hampstead, Harriet, wife of Tobias Browne, esq. and sister of Sir T. S. Raffles.

At Lewes, in his 80th year, William Campion, esq.

At Tewkesbury, as Lieutenant Richard Brydges, of the Royal Navy, with his brother Thomas, a midshipman, and his youngest brother Charles (all sons of Mr. Brydges, of that Borough) accompanied by Lieut. Butcher, R.N. were sailing in a pleasure-boat upon the River Severn, about midway between the Upper and Lower Lode, a sudden gust of wind upset the boat, and the whole of them were drowned, with the exception of Mr. Thomas Brydges, who, with very great difficulty (owing to the strength of the current occasioned by the flood) got to the shore in a most exhausted state. Mr. Brydges had sailed down the river from Tewkesbury with the party, but got on shore at the Upper Lode, to await their return, and get refreshments provided for them; and thus probably he escaped the dreadful fate which, in a few minutes, overtook his children and their friend! Lieut. Brydges was in his 26th year, was a most enterprising and excellent officer, and gave fair promise of proving an ornament to that service in which he had been actively and constantly employed for 15 years. He and his brother had just returned from long voyages, and neither of them had arrived from Plymouth many days. Lieut. Butcher (who thus unhappily perished in the 32d year of his age) was an officer of experience; had often fought the battles of his country, and suffered many of the difficulties and dangers attending

attending a nautical life. He had suffered shipwreck twice ; and one vessel, on which he was aboard, was destroyed by fire when at sea. He had been a prisoner of war in France and Holland, and on one occasion narrowly escaped being massacred by the Malays. After a long and arduous service he retired among his friends at the conclusion of the war ; and if a deportment unassuming, and manners the most inoffensive, have any claim to the respect of mankind, a large portion of it is due to the gallant but unfortunate Lieut. Butcher.

March 1. At Richmond, Surrey, Henry Tillard, eldest son of Major Purvis, of the 1st dragoons.

At Rochester, Mary, wife of Rev. Francis Barrow.

Mrs. Anne Lee, relict of the late John Lee, esq. of Westbury-upon-Trym.

At Castle Blunden, Sir John Blunden, bart.

At Avaranches, in a duel with Lieutenant Maxwell, Lieutenant Cartwright, of the Royal Navy. Mr. Cartwright received his adversary's first fire ; the ball entered his forehead, and he expired in a few moments. A few weeks since he was married, in St. Helier's, to Miss Mann, niece to the late Bishop of Cork and Ross.

March 2. Martha, wife of Mr. James Smith, Wynyatt-street, Northampton-square.

At Cleobury North, co. Salop, most deeply and deservedly lamented, Thomas Mytton, jun. esq. eldest son of Thomas Mytton, esq. barrister-at-law. The mortal remains of this excellent young man were deposited, with due funereal solemnity, in the family-vault at Shipton, on the 11th, when a large concourse of persons assembled to witness the last tribute of respect to the memory of one, who was, indeed, "eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame, and who caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

At Thames Place, near Walton, Mrs. Payne, relict of the late George Payne, esq. of Brooklands, Surrey.

At Bromley, in his 47th year, John Cowell, esq. of Bygrave, Herts.

At Sawbridgeworth, aged 91, Miss Anna Allen.

At Dublin, suddenly, of gout in the stomach, Sir Charles Ormsby.

March 3. Near Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester, aged 26, Richard Meyler, esq. of Grosvenor-square, M. P. for the city of Winchester. He had been indisposed for some days, and was seized with a fit while hunting, which ended in apoplexy, and terminated his life the following day. He was the last descendant of an eminent mercantile family in Bristol and Jamaica, from whom he inherited a fortune of 35,000*l.* per annum. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church College, Oxford, he

had attached to himself an extensive circle of early friends, among whom his premature decease has excited feelings of universal regret. His manners were peculiarly calculated to conciliate affection, to command esteem, and to enforce respect. Mr. Meyler died intestate, and there is much doubt as to the distribution of his large property. He had begun a will, but had left off without naming a single legatee. Mr. Meyler, the respectable bookseller of Bath, is supposed to have been related to him, and it is said that there is another distant kinsman at Bristol.

At Villa Franca, near Nice, aged 19, Robert A. B. St. John Sparrow, esq. only son of the late Brig.-gen. Sparrow, and grandson of Robert Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk.

March 4. The Dowager Viscountess Arbuthnot.

At Norbiton, near Kingston, Surrey, aged 81, John Beale, esq.

At Windsor, in her 87th year, Mrs. Henley, widow of Rev. Phocion Henley.

Drowned at the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, in a wherry, which was pooped by a sea during the tremendous gale, Hon. Mr. Thellusson (brother of Lord Rendlesham), Mr. Hassall, son of J. Hassall, esq. of Hartshorn, co. Derby, and Mr. Leeson, son of Hon. Mrs. Leeson, all midshipmen of his Majesty's ship Tiber. The waterman, Brown, and a boy also perished. These young gentlemen, who were most highly esteemed by their brother officers, were tempted to leave the ship by their anxious desire to see the performance of Mr. Kean, that evening.

March 5. In Salisbury-square, in her 82d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Bardin, relict of Mr. William Bardin, formerly of the same place.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 28, John Visc. Kelburne, eldest son of the Earl of Glasgow.

At Bath, Algernon Otway Buckle, fourth son of Capt. Buckle, R.N.

March 6. Aged 33, Emma Georgiana Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Erasmus Darwin, M. D. of the Priory, near Derby.

At Ainderby Steeple, co. York, Eleanor, wife of W. B. Wastell, esq. of Aydon house, Northumberland.

At Lisbon, in his 26th year, Mr. James M'Andrew, of St. Helen's Place, London.

March 7. In Upper Brooke-street, Lady Caroline Wrottesley, wife of Sir John Wrottesley, bart. of Wrottesley, co. Stafford, and eldest daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

In Weymouth-street, Portland Place, Mrs. Margaret Quarington.

In her 45th year, Margaret, wife of E. A. Butcher, esq. of Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square.

At Kentish Town, aged 76, William Wilmot, esq. many years clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers for Westminster and part of Middlesex.

At Camberwell, Dr. Andrew High, late deputy-inspector of Hospitals at Ceylon.

At Bath, aged 32, the wife of William Stace, esq. chief commissary of Ordnance, Woolwich.

At Tetcott, Devon, in his 81st year, Rev. John Rouse, 27 years rector of that parish, and afterwards of St. Breock, Cornwall. He performed his sacred function with a diligent and unremitted attention, and was a man of the strictest honour and integrity.

March 8. Mr. Henderson, surgeon, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

At Copthorn, near Shrewsbury, in his 87th year, John Probert, esq. He was his own tutor, and the founder of his own fortune, having risen entirely by mental exertion. After emerging from servitude, he commenced land-surveyor, which he practised for many years. He, had for upwards of 50 years, the important charge of the estates of the great families of Powys, Clive, Mytton, &c. confided to his care; and the distinguished talent and active zeal which he displayed for their several interests, redounds as much to his own praise, as to their advantage. He was distinguished by a comprehensive and vigorous mind, actuated by a warm and generous heart; and through a long and arduous life, was governed by the most liberal views, and the most inviolable sense of honour.

Mrs. Gilkes, relict of the late Richard Gilkes, esq. of Charlton, near Banbury. Mrs. Lockhart now becomes possessed of the estates.

In her 65th year, Joanna, wife of Mr. Joseph Wood, of Chipping Sodbury; and on the following morning, in his 75th year, the said Mr. Joseph Wood. They were the parents of Mr. George Wood, one of the proprietors of the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette.

At Roscommon, on the Circuit, James Whitestone, esq. one of his Majesty's counsel at law.

March 9. At Bedminster, aged 47, James Phillips, Lord Nelson's boatswain on board the Victory at the battle of Trafalgar; having proved his close attachment to his brave Admiral by his numerous wounds, viz. four large sabre wounds on the head, many gun-shot on his body, and three balls on his right thigh and leg. Thus shattered, he obtained an honourable discharge and a liberal pension.

At an advanced age, Capt. Edmond O'Reilly. This gentleman, who was a native of Dublin, embarked at an early period as a soldier of fortune, and distinguished himself in the Prussian service. He served under Frederick the Great.

Capt. N. Dobree, R. N. lately in command of the Zenobia, nephew of Sir James Saumarez. This excellent officer and amiable man lost his life (with eight men) in the humane attempt to rescue from a rock, the crew of a vessel, which had been wrecked in the night near Guernsey, and who were in great danger of perishing from fatigue and hunger. Capt. Dobree approached the rock with difficulty, and let go an anchor, throwing a small grapnel, by which three of the men reached the boat, when a heavy sea nearly filled her, and another soon after took her under the bow, and upset her: two of the boatmen only were saved. Captain Dobree's father beheld the sad catastrophe from the beach.

March 10. In Percy-street, aged 82, Mrs. Susanna Jackson, a lady whose loss will be severely deplored by the numbers who enjoyed her annual and weekly benevolence, and whose memory will be long gratefully cherished by the friends of the many public charities she had generously assisted during her life, and to which she has bequeathed liberal memorials of her approval.

March 11. In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 24, Robert, second son of Alexander Balmanno, esq.

At Ormond Villa, aged 75, George Shew, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon dentist in Bath; he was a most ingenious man, possessing a benevolent heart.

At Babington House, Somerset, in her 54th year, Frances, wife of Charles Knatchbull, esq.

At New Strelitz, in her 89th year, her Serene Highness the Princess Maria Louisa Albertine, widow of the Landgrave George of Hesse Darmstadt. Her Serene Highness was a Countess of Leiningen, Dachsberg, and Broich.

March 12. At Croydon, William Savery, esq.

Louisa Catherine, wife of F. R. Holdsworth, esq. of Clapham Rise.

At Ripon, aged 82, Rev. J. Boutflower, B. D. vicar of Seamer, near Scarborough.

At Lambridge, co. Somerset, Caroline, wife of Rev. J. Williams, M. A. rector of Wiveton, co. Norfolk, and curate of Poulshot, Wilts.

March 13. At Bristol, Mr. Edward Daniel, nearly 50 years an eminent solicitor in that city.

Elizabeth, wife of James De Visme, esq. of New Court, Newent, co. Gloucester, and eldest daughter of the late Edward Bearcroft, esq. Chief Justice of Chester.

At the Hague, at the house of the Dowager Countess of Athlone, in his 43d year, Hon. John Gerard Rynhart De Reede Giukell, third son of the late and brother to the present Earl of Athlone.

March 14. At her apartments in St. James's Palace, Miss Henrietta Finch, daughter

daughter of the late Lady C. Finch, and sister to the Earl of Winchelsea.

At Exeter, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, aged 43, Rev. Edward Hare, of Leeds, having been 20 years an itinerant preacher in the Methodist connexion.

March 15. Miss Dodd, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Dodd, of Camberwell.

At Fulham, John Druce, esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand, Navy Agent. The death of this gentleman will be much felt and lamented, not only among his Majesty's Naval Officers, to whose interests no person was ever more devoted, but also among his brother agents, by whom he was looked up to as possessing a mind truly independent and honourable. No man was more attentive to his religious duties, and as a magistrate he was ever foremost in shielding the poor and helpless from oppression.

At Leith, Mr. Alexander Neilson Lamb, solicitor and procurator fiscal.

At Auteuil, near Paris, in her 4th year, Lady Caroline A. Parker, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Morley. In person and mind this amiable child bore a strong resemblance to her lamented brother Lord Borringdon, whose untimely death from an extraordinary cause we lately recorded.

March 16. Dr. Pollock, of his Majesty's Hospital ship Dromedary, lying off Greenwich.

At Greenwich, in her 88th year, Anne, widow of the late Lieut.-general Forbes M'Bean, royal artillery.

At Hampton Lodge, near Farnham, Mary, wife of Beeston Long, esq.

Aged 62, the wife of Thomas Smyth, esq. of East Dereham.

Aged 74, Walter Ruding, esq. of Westcotes, near Leicester. Mr. Ruding had retired to rest at his accustomed hour, and in his usual good state of health, after attending divine service twice in the course of the day; but about four o'clock the following morning he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired before his physician Dr. Arnold arrived. About 20 years since he stood forward with Mr. Greathead, as candidate to represent the borough of Leicester in Parliament; but did not meet with success. It has been remarked, to his honour, that he uniformly maintained his political consistency during the last five and twenty years. His papers signed "Cato," "Anglo-Saxon," "Millions," &c. which appeared in the Leicester Chronicle, manifested a praise-worthy regard for the constitutional rights of Englishmen. In private life, Mr. Ruding was surpassed by none. He was punctual in his engagements—affable in his demeanour—liberal

to those who differed with him in opinion; and had his hands open to the wants of the necessitous. In short, his neighbours may justly exclaim, that they will seldom see his like again.

At Bath, Rev. J. Burges, B. D. fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Aged 80, Rev. T. Eglin, vicar of Stillingfleet and Riccall, perpetual curate of Whitby, and in the commission of the peace for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

At Edinburgh, Sir John Stirling, bart. of Glorat.

March 17. At Harlow, aged 67, Stephen Barber, esq. formerly of Camberwell.

At Sydenham, Kent, aged 82, Hugh French, M. D. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for that county nearly 40 years.

Near Bromley, Mrs. M. Shafto, daughter of the late John Shafto, esq. M. P. and sister of the late Countess of Lisburne.

Sarah, wife of Robert Thorpe, LL. D. late judge of Sierra Leone.

Aged 81, William Allies, sen. esq. of the Upper House, Alfrick, co. Worcester.

At Exmouth, the wife of John Sweetland, esq. late principal commissary at Gibraltar.

At Bath, Rev. Edward Lambert, rector of East Horsley, Surrey, and of Freshford, Somerset.

At Keith, co. Bamff, suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, in his 49th year, Major Peter Grant, late of the 92d regt. or Gordon Highlanders. His zeal for the service induced him to join the army in Flanders in 1793 as a volunteer. His services having been noticed by the Marquis of Huntley, his Lordship appointed him to his regiment upon its establishment in 1794. Major Grant was constantly present with, and shared in the many gallant exploits of this distinguished corps in Holland, Egypt, and in the Peninsula, &c. In the course of those severe conflicts he was repeatedly wounded, and was finally under the necessity of retiring from the service, in consequence of losing a leg by a cannon-ball, in Spain. Major Grant was of the family of Tullochgorm, in Strathspey.

March 18. In his 78th year, T. Warburton, esq. formerly Major in the 7th or Queen's own regiment of dragoons.

At Mapperton House, Bridport, Miss Grant, daughter of J. F. Grant, esq. late of the Island of St. Vincent.

March 19. Aged 31, Mary, wife of John Delafield, esq. of Woburn Place, Russell-square.

At Pentonville, in his 23d year, Francis Henry, son of J. L. Muller, esq. of St. Croix.

At Womersley, Surrey, the seat of Lord Grantley, in his 72d year, Gen. the Hon. Chapple Norton, colonel of the 56th regt. and

and governor of Charlemont. He served with great credit in America, and since his return from thence has been constantly honoured by the regard and gracious favour of the Duke of York, Commander-in-chief, who perhaps could not have distinguished by them a braver soldier or a better man. General Norton was third son of Sir Fletcher Norton, many years Speaker of the House of Commons, and first Lord Grantley, by Grace, eldest daughter of Sir W. Chapple, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench; was brother to Lord Grantley and the Hon. Baron Norton; and uncle to Lieut. Norton, of the grenadier guards. He several times represented the borough and town of Guildford in Parliament.

March 20. At Wanstead, Essex, in his 65th year, Robert Wilks, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 73, Dame Deborah Dering, relict of Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden Dering, co. Kent, bart. great-grandfather of the present Baronet.

At Cheltenham, in his 84th year, Alexander Jaffray, esq. formerly of Dublin.

Suddenly, in her 37th year, Jane, wife of C. Jones, esq. of Cononley Hall, co. York, and only daughter of the late Johnson Atkinson Busfield, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and registrar for the West Riding.

In his 70th year, William Fisher, esq. comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at Lancaster.

March 21. In Devonshire-street, in her 20th year, Caroline, daughter of the late J. R. Carnac, esq. member of council at Bombay.

At Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire, in her 64th year, Mrs. Phillips.

At Idstone, Berks, aged 89, Lieut.-gen. Charles Tarrant, late of the royal engineers in Ireland.

On Easter Sunday, *March 22*, in the lively hope of a blessed resurrection through Him who gloriously, as on that day, himself arose, Elizabeth Emma Eardley Wilmot, the wife of John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, esq. of Berkswell Hall, co. Warwick. She sunk in child-bed, at the age of 28, in the fulness of innocence, and the ripeness of every virtue. The pattern she was, as well as the delight, of all who had the happiness to know her: to her family the loss is irreparable, and to her afflicted husband, as the conjugal felicity was perfect, a calamity most deep and overwhelming.

Hon. Vere Peregrine Bertie, youngest child of the Earl of Abingdon.

At Blackheath, Mrs. Larkins, widow of Thomas Larkins, esq.

At Chichester, in her 76th year, Mrs. Tufnell, relict of the late G. F. Tufnell, esq. colonel of the East Middlesex Militia.

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At Stoke, near Plymouth, Mr. Alexander Usborne, late purser of the Hannibal.

At Eastbourne, Lieut. J. Beckett, R. N. John Haydon, esq. of Banbury, banker.

At Clifton, in his 26th year, James Jones, esq. youngest son of the late James Jones, esq.

At Ackworth Villa, near Pontefract, Mrs. Lilley, relict of the late Thomas Lilley, esq. of London. She has bequeathed a considerable share of her large fortune to her brother-in-law, John Seaton, esq. of Pontefract, and his family.

At Manchester, aged 47, William Boyd, esq. merchant.

At Anstruther, after thirteen years illness, in his 81st year, Mr. Daniel Conolly, late treasurer of Crail, and formerly a serjeant in the 28th foot. He was born at Oldcastle, in Ireland, entered the army at an early age, and was at the taking of Louisburg in 1758, at the siege of Quebec in 1759, and on the field when the gallant Wolfe fell. He was also at the taking of Martinique and the Havannah in 1762.

At Kilmarnock, in his 87th year, Thos. Gilmour, esq. merchant.

March 23. In her 18th year, Anne Price, daughter of Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart. of Dean's Court, co. Dorset.

In her 68th year, the wife of Mr. Van Hemert, and daughter of the late Roger Walshman, esq. of Lancaster.

At York, aged 28, Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Backhouse, esq. of Darlington, banker.

March 24. At Chelsea, in his 78th year, J. C. Jacoby, esq.

At Marwell Hall, Hants, Wm. Long, esq.

At Hawthorn Cottage, near Lymington, Mrs. Rochfort, relict of the late Captain John P. J. Rochfort, of the Royal Navy.

At Donaghadee, in her 77th year, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. E. Leslie, D. D. and Archdeacon of Down, and last surviving sister of the late G. M. Porris, esq. many years collector of Belfast.

March 25. At Chelsea, aged 71, James Fraser, esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's, Westminster.

Of apoplexy, Rev. John Kennett Parker, of Barking, Essex.

At Tottenham, in his 66th year, Charles Pratt, esq.

At Exeter, Mrs. Browne, relict of Col. Browne, of Glennagary, co. Dublin, and daughter of Edward Corry, esq. M. P. of the Irish House of Commons.

March 26. In Nassau-street, Cavendish-square, in her 88th year, Christiana, widow of R. H. Losack, esq. late Lieut.-gen. of the Leeward Islands.

At Topsham, co. Devon, in her 21st year, Charlotte, only child of Lach. M'Lean, esq. paymaster of pensions from the Chest at Greenwich.

At

At Edinburgh, in his 32d year, Mr. George Wardlaw, surgeon R.N. by whose death the service has lost one of its best medical officers, and society one of its best friends.

March 27. At Guildford, co. Surrey, T. Philpot, esq. late of the East India company's civil service in Bengal.

At Sunbury, Mrs. Dowdeswell, relict of the Rt. Hon. William Dowdeswell, of Pullcourt, co. Worcester, chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer in the Rockingham Administration, and sister of the late Sir William Codrington, bart. Mrs. Dowdeswell has left three sons, the eldest of whom was late Governor of the Bahamas, and the youngest is now Member of Parliament for Tewkesbury.

March 28. At Hollydale, near Bromley, Kent, aged 88, Col. James Kirkpatrick, formerly in the East India Company's service.

At Edinburgh, Euphemia, wife of J. Young, jun. esq. of Bellwood, and daughter of the late Neil Macvicar, esq.

March 29. In Upper Baker-street, in his 73d year, Thomas Kentish, esq. many years resident in Antigua.

Aged 80, John Sowerby, esq. of Northampton-square.

At Stockwell Common, in his 31st year, John Toms, esq. of the Borough.

After a protracted illness, in the prime of life, Mr. John Binns, a most respectable bookseller of Bath. He has left a widow and four children, to whom his loss is irreparable. The numerous charities of Bath, to several of which he was the faithful steward, will record the benignity of his heart, and his unwearied service in the great cause of Christian benevolence.

March 30. In her 40th year, Mitchell, wife of H. H. Holtzmeier, esq. of Mile End Road.

At Medbourn, co. Leicester, Amelia, youngest daughter of Robt. Stanley, esq.

At Horncastle, co. Lincoln, aged 63, the Rev. Charles L'Oste, rector of Greet-ham, and for nearly 40 years head-master of the Free Grammar-school in the former place.

March 31. At Spalding, suddenly, whilst engaged in prayer with the family with whom he had lived for several years, Mr. Hezekiah Barrett, a dissenting minister.

April 1. In Wimpole-street, Lady Anne, wife of H. Hudson, esq. and daughter of the Marquis of Townshend.

At Exmouth, aged 65, Rev. R. Winton, sen. dissenting minister there.

At the seat of Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. of Badger, co. Salop, in his 85th year, Thomas Booth, gardener to that gentleman 38 years, and formerly in that capacity to the late Right Hon. George Lord Pigot of Patshull: the sudden death of that illustrious nobleman he most ardently deplored. For fidelity, honesty, sobriety,

and punctuality, he was surpassed by none, and will be seriously lamented by his last worthy employer and benefactor. How often have the surrounding gentry, with many of the priesthood, particularly those of the hierarchy, partook of the fruit of his laborious hands? To many of them he was personally known, and who will long bear ample testimony to his deserts. His humility and venerable appearance endeared to him their anxious and friendly enquiries after his welfare with that degree of respect rarely to be met with amongst almost strangers.

At Chester-le-street, Durham, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Catherine Oswald, sister of the late Mr. James Oswald, the celebrated composer of Scotch musick.

April 2. Near Warwick, aged 85, William Hawkes, esq. brother to Thomas Hawkes, esq. Whitefriars New Wharf.

At Brickhill Manor, Lady Alicia Pauncefort Duncombe, wife of P. Pauncefort Duncombe, esq. and youngest daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

April 3. In Charterhouse-square, Jane, wife of Mr. William Tait, of St. Paul's Church-yard, and daughter of Dr. John Hunter, Professor of Humanity in St. Andrew's University.

At Paddington, aged 67, Jas. Fryer, esq.

At Bath, aged 92, Mrs. Lucy Rice. She was sister to the late Right Hon. George Rice, and aunt to the present Lord Dynevor.

April 4. In Audley-square, aged 80, Hon. Gen. Henry St. John, brother to the late Visc. Bolingbroke, and Colonel of the 36th regt. The General had been sixty-three years in his Majesty's service.

At Camberwell, from apoplexy, in his 69th year, Thomas Plummer, esq.

At Holloway, aged 72, Mrs. Catherine Dennison, sister of the late Robert Dennison, esq. of Madras.

In her 15th year, Jane Higham, eldest daughter of R. Young, esq. of Stratford, Essex, and grand-daughter of the late Capt. John Young, R. N.

At Worcester, in his 77th year, William Adams, esq.

At Wrottesley, Staffordshire, George, fourth son of Sir John Wrottesley, bart.

April 5. The wife of William Summers, esq. of West-End House, Wickwar, co. Gloucester.

At Clifton, Elizabeth Magdalene, wife of J. Gerrard, esq. and only sister of Lieut.-gen. Sir Hilgrove Turner.

At Carrhead, co. York, in his 78th year, William Wainman, esq.

At Paris, in her 15th year, Louisa Maria, second daughter of Joseph Bullock, esq. late Commissary-general in the West Indies.

April 6. At Melbourne-house, aged 66, Viscountess Melbourne. Her Ladyship, who was the daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, was married to Viscount Melbourne in

in 1769. By the marriages of her children she was connected with the noble families of Devonshire, Spencer, Besborough, and Cowper. The remains of Viscountess Melbourne were interred in the family vault in Hatfield Church, Herts.

The wife of John Augustus Tulk, esq. of Ham Common.

Aged 56, John Hancock, esq. of Marlborough, Wilts.

April 8. At Penzance, in her 66th year, Emily Countess of Bellamont, daughter of James, Duke of Leinster, and sister to the late Duke, and Lady Charlotte Strutt.

April 10. In his 82d year, Thomas Weston, esq. of Camberwell.

In his 79th year, Henry Bengough, esq. one of the Aldermen of Bristol, in whose death the magistracy of Bristol, as well as society at large, must sustain a loss which nothing less than extraordinary talents, combined with the strictest integrity, can fully compensate. — “He has long been honoured as a bright ornament of our corporation and city, and most highly respected for his usefulness, both public and private. He was of the profession of the law, and practised for a long series of years in this city with unrivalled talents and worth of character; was a profound and discriminating lawyer, of sound judgment, and the most inflexible and unsullied integrity; and many have reason to be grateful for his advice on professional business. Several years ago he retired from the active duties of the profession, and was invested with the office of Magistracy, and thus continued his usefulness; and his brother Aldermen were happy to resort to him upon all occasions of doubt or difficulty. Mr. Bengough was a judicial steward (with others) of the corporate purse, and paid unwearied attention to the care of such of the public charities of this city as are under the management or direction of the body corporate, and he liberally provided an asylum for the relief of the aged and destitute, which will long testify his zeal and regard for charitable institutions. In a word, he was one of the best order of men amongst us; and having died truly lamented, his memory will very long continue to be respected and cherished by every friend of honour, integrity, and virtue.—Fellow citizens, let all of us, in our several stations, imitate his example.”—*Farley's Bristol Journal*.

Aged 66, Rev. Sir William Henry Clerke, bart. rector of Bury, co. Lancaster. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, Sir Francis, who was killed at Saratoga in 1777, and married in 1792, Byzantia, the eldest daughter of Thomas Cartwright, esq. of Aynho, Northamptonshire, by whom he had several children. He published in 1790, “Thoughts on the Means of preserving the Health of the

Poor, by the Prevention of Epidemic Fevers,” 8vo.

April 12. At Newport, Isle of Wight, suddenly, aged 67, John Delgarno, esq. Mayor of Newport, magistrate for the county of Hants, Captain of Yarmouth castle, Captain of the Isle of Wight militia, and father of the lady of Sir T. W. Holmes, bart. M. P.

April 20. At Oxford, aged 33, Mr. Thomas Hosier, attorney-at-law; a young man of much promise for professional talent and integrity, and highly esteemed for his amiable qualities.

April 22. At Lympton, near Exeter, after a short illness, aged nearly 72, Mrs. Hannah Lee, relict of Matthew Lee, esq. late of Elford, whom she survived almost twenty-nine years.

April 25. At Drayton, near Shifnall, co. Salop, Richard Phillips, of Astley Abbots, in the same county, gent. after a severe and protracted illness of upwards of 12 months, leaving three orphan children to lament the loss of an affectionate parent.

April 30. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, S. R. Gaussen, esq. of Brookman's Park, Hatfield.

In her 13th year, of a typhus fever, after an indisposition of about six weeks, Eleanor Anne, eldest daughter of William Hardwick, of Bridgnorth, co. Salop, Attorney-at-law. She possessed a happy evenness of temper, most aimable disposition, and an incessant assiduity in her mental acquirements rarely to be met with; to which she added the most exemplary acquiescence and attention to the will of her parents, whose grief is appeased by a happy consolation.

At Lariggan, near Penzance, in his 74th year, Thomas Pascoe, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cornwall; for several years a very active and useful magistrate in the West Division of the Hundred of Penwith, of highly honourable character, and of most independent principles and spirit. In private life, he was an affectionate husband, an indulgent master, a warm and zealous friend, kind and courteous to his inferiors, charitable to the poor, and benevolent to all, and by all he died sincerely regretted and lamented.—J. P.

LATELY.—Aged 74, Mr. Thomas Cook, an engraver of considerable merit in the Line manner. He spent many years of his life in copying the Works of the inimitable Hogarth; first, on the same size as the originals, forming a large folio, under the title of “Hogarth Restored;” and afterwards in a uniform reduced manner, on 160 plates, to accompany Messrs. Nichols and Steevens's edition of Hogarth's Works, in 2 vols. 4to.

Of the typhus fever, aged 20, C. Kirkpatrick,

patrick, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Isle of Wight.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury-square, aged 85, Catherine, widow of Stevens Totton, esq.

Berks—At Binfield-house, the daughter of G. H. Glasse, esq.

Cambridgeshire—At Triplow, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. B. Berry.

At the Vicarage-house, Chatteris, of the croup, Felicia and Caroline Elizabeth, daughters of Rev. Dr. Chatfield.

Cheshire—At Chester, aged 85, John Dyson, esq. senior alderman.

Cornwall—At Truro, aged 69, Thomas Nankivell, esq. one of the oldest burgesses, and a partner in the Cornwall Bank.

Cumberland—At Douglas, Isle of Man, Miss Allen, daughter of the late Richard Allen, esq. of Lezayre. She has bequeathed 100*l.* to the poor, and the like sum to the Daily and Sunday-school at Douglas.

Devonshire—At Exeter, Arthur Tuckey, esq. a magistrate for Cornwall, and alderman of Liskeard.

At Teignmouth, George Smyth, esq. late Recorder of Limerick city, and youngest son of the late Baron Smyth, of the Exchequer, Ireland.

Dorset—At Charmouth, Dorset, Rev. Brian Combe.

Gloucestershire—At Cirencester, aged 70, Robert Croome, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 62, Rev. Mr. Elliot.

Hants—At Winchester, Rev. William Evans, rector of Ropley, near Alresford.

Herts—At Hitchin, Rev. J. Bailey, classical tutor at Wymondley academy.

Kent—At East Langdon, aged 22, Mary Anne, fifth daughter of Rev. Thomas De Lannoy, minister of that parish.

Lancashire—At Liverpool, aged 103, Mrs. Parr. She was a widow 55 years, and retained her faculties to the last.

At Legh, Miss Countess, sister to the late Admiral Countess.

At Manchester, aged 105, Mr. John Mair. His mental energies and bodily strength continued unimpaired till shortly before his death.

Leicestershire—Sarah, eldest daughter of Rev. Paul Belcher, rector of Heather.

Norfolk—At Moulton-hall, Mary, wife of William Hall, esq.

Northamptonshire—At Welton, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, aged 7, Catherine Jane, only daughter of Rev. John Wilson, curate of that parish.

Notts—At Kneesal, Rev. R. Cox, curate of that place.

Oxon.—At Oxford, aged 90, Mary, relict of Dr. Daniel Slater, late Fellow of All-Souls' College.

Salop—At Shrewsbury, aged 81, Elizabeth, last surviving sister of Rev. James Atcherley, late head-master of the free grammar school in that town.

At Linley-hall, in consequence of an apoplectic stroke, Robert More, esq.

Somerset—At Bristol, aged 84, John Cockburn, esq. formerly governor of Tantumquary, on the coast of Africa.

In his 80th year, Mr. John Grant, formerly a musician in Bath.

Suffolk—At Bury, the wife of Rev. Edward Mills.

Surrey—At Kennington, in his 64th year, Rev. George Carter.

At Croydon, aged 23, Mr. W. Turner, veterinary student: his death was occasioned by dissecting a diseased animal at the Veterinary College.

Warwickshire—At Oxhill, near Birmingham, Mary Anne, wife of Wm. Betts, esq.

Westmoreland—At Kendal, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Brathwaite, a descendant of the celebrated botanist Dr. Lawson.

Worcestershire—At Britannia-house, Worcester, aged 77, Mrs. Bowyer.

At the Hyde, near Upton, aged 78, William Russell, esq. of Hanley-castle, and formerly of Worcester.

Yorkshire—Of the cramp in his stomach, aged 41, Rev. Thomas Pickersgill, of Bishopton-grove, near Ripon. Having, as was his invariable practice, performed worship in his family, he retired to rest, and in less than two hours afterwards he was a corpse.

At Colne, aged 66, Mr. John Buck, sen. surgeon, whose life was an ornament to his profession, and to religious and civil society.

May 1. In Cumberland-place, Hon. John Douglas. The deceased was grandfather to the present Marquis of Abercorn, he was father to the Countess of Aberdeen, and son-in-law to the Earl of Harewood, having married the noble Earl's daughter, Lady Frances Lascelles, who died last year.

In Montagu-street, Russell-square, in his 71st year, John Crawford, esq.

In Beaumont-street, Anne, wife of Rev. R. H. Chapman, rector of Cuxton, Kent, and curate of St. Mary-le-bone.

In Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, suddenly, Mr. Bullock, proprietor of the Mona Marble works.

Henry-Allnutt, fourth son of John Wilson, esq. of Tyndale-place, Islington.

May 2. In South Audley-street, John Conyers, esq. of Copt-hall, Essex.

At the Admiralty, in his 52d year, Sir George Hope, K.C.B. Rear Adm. of the Red, Maj.-gen. of the Marines, and M.P. for East Grinstead. Sir George's health had long been in a declining state, and he was lately superseded as one of the junior Lords by Adm. Cockburn. Just before he relinquished his seat at the Board of Admiralty, he was made Maj.-general of Marines. His remains were deposited in Westminster-abbey on the 9th instant.

Rev. Charles-Edward Finch, B.D. fellow of Bene't-college, Cambridge.

At Beccles, Mrs. Keddington, daughter of the late Col. Wilson, of Deddington, Norfolk.

May 3. In his 72d year, Jacob Hagen, of Myrtle-house, Peckham, one of the Society of Friends.

Aged 46. Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Jackson, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

At Bath, Alexander D'Arblay, esq. a general in the French service, one of the Legion of Honour to Louis XVIII. &c. He came to this country in the early part of the French revolution, in company with Talleyrand, Narbonne, Lally Tolendahl, and other distinguished emigrants, who, it may be remembered, made Juniper-hall, near Leatherhead, their residence. He afterwards married the authoress of those well-known novels, *Evelina*, *Cecilia*, *Camilla*, and the *Wanderer*. He has left one son, Alexander D'Arblay, esq. lately elected a fellow of Caius-college, Cambridge.

At Lugwardine, near Hereford, Juliana, relict of the late Rev. Jelinger Symons, of Hackney, rector of Whitburn, Durham *, and daughter of Theophilus Lane, esq. formerly of Poston Court, Herefordshire.—Upon a more liberal, benevolent, and kind-hearted human-being, or one more devoid of all selfish and unchristian feeling, the grave perhaps never closed. To this simple, but amply descriptive tribute to the character of a friend and relative, endeared to the writer by remembrances of affection and love—as far as memory itself can retrace them, he feels assured that there is not the individual who ever knew her, that will not bear the sincerest testimony. To the recollection of many by whom this obituary will be read, it will doubtless recur that a popular little production of her late revered and excellent husband's, under the title of "*Letters of Consolation and Advice*" † was written some years ago with the especial view of consoling the bitter and almost overwhelming anguish this invaluable and fellow-mourning parent had sustained in the loss of an amiable and beloved daughter, cut off in the early bloom of more than ordinary promise. To those realms of peaceful repose where "the weary are at rest, and the wicked shall cease from troubling," so impressively delineated in these Letters as an anchor of the mourning Christian's hope, this surviving parent has now been called, together with the child whose loss excited her sorrows, and with the husband, whose affection con-

soled them, to share the enjoyment, it is humbly trusted, of endless and inseparable happiness.

In his 64th year, John Macnamara, esq. of Langoed-castle, co. Brecon. He was in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex, Breconshire, and Radnorshire; and formerly Colonel of the Middlesex Militia.

May 4. At Mr. B. Lawley's, Berkeley-square, Rev. William Corne, senior censor of Christ Church, Oxford.

In Southampton-row, Edgeware-road, in his 74th year, John Cox, esq. late of Oxford, and for more than 30 years a member of that corporation.

At Peckham Rye, aged 53, John Maud Wright, esq.

At Strand on the Green, near Kew, in his 22d year, William M'Tavish, esq. of Dunardry, North Britain, eldest son of the late Simon M'Tavish, esq. of Montreal, Canada.

At Bristol, Mrs. Brown, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Brown.

May 5. At Brompton, aged 24, Francis Page Turner, esq. youngest brother of Sir Gregory Osborn Page Turner, bart.

At Mangham's Hill, Essex, aged 73, Philip Booth, esq. late of Russell-square.

At Stower Provost, co. Dorset, aged 82, Rev. Edward Oliver, D.D. rector of Swanscomb, Kent, and formerly fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge.

In her 65th year, Mrs. Gauntlett, wife of Rev. Dr. Gauntlett, warden of New College, Oxford. She was the widow of the Rev. Edward Cranmer, rector of Quendon, Essex, and vicar of St. Bride's, London.

At Hull, aged 82, Mr. Arthur Mitchell, a veteran soldier in his Majesty's 39th, or East Middlesex regiment of foot, then commanded by Gen. Boyd; who was at the siege of Gibraltar during the whole time of its blockade, viz. from June 21, 1779, to Feb. 2, 1783; and for upwards of 14 years church clerk at that impregnable fortress. Being sent to England some time after the siege with his regiment, he has been for many years upon the out-pension list of Chelsea hospital. Mr. Mitchell was a native of Scotland: he survived his wife, who was with him at Gibraltar, about two years.

May 5. Of a rapid pulmonary consumption, at St. John's, in Bridgnorth, aged 25, Bertha, wife of Mr. James Millman Coley, surgeon of the same place, and daughter of the late Rev. Edward Davenport, of Glazeley, in the county of Salop, whose death is recorded in our Magazine, vol. LXXXIII. p. 88. Three infant children, who yet know not their melancholy loss, and an inconsolable husband, whose only happiness was concentrated in her's, are thus untimely deprived of their best and dearest friend.

She

* Of whom see Gent. Mag. for Feb. 1810.

† See Preface to the last edition, explanatory of the object of these interesting Letters now publishing, and which, for the convenience of the purchasers of the former editions, may shortly be had separately.

She possessed an uniform sweetness of temper, that continued to the last, and a truly Christian piety and benevolence; which qualities, originating in the heart, were conspicuous as well in the most trifling as in the most serious affairs; and being united with a very superior understanding and refined taste, produced in her mind the noblest sentiments that could adorn the human frame. It would be superfluous, if it were possible, to detail the particular results of this happy combination of talent and virtue; but justice to her memory, and the expectations both of the rich and poor who enjoyed her society and kindness, and who will long and sincerely bewail her premature decease, bid her sorrowful survivor to record, that she was an affectionate and dutiful wife, a tender and anxious mother, an innocent and delightful companion, and a sincere friend. Her manners were elegant, engaging, and unaffected, and during the extraordinary trials to which she was exposed, both mental and physical, she manifested a degree of fortitude that excited universal admiration. Through the whole of her illness, which was very severe, and to her husband and friends most distressing, she displayed unremitting patience and resignation; and instead of complaining was thankful that Providence had not visited her with a more painful disease. In the delirium that prevailed at an early part of the complaint, and in the dreams which supervened as her sufferings increased, it was gratifying to all those, who were near her, to observe the purity of her mind and the innocence of her ideas: no horrors or agitations were discovered; but

on the contrary, as far as her disordered respiration would permit, it was her constant study to appear happy and composed, for the purpose of dispelling the grief which nature would sometimes force her husband, mother, and sister, (who were her constant attendants) unwillingly to express. In the very pangs of death, after her speech had left her, and she observed that those around her could no longer conceal their sorrow and distress, she, happy and contented, endeavoured to mitigate their troubles by smiling on them alternately, which she continued to do as long as sensation and life remained; and, while her eyes were thus fixed on her husband, she expired without a struggle.

The wife of Thomas Le Mercier, esq. of Vauxhall.

May 7. In Crutched Friars, in his 60th year, George Eade, esq.

May 9. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, Hon. Mrs. Walpole, widow of the late Hon. Richard Walpole, and sister of the late Lord Huntingfield.

May 13. At Knutsford, co. Chester, Rev. G. White, late of St. John's College, Oxford.

May 15. At Bridgnorth, advanced in life, Mrs. Bangham, widow of the late Mr. Francis Bangham, of that place, hop-merchant, after many years affliction and confinement to her house, in consequence of her incapacity to move without assistance. Her loss is regretted by her affectionate sons.

May 16. In Lower Grosvenor-street, in his 81st year, John Baker, esq.

Aged 54, Mr. Benjamin King, of Long Melford, Suffolk.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1818.
<i>Apr.</i>	°	°	°		
27	56	66	55	29, 52	fair
28	52	62	50	, 80	fair
29	50	64	47	, 82	fair
30	50	54	54	, 56	rain
<i>M. 1</i>	53	62	55	, 75	fair
2	55	64	55	, 72	fair
3	54	65	57	, 42	showery
4	56	65	55	, 50	fair
5	55	64	52	, 38	fair
6	52	63	53	, 26	showery
7	53	64	52	, 32	showery
8	55	64	50	, 50	heavy rain
9	54	63	49	, 62	showery
10	53	62	54	, 72	fair
11	54	64	55	, 60	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1818.
<i>May</i>	°	°	°		
12	55	63	54	29, 58	fair
13	54	60	48	, 32	showery
14	50	58	50	, 34	showery
15	55	62	54	, 45	cloudy
16	55	63	55	, 62	fair
17	55	55	54	, 65	small rain
18	56	68	50	, 82	fair
19	50	56	48	, 90	cloudy
20	48	64	47	30, 00	fair
21	47	56	47	, 11	fair
22	48	58	46	, 16	fair
23	46	58	46	, 21	fair
24	50	63	50	, 26	fair
25	50	65	52	, 22	fair
26	55	67	54	, 23	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 21, to May 26, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males - 1155	} 2263	Males - 862	} 1723		5 and 10	68	60 and 70	152
Females - 1108		Females 861			10 and 20	59	70 and 80	125
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30	124	80 and 90	67
					30 and 40	162	90 and 100	12
					40 and 50	181		
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.								

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.													
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
Middlesex	88	8	00	0	50	10	32	7	55	3	Essex	74	0	39	0	38	9	31	0	47	4		
Surrey	83	6	00	0	46	0	35	6	55	0	Kent	83	6	00	0	42	6	29	0	43	0		
Hertford	76	0	52	0	46	6	31	2	43	6	Sussex	84	2	00	0	00	0	30	6	50	0		
Bedford	80	1	52	0	45	9	30	0	51	7	Suffolk	85	8	00	0	49	5	30	5	49	0		
Huntingdon	82	7	00	0	44	2	29	2	50	4	Camb.	81	2	50	0	44	10	28	1	50	7		
Northamp.	80	4	00	0	48	8	26	6	53	8	Norfolk	82	6	40	0	45	11	27	4	49	8		
Rutland	82	0	00	0	50	0	30	6	59	6	Lincoln	76	3	51	8	47	1	27	10	54	11		
Leicester	86	0	50	0	54	4	31	4	64	0	York	75	11	56	0	44	11	27	9	57	10		
Nottingham	85	6	52	0	52	8	33	0	64	0	Durham	78	5	00	0	00	0	32	8	00	0		
Derby	85	6	00	0	53	3	35	0	78	8	Northum.	68	1	48	0	43	10	29	9	00	0		
Stafford	91	9	00	0	56	6	34	4	70	5	Cumberl.	93	11	65	4	57	8	34	2	00	0		
Salop	95	4	55	6	60	5	37	7	00	0	Westmor.	98	6	60	0	64	0	37	3	00	0		
Hereford	88	6	57	6	54	0	33	9	62	2	Lancaster	89	3	00	0	00	0	35	7	59	6		
Worcester	92	10	00	0	56	1	35	10	55	2	Chester	84	4	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0		
Warwick	86	0	00	0	54	6	31	0	71	8	Flint	87	10	00	0	65	10	33	4	00	0		
Wilts	82	6	00	0	49	6	38	3	73	9	Denbigh	91	4	00	0	64	2	35	9	00	0		
Berks	87	2	00	0	46	9	33	10	54	9	Anglesea	80	0	00	0	60	0	29	6	00	0		
Oxford	87	6	00	0	49	6	31	3	49	6	Carnarvon	96	8	00	0	56	10	37	0	00	0		
Bucks	84	1	00	0	39	6	31	0	53	8	Merioneth	104	6	00	0	73	8	37	8	00	0		
Brecon	86	0	76	8	65	8	33	8	00	0	Cardigan	104	0	00	0	54	0	22	0	00	0		
Montgom.	100	9	00	0	64	0	45	7	00	0	Pembroke	105	8	00	0	59	8	26	8	00	0		
Radnor	96	0	00	0	62	3	36	1	00	0	Carmart.	100	0	00	0	72	0	26	0	00	0		
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorgan													
86		0		1		53		3		1		53		2		35		0		62		4	
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Gloucester													
00		0		1		00		0		1		00		0		1		00		0		0	
										Somerset													
										Monm.													
										Devon													
										Cornwall													
										Dorset													
										Hants													

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 25, 65s. to 70s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 16, 35s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 20, 50s. 3¼d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 25 :

Kent Bags	20l.	0s.	to	25l.	0s.	Sussex Pockets.....	23l.	0s.	to	24l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	19l.	0s.	to	22l.	0s.	Essex Ditto.....	24l.	0s.	to	25l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	24l.	0s.	to	26l.	10s.	Farnham Ditto.....	00l.	0s.	to	00l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 25 :

St. James's, Hay 5l. 3s. 0d. Straw 3l. 2s. 6d. Clover 0l. 0s. 0d. -- Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. 0d. Straw 3l. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d. -- Smithfield, Hay 5l. 10s. 6d. Straw 2l. 13s. 6d. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	4d.	Lamb.....	6s.	0d.	to	7s.	0d.
Mutton	5s.	0d.	to	5s.	8d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 25 :					
Veal	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	8d.	Beasts		2,241.		Calves 220.	
Pork	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs		14,640.		Pigs 220.	

COALS, May 25: Newcastle 33s. 0d. to 44s. 6d. Sunderland 35s. 0d. to 39s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 5½d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 4½d.

SOAP, Yellow, 98s. Mottled 108s. Curd 112s. — CANDLES, 12s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in May 1818 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Coventry Canal, 940*l.* ex half Yearly Div. 22*l.*—Stafford and Worcestershire, 620*l.* ex Half Year Div. 18*l.*—Oxford, 610*l.* ex Half Yearly Div.—Monmouthshire, 130*l.* with 4*l.* Half-Year's Div.—Grand Junction, 233*l.* 235*l.*—Old Union, 90*l.*—Ellesmere, 65*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 23*l.*—Thames and Medway, 29*l.*—Croydon Railway, 18*l.*—Surrey Iron ditto, 10*l.*—West India Dock, 202*l.* Div. 10*l.* *per annum.*—London Dock, 83*l.* Div. 3*l.*—East Country, 20*l.*—Globe Assurance, 130*l.*—London ditto Ship Shares, 22*l.* 15*s.*—Hope, 3*l.* 17*s.*—Rock, 4*l.* 12*s.*—East London Water Works, 94*l.* Div. 3*l.* *per annum.*—West Middlesex, 48*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction Ditto, 52*l.*—Original Gas Light, 71*l.*—Russel Institution, 15*l.* 15*s.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	3½ per Cent	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sth Sea	India Bonds.	E. Bills 2d.	E. Bills 2½d.	Comm. Bills	Omnium
1	Sunday	79¾	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
2	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sunday	283	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
4	—	282½	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
5	—	282½	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
6	—	282½	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
7	—	282½	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
8	—	282½	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
9	Sunday	79¾	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
10	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Holiday	282½	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
13	—	282½	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
14	—	282½	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
15	—	282½	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
16	Sunday	79¾	80¼	80½	107½	20½	78½	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
17	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	280¾	79¾	79¾	108½	20½	—	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
20	—	281¼	79¾	79¾	108½	20½	—	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
21	—	281¼	79¾	79¾	108½	20½	—	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
22	—	280¼	79¾	79¾	108½	20½	—	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
23	—	279½	79¾	79¾	108½	20½	—	88¾	233	—	—	102 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
24	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	279	78¾	78¾	107½	20½	—	87¾	—	—	—	99 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
26	—	278½	78¾	78¾	107½	20½	—	87¾	—	—	—	94 pr.	19 pr.	21 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
27	—	278½	78¾	78¾	107½	20½	—	88¾	—	—	—	93 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
28	—	277¾	78¾	78¾	107½	20½	—	87¾	—	—	—	91 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.	—	17½ 2¼ pr.
29	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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J U N E, 1818.

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With a Sketch of an interesting STONE BUILDING near TEWKESBURY ;
and a View of the CHURCH of NORTON, in DERBYSHIRE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

BIBLIOPHILUS refers our Correspondent Mr. C. J. Smyth, p. 3. to Lowth's Latin Prælections, 8vo. page 118, or to the Index of texts at the end of the work. "Houbigant," he says, "reads the Hebrew word ילדתר with a ך inserted, thus, ילדתיר, ΕΓΓΕΝΝΗΣΑ ΣΕ, and thinks the words לר לר superfluous. With this correction it will agree with the Septuagint, and thus most probably the Hebrew copy read it. Horsley's Annotations on this passage are not unworthy of notice. See Bp. Horsley on the Psalms."—He wishes an opinion as to what was the reading of the 6th verse of the 40th Psalm in the copy from which the Septuagint translated; since the passage in our Version "mine ears hast thou opened," they read "a body hast thou prepared me;" a difference truly material with respect to words.

MR. CHAMBERLIN, in reference to the observations on the proper translation of Psalm cx. v. 3. offers the rendering of Mons. Ostervald as nearly corresponding with the improved reading suggested by the Rev. Dr. Mant, in the Notes to his useful Bible. "Ton Peuple sera un Peuple plein de franche volonté, au jour que tu assembleras ton armée avec une sainte pompe; ta posterité sera comme la rosée qui est produite du sein de l'aurore."

MR. C. J. SMYTH says, "I have lately purchased a very useful, and, as I suppose, not a very common book, 'Liber Psalmorum Hebraice, Editio nova cum annotationibus A. Hulsii, Hildæ-montani, Lugduni Bat. clolæcl.' I mention it merely for the purpose of expressing a wish that some one would publish a Translation of the Elegantiæ Hebraicæ annexed to this Psalter of Hulse; and very much enlarge the plan of it. I am disposed to think such a publication would be highly useful and entertaining."

A malicious and unfounded report having been circulated through the medium of several of the London papers, stating, that "the Duke of Portland had left Leamington in consequence of inundations and fogs;" Mr. Bisset assures us that the whole is a most scandalous and gross misrepresentation.—"There is not a place in the kingdom more free from fogs or damp; the air is pure and salubrious, and the springs are reckoned *superior* to any in the Imperial kingdom. When the report was first circulated, the inhabitants of Leamington deemed it too insignificant to notice: but when they found that the paragraph from the London Papers had been copied in several of the Provincial

prints, Mr. Bisset thought proper to address the Duke of Portland on the subject, and was immediately honoured with a letter authorising him to announce that the report was UNTRUE."

We are desired by a valuable Correspondent, well informed on the subject, to correct two errors of some magnitude in the statements relative to the late Mr. Carter; the one, at pages 275, 276, in the extract from "The New Monthly Magazine,"—the other at page 382 in the account of the Sale.—In the former it is stated that "he had purchased an annuity for his own life, of four hundred pounds, and did not live to receive the first quarter;" this was not the fact, since the annuity he purchased, and of which he did not live to receive any payment, was for only 213*l*.—Again, the produce of Mr. Carter's Collection of Drawings, &c. including what was bought in, was not 1695*l*. 3*s*. but 1527*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*. from which some deductions have been since made.

BIOGRAPHICUS says, "The Writer in p. 204. is mistaken as to the Hardwicke Peerage. The title of Earl of Hardwicke is derived from Hardwicke, in *Gloucestershire*. In the Biography the writer omits Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, who was a native of Cambridge. It is certain that Bishop Tournson was a native of Cambridge?"

The Rev. GEORGE TRAVIS, M. A. Archdeacon and Prebendary of Chester, stated in p. 328. to have been buried in the Cathedral of Chester, was buried at Hampstead in Middlesex, March 6, 1797, as appears by the register of burials. See Park's History of Hampstead, p. 344.

AN OLD RESIDENT wishes to ascertain whether the Rock Pigeon of India has ever been noticed by Ornithologists. It is called in Hindoostany, (or rather perhaps, Deckny,) *Byte Teetui*, or the Sitting Partridge; and, in the Tamul language, *Kyloo Purraw*, or the Rock Pigeon, which appellation has been, he thinks, injudiciously adopted by Europeans, as the bird in question bears a much stronger resemblance, both in form and feather, to the Partridge, than to the Pigeon. It is, like both of these, gregarious, and there is something in the colour of its variegated plumage which assimilates with the rock, sand, or parched herbage, on which it is usually found; to discover it sitting, therefore, requires a very acute sight.

A SUPPLEMENTAL NUMBER (completing the First Part of our Volume for the present year) will be published on the 31st of July.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN, *King's Lynn, May 30.*

AS a suitable companion to the pathetic lamentation of Lord Orford, on the removal of the splendid collection of his father's Pictures from this neighbourhood (printed in your last volume, ii. 339); permit me to recommend to you the following description by the same Noble Writer, transcribed from the recent publication of his Correspondence with the truly amiable Mrs. Montague.

Yours, &c. AN OLD WHIG.

"Houghton, March 25, 1761.

"Here I am at Houghton! and alone! In this spot, where (except two hours last month) I have not been for sixteen years! Think, what a crowd of reflections! No, Gray and forty Church-yards could not furnish so many; nay, I know one must feel them with greater indifference than I feel I possess to put them into verse. Here I am, probably for the last time of my life, though not for the last time. Every clock that strikes tells me I am an hour nearer to yonder Church—that Church into which I have not the courage to enter, where lies the mother on whom I doated, and who doated on me! There are the two rival mistresses of Houghton, neither of whom ever wished to enjoy it! There too lies he who founded its greatness, to contribute to whose fall Europe was embroiled. There he sleeps in quiet and dignity, while his friend and his foe, rather his false ally and his real enemy, are exhausting the dregs of their pitiful lives in squabbles and pamphlets.

"The surprize the Pictures gave me is again renewed: accustomed for many years to see nothing but wretched daubs and varnished copies at auctions, I look at these as enchantment. My own description of them seems poor; but shall I tell you truly, the majesty of Italian ideas sinks before the warm NATURE of Flemish colouring. Alas! don't I grow old? My young imagination was fired

with GUIDO'S ideas! Does great youth feel with poetic limbs, as well as see with poetic eyes? In one respect I am very young, I cannot satiate myself with looking: an incident contributed to make me feel this more strongly. A party arrived, just as I did, to see the house, a man and three women in riding dresses, and they rode post through the apartments. I could not hurry before them fast enough; they were not so long in seeing, for the first time, as I could have been in one room to examine what I knew by heart. I remember formerly being diverted with those *see-ers*; they come, ask what such a room is called in which Sir Robert lay, write it down, admire a lobster or a cabbage in a market-piece, dispute whether the last room was green or purple, and then hurry to the Inn for fear the fish should be over-dressed. How different my sensations! Not a picture here but recalls a history; not one but I remember in Downing-street or Chelsea, where Queens and crowds admired them, though seeing them as little as those travellers!

"When I had drunk tea, I strolled into the garden: they told me it was now called 'the pleasure-ground.' What a dissonant idea of pleasure! Those groves, those alleys, where I have passed so many charming moments, are now stripped up or overgrown: many fond paths I could not unravel, though with a very exact clue in my memory. I met two gamekeepers and a thousand hares! In the days when all my soul was tuned to pleasure and vivacity (and you will think, perhaps, it is far from being out of tune yet), I hated Houghton and its solitude. Yet I loved this garden—as now, with many regrets, I love Houghton—Houghton, I know not what to call it, a monument of grandeur or ruin. How I wished this evening for Lord Bute: how I could preach to him! For myself, I don't want to be preached to. The servants wanted to lay me in the great apartment:—what! to make me pass
my

my night as I had done my evening ! It was like proposing to Margaret Roper to be a Duchess in the Court that cut off her father's head, and imagining it would please her. I have chosen to sit in my father's little dressing-room; and am now by his escrutoire, where, in the height of his fortune, he used to receive the accounts of his farmers, and deceive himself, or us, with the thoughts of his œconomy. How wise a man at once, and how weak ! For what has he built Houghton ? For his grandson to annihilate, or for his son to mourn over. H.W."

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

I CANNOT forbear expressing my surprize that any one, possessing the advantages of a liberal education, should think the conduct of Parliament unwise, in purchasing the Library of that late excellent scholar Dr. Burney; for certainly such a treasure has rarely been added to the public stock of Literature in this or any other country. One reason urged against it is, that as the collection principally consists of Greek Classics, it is useless to the generality of the publick; but surely a little consideration will correct this opinion; for, as we know prophane authors have been, and still are, used by the learned to illustrate a Book which we are *all* interested in having rightly interpreted, the New Testament; it is not a small or unimportant point to gain possession of the many and scarce editions of ancient authors which this Collection boasts, that our scholars may enjoy every advantage and assistance in their arduous task of illustrating the Sacred Writings. As well, therefore, might it be said that the Ocean, that grand and beautiful object, the source of so much opulence and comfort, is useless to men, because great part of them never saw it, or are actively engaged in the pursuits of commerce, as that this Library will not prove a public benefit because all are not capable of reading its volumes. Besides, I cannot think the public taste so bad, as to consider ancient Literature an unimportant study in another point of view; for does it not open the Historian's, the Philosopher's, and the Poet's pages to us? Does it not enlighten the understanding, enlarge the ideas, and render us better acquainted with mankind, and consequently better enabled to fulfil

the duties of life? Surely, when all these advantages are considered, no one will venture to profess himself an enemy to Classical Literature, particularly when he also remembers how much and how materially it has advanced the progress of the Arts and Sciences. For my own part, I think the Gentlemen of the House of Commons have paid a high compliment to the good sense of the Country, in voting a sum for the purchase of this Library, at a time when they are expecting so soon to appear among their Constituents, and when they must depend, in a great measure, on the approbation their past conduct has obtained, for a return to their seats next Session. The literary world are now waiting with impatience for a Catalogue of this valuable Collection; and the sooner it is afforded the Publick, the greater will be the gratification, as curiosity is very highly raised, and the Nation has of course a right to know correctly what it has gained by the purchase.

VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

AS an Appendix to Mr. Stockdale Hardy's admirably-drawn character of the late most learned and respected Dean of Middleham, [see vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 217.] I have to request the insertion of the following elegant Epitaph, which now graces a neat tablet that has lately been erected at Stoney Stanton, to the memory of the truly worthy Dean. CLERICUS.

"Underneath
are deposited the mortal Remains of
the Very Reverend
ROBERT BOUCHER NICKOLLS, LL. B.
Dean of Middleham, and
Rector of this Parish.

His Christian zeal and extensive learning were shewn by numerous publications in Defence of Religion; and a diffusive charity, the fruit of his faith, shone forth in his daily example. After a long life spent in the service of his Saviour, in whom alone he trusted for acceptance with God; he was removed by a short illness to eternal rest, on the 11th day of October 1814, in the 75th year of his age.

This Monument was erected by his afflicted surviving brother, James Bruce Nickolls, of Alexandria, in Virginia, in grateful remembrance of his private virtues and public usefulness.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

ALLOW me to make a few short observations on two of your Correspondents in your Magazine, p. 314—321, who fill 13 columns of that book.

It is greatly to be regretted that when two persons have the same object in view, they should quarrel because they may take a somewhat different mode to obtain the common end.

The venerable Society in Bartlett's-buildings long ago adopted a plan for sending Missionaries to enlighten the minds of those in distant parts of the world, on whom the clear light of the Gospel had not shone.

Within a few years now past, a Society has been formed for the same purpose, and which has obtained so much larger funds than the original Society, as to be able to send a greater number of Missionaries than the other could do.

Both these parties mean the same thing. Both profess the principles of the Church of England. What is there then to create a quarrel? Yet a quarrel is raised, and hard words are thrown. The younger Society say that, the Parent's means of promoting this laudable work not being sufficient to effect it, and it not seeming to have engaged their very deep attention, they, the younger Society, desire to give a more effectual assistance. Some ill-judging friends of the old Society are angry at this unsolicited assistance, and deny the necessity of it.

It seems to me, Mr. Urban, that, if there was no necessity for assistance, the latter gentlemen have it in their power to convince the Publick of the truth of their assertion, and to confound those of their adversaries (so mistakenly, as I think, called) by giving to the Publick a full statement of what has been done by the Parent Society for obtaining this laudable end, from the time when it was first proposed, to the time of the institution of the new Society. By the way, is "Clericus Surriensis" a true son of the Parent Society? Would a true son of theirs call a scheme set on foot by them, Utopian—visionary?

The more moderate "Constant Reader" asks some very pertinent questions; but I cannot agree with him that the Dignitaries of our Church should keep on the reserve, and not make themselves too cheap, lest their lustre should be impaired by too fre-

quent displays, by being over-busy. In the latter end of the century before the last, our Bishops were not afraid of making themselves cheap, or of being thought over-busy, by appearing frequently in the pulpit. That they would be attended to in these days, is manifest by the fullness of any church in which it is known that one of them will preach.

I could extend these observations to other parts of your first Correspondent's letter; but I will not trespass more on your pages. A. Z.

Your Correspondents, p. 281, give an account of *Mr. North* as a most worthy and excellent man; but they have forgot to tell those who did not personally know him, what was his situation in life*.

Mr. URBAN, *Morton, May 21.*

YOU have been very instrumental, by inserting poor Redmile's case, in procuring him a considerable sum, and thereby contributing to render his future life more comfortable. I have no right to ask any further favour; but, should it be agreeable and convenient to give publicity to the following, I think it might excite others, who are yet dormant.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL HOPKINSON.

To the Author of the statement of Thomas Redmile's case, of Morton.

I am exceedingly grieved at the dreadful misfortune which has befallen Thomas Redmile. It was by mere accident I saw the paper in which the account appeared, and that stating Thomas Redmile to be the unfortunate person. I concluded, and hoped indeed, that it was a person unknown to me, as I could not recollect any man of the name in that part of the country. Being most anxious to learn if there was any mistake in the name, and not having strength to reach Smithfield, to make the necessary inquiries, a friend wrote to a relation, and has within these few days received an answer, with the melancholy tidings that it actually is my old servant and labourer—a man known only for his good qualities; bad ones he had none. I can, moreover, state, that a more worthy, honest, or better creature does not exist. You may think me singular in being so particular, and fancy that I give to the man, and not to his neces-

* Mr. North was many years an eminent Grocer in Fleet-street and New Bridge-street; and had a country residence on Dulwich Common.

sities; but I must answer, and in apportioning the trifle I have to give, it makes a considerable difference with me, whether I know the person or not. Having left that part of the country, I am not Quixote enough to believe myself capable of relieving every real object of charity. The objection does not hold with the present sufferer; he has a claim for having served me faithfully several years; and it is impossible for me not to take a livelier interest in his welfare than in that of a total stranger. I have, therefore, inclosed 2*l*. for his benefit, and can only wish my circumstances would allow me to make the donation larger. I have to request my name may not appear, unless you think it would in any way aid the subscription.

To you, Sir, I beg leave to offer my best thanks; as whatever sum may be ultimately realized, must mainly, if not wholly, be attributable to the pathetic appeal to the Publick, which you so humanely drew up, and caused to be published. I doubt not Redmile will ever have a due sense of the gratitude he owes you. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

THOMAS HOGARD, 40, *Stafford-place*.

Mr. URBAN, *Furnival's-inn, June 3.*

YOUR Correspondent "Gaven Croom," p. 388, either did not read, or did not understand, the Case of Taylor in 1 Ventris 293, referred to by Blackstone in 4 Comm. 59.

An Information was exhibited against Taylor for uttering divers blasphemous expressions horrible to hear, and which I cannot repeat. He was tried in the King's Bench before Sir Matthew Hale, and found guilty; and that Judge then observed, "that such kind of wicked blasphemous words were not only an offence to God and Religion, but a crime against the Laws, State, and Government, and therefore punishable in that Court: for to say Religion is a cheat, is to dissolve all those obligations whereby the Civil Societies are preserved: And that Christianity is parcel of the Laws of England; and therefore to reproach the Christian Religion is to speak in subversion of the Law." Taylor had Judgment; viz. to stand in the Pillory in three several places, and to pay 1000 marks fine, and to find sureties for his good behaviour during life. Sir William Lee, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 12 Geo. II. in the Case of the King against Bosworth, after giving Sir Matthew Hale's opinion, as

stated in Ventris, observed that in a MS. of Sir Matthew's, which he had seen, it was mentioned, "that Christianity came in here by external spiritual force and discipline, was introduced as a Custom, and is part of the Law." See 2 Strange, 1113. J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

SIR Thomas Lyttelton, bart. Treasurer of the Navy (see p. 482 b.) was father of George Lord Lyttelton; but does not appear to have married any other wife than the sister of the late Lord Cobham.

I find in p. 556, a long panegyric on Sir Adam Gordon, to all which, for aught I know, he had an undoubted claim; but not a word in the Gent. Mag. where I should have expected it, of information to the Herald or Genealogist. He was the heir and successor of Sir John Gordon, of Dalphollie, one of the latest of the Scots Baronets, having been so created Feb. 8, 1704: whether he were married more than once, I know not; but his last wife, whom he survived a few years, was the daughter of William Kinleside, formerly an Apothecary in the City, and afterward Treasurer of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, and widow of Jukes Coulson, a great iron-master, who settled upon her 800*l*. a year for her life. His first Living was Hinxworth, and afterwards Lord Chancellor Loughborough gave him West Tilbury and a Prebend of Bristol, which produced him about 800*l*. a year also: he spent much of his income upon his Parsonage, and made it so pretty a place that he obtained the thanks of his Archdeacon at Visitations; he died without issue, leaving two or three relations, among whom he bequeathed what he had saved out of his income, and one of whom inherits the title, if he shall think it prudent to claim it, the estate having long been totally severed from it. E.

Mr. URBAN,

May 29.

IN Bonney's Life of Bp. Taylor, p. 274, he erroneously calls the Lord Conway of that day the ancestor of the Marquis of Hertford.

In fact, the Seymours are not descended from the Conways, though enjoying the estates of the latter. The last peer of the Conway male line, was Edward Conway, Earl of Conway,

Conway, &c. in the Peerage of England, and Viscount Conway of Killultagh, in Ireland: he died in 1683, leaving his estates in England, Wales, and Ireland, to his cousin, Popham Seymour, and his brothers, Francis and Charles Seymour, in succession, and their heirs male, on condition of taking the name of Conway. Popham died unmarried; and Francis, on succeeding to the estates, had the English title of Baron Conway, of Ragley, co. Warwick, revived in his person, March 17, 1702; and the Irish dignity of Baron Conway and Killulta, co. Antrim, was added in 1703. This Lord was the father of the first Marquis of Hertford. Tradition says, that the only daughter of Edward Earl of Conway died on the day of her intended nuptials with Mr. Seymour, to the inexpressible grief of her father. Lord Conway sent for Mr. Seymour to his bed-chamber, and, after deploring the afflicting incident, told him, that, since it was the will of God to prevent an alliance which he had much at heart to see accomplished, he must still consider him as his son-in-law, and heir to his estates. His will was made according to this declaration, and Mr. Seymour inherited his extensive territories. Our Genealogists style the elder son of the Protector Somerset simply *Sir* Edward Seymour; but query, whether, as the son of a Duke, he was not entitled to the designation of *Lord* Edward Seymour? I am aware that the Dukedom was granted to the issue of the Protector's second marriage; but the issue of the first wife had a remainder (in failure of the male issue by the second wife) to the Dukedom.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 19.

SO many vague and contradictory accounts of the late commotion at Winchester have been spread through the Country, that I look with some anxiety for a full and correct narrative of a mutiny most awful and alarming.

In Polwhele's "Family Picture," published some years ago, there are allusions to anarchy of this description:

"If dangers, at each turn, their steps
await, [fate?
Who, without trembling, would solicit
Where, in a thousand shapes, disease is
rife, [life?
Who plunge them into such uncertain

Who urge them, yet untravel'd, to pursue
A novel path, a maze without a clue?
Who force them, 'midst the torrent of
their tears,
Uniform'd, untutor'd, and of tender years,
Far, far from home, where young bat-
talions rage, [wage
And, spurning discipline, with Doctors
Dire war?"

In a note, the author observes: "the anarchy to which I allude, is not intended as one of the characteristic features of a public school. But this part of the epistle was written at the time of a pretty formidable rebellion at one of our public seminaries. It is a curious fact, that, attempting to suppress an insurrection some years ago at Winchester, Dr. Warton was knocked down by his own Virgil flung at his head." SCRUTATOR.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS. (Continued from p. 392.)

Mr. URBAN, Crosby-square, June 1.

AN Enquiry into the History of Cathedral Schools will, I perceive, lead me into the mazes of research much beyond what I at first contemplated; and my references have already swelled to such an extent, that I am induced to depart considerably from my original design. For the present, therefore, my account of the Choristers will be limited to a very brief outline; and I shall reserve to a future opportunity a more extended History of the several Choral Establishments.

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

The Choristers are six in number; chosen by the Canons and Organist. They wear a Scholastic habit, receive an excellent education in the College School, and have Lessons in Music from the Organist at his own residence. A great proportion, after completing their studies under the Bishop's superintendence, enter into Holy Orders, and many have risen to great eminence in the Church.

DURHAM. This magnificent Establishment presents a striking contrast in the degree of attention bestowed upon the young members of the Choir. Their antient and well-endowed School has greatly declined; and the Singing-boys now receive a mere Charity-school education, and wear a corresponding dress. They however retain the privilege, derived from remote antiquity, of attending the Members of the Chapter after dinner.

dinner, to read a portion of the Scriptures; and in this ceremony the boys belonging to the Choir take precedence of the Grammar scholars. On these occasions the Canon Residentiary addresses the young novices in Latin, though they are no longer taught to comprehend the purport of his exhortation.

ELY. The Singing-boys of this Cathedral are sometimes admitted into the King's School as individuals; but no education, except in Music, is provided for them as Choristers. They are eight in number, and are now appointed by the Organist. This, however, is a modern regulation; for in the last century the election of a boy into the Choristers' School was a subject of interest and importance among the members of the Chapter*.

EXETER. The Music School of this Cathedral is represented as being regulated in a manner at once liberal and judicious. The Choristers are ten in number; and the duty, in most instances delegated to the Music-master, of selecting the boys for the service of the Choir, is here performed by the Precentor himself, as enjoined by the Statutes. The Choristers wear Scholars' habits; and, by application to the Dean and Chapter, they have the benefit of a classical education, with the addition of writing and arithmetic. They are instructed by the Organist in singing from seven till nine every morning.

The system adopted in favour of the Choristers at Exeter has been attended with gratifying success, both with respect to the performance of their immediate duty as Choristers, and their ultimate welfare as members of society.

GLOUCESTER. The communication with which I have been honoured from Gloucester is equally satisfactory.

"The Choristers of the Cathedral have a right of admission and instruction in the King's Grammar-school, and very frequently are of the numbers which are included in it. They are eight in number, so appointed by the Statutes of the Cathedral; and are usually admitted about the age of eight or nine, according as their voices recommend them, and their fitness for the Musical parts of our Cathedral service. They are chosen by the Dean and Prebendaries in Chapter assembled, and are generally

removed when they cease to be useful in the Choir by their voices becoming too manly, or by their want of proficiency in the science of Music, wherein they are prepared and taught regularly and daily, commonly by the Organist or by his Deputy.

"The parents of the boys often find it suit their purposes best, to request leave to have their children confined more to the learning of writing and arithmetic in other schools of the City; which permission is granted them, provided their attendance at the Cathedral is regularly observed, which it is, much to the credit of the Church, where the duty is performed equally well with that of any Cathedral which stands the foremost in this praise.

"After their departure from the Choir, having had the benefit, if their parents please, of an education, or much assistance towards it, in Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, and Music, nothing hinders their going to the University; and in many Cathedrals this is a common practice, whence they frequently come back again in the capacity of Minor Canons, of which many very respectable instances may be adduced. The sons of Clergymen are thus very often put in training for the Church, and become in time useful members and ornaments of it.

"In this Church there are no Exhibitions to either of the Universities."

Gloucester was first made a Bishop's See by Henry VIII. and is governed by his Statutes.

HEREFORD. This being one of the old Cathedrals for a Dean and Canons, was not disturbed at the Reformation; and the antient academical discipline and mode of life has been in a great measure adhered to by the members of the Choir.

The Grammar-school, under the guardianship of the Dean and Chapter, is kept in a spacious building, known by the name of "the Musick-room," near the West end of the Cathedral Church. It was built upon the site of the old school, which was a beautiful piece of Architecture, of very high antiquity. In this school the Choristers receive gratuitous instruction, except writing and arithmetic, which they pay for. Many of them have taken Holy Orders, and have obtained good preferment in the Church. The Laymen, my Correspondent observes, have not been equally successful.

M. H.

* Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. V. p. 359.



Ancient Stone Building, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

I SEND you a Sketch (*see Plate I.*) of an interesting antient stone building, which stands at a small distance from Tewkesbury, on the road to Ledbury. There is a similarity in the architecture to the Abbot of Winchcombe's House; which leads to the supposition that the place in question might be the country lodgings, or farm, of the superior of Tewkesbury. Be that as it may, the structure is singular enough in itself to deserve a place amongst your collection of antique buildings.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

On Sculpture in ENGLAND, as applied to Sepulchral Monuments.

(Continued from page 301.)

THE æra of Queen Elizabeth had its peculiarities in Sculpture, as well as in Architecture. A more perfect knowledge of architectural compositions, as taken from the works of Palladio, and the designs of the new Italian school, had, towards the conclusion of her reign, found its way into this country; and the rich chimney-pieces, consisting of columns and effigies piled upon each other, had then first appeared in the sumptuous houses erected by her ministers and nobility*. Similar designs were soon transferred to Churches, and adopted as sepulchral monuments of the illustrious dead.

I will endeavour to discriminate the varieties of each particular style in each æra, 'till it was totally abandoned by the introduction of a new one.

I am induced to conclude that, during the latter part of the sixteenth century, it was usual to procure monuments of great cost and dimensions to be made at Paris, or some other of the French schools of sculpture, either by French artists or Flemings, scholars of Jean Gougeon, still regulated by the principles which their master had acquired from Primaticcio. There is indeed an exact analogy between the component parts of the tombs erected during this period in France and England†, more remarkably in the semi-recumbent or kneeling figures before desks, the sarcophagus, or altar table with bas-reliefs; and the personification of Virtues by emblematical female effigies, which rarely deserve the name of statues.

The most splendid and elaborate of the Elizabethan monuments‡ are composed of columns, generally of the Corinthian, or rather of the Composite order, supporting a large superstructure or entablature, chequered with many different kinds of marble, usually vaneered. In the centre is placed an alcove, with a circular arch inclosing a mural tablet for the inscription, surrounded by escocheons. The whole is finished by a pyramid placed on balls; and upon a table tomb are recumbent figures, the male in armour, both with the robes and coronet of their nobility; and the lady in the dress of the times. In frequent instances insulated figures of men and women, representing the surviving children, kneel round the tomb, and infants are placed in

* Particularly at Burleigh-house; and, in the next reign, at Hatfield and Audley End.

† The monuments engraved in the third volume of Millin's *Musée des Mon. Français*, "Du 17 Siecle," afford ample proofs of this assertion; 8vo. 1806. See Plates 99, 100, 101, &c.

‡ Instances of the variety which took place in succeeding ages in the form and construction of Tombs, will be principally selected from those in Westminster Abbey, which may still be inspected. Other repositories will be distinctly mentioned.

MONUMENTS. Edward, 8th Earl of Shrewsbury: effigy of the man upon a sarcophagus above the woman. Anne, Duchess of Somerset, 1587. The *soffit* of the arcade, in both these, is extremely rich. Mildred Lady Burleigh and her daughter Anne Countess of Oxford, 1589: the daughter is placed on the higher plinth; Lord Burleigh by himself, kneeling; and around, the children of Lady Oxford. About this time was introduced the custom of mixing the figures of living relatives with the dead. Before the tomb of Winefrid Marchioness of Winchester, and at some distance from the table, are two kneeling figures, and an infant placed on a pedestal. In Old St. Paul's was a very rich monument of W. Earl of Pembroke; and at Warwick is seen the sumptuous memorial of the Queen's favourite, Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, which is a very fine specimen of the style above described.

cradles upon a base. Sometimes the man and woman are upon tables, one above the other, and the whole superstructure attached against the wall.

The tombs of Queen Elizabeth and of Mary Queen of Scots have the same general design*. There is an entablature, with an arch in its centre, supported by ten Corinthian columns (five on either side), which is open like the peristyle of a Grecian temple. The figure of Elizabeth rests upon a plinth, which is *characteristically* placed on the backs of four Lions.

I have never remarked an instance in which the name of the artist appears upon any part of the tomb. Great professional merit is therefore deprived of its due fame, and we are left to attribute these excellent performances solely by conjecture.

Although the general design above mentioned occurs in abundant instances, not only in Westminster Abbey, Old St. Paul's (destroyed, but admirably engraved by Hollar), but likewise in many Provincial Cathedrals and Churches, an occasional deviation is seen, which may claim a happy *conchetto* or fancy, though little entitled to the praise of true taste.

The tombs of Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Vere † have great merit of this kind. The dead figure of Sir Francis is wrapped in a winding-sheet. Around it, four knights in the complete military costume, are represented kneeling, and bearing upon their shoulders a slab, upon which is placed his armour. The whole has a scenic

effect. Another instance is that of a young lady in the dress of the times, sitting upon a sculptured altar. She was a daughter of John Lord Russel. RICHARD STEEVENS, a Fleming, was established about this time in London; and his best scholar, our first native artist, was EPIPHANIUS EVESHAM ‡. The King's master-mason was William Cure, with whom contracts were made for these most expensive monuments by the executors of those most connected with the Court §. The Sculptors, probably chiefly foreigners, were engaged by him, as MAXIMILIAN COLTE, otherwise Poultrain || (a Fleming) appears to have been. The monument of T. Radclyffe, Earl of Sussex, at Boreham, in Suffolk, cost 292*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* who had bequeathed 1500*l.* for that purpose, but Steevens was paid the first-mentioned sum for the figures only. Similar monuments were undertaken by architects who furnished the designs, the executive part only having been left to carvers of different skill and merit; from those who could finish a statue, to the mere workman of columns and capitals.

During the whole reign of King James I. the pride of these costly memorials was no less excessive than that of enormous houses, by which that æra was distinguished. There are few Counties which do not still exhibit these sumptuous tombs in obscure villages, where the former great mansion has totally disappeared, or is falling into rapid decay. More than a year's rental of the

* The figures of Queen Elizabeth and of Mary Queen of Scots, with those of some children of King James I. were contracted for with R. Steevens, by a writ of Privy Seal, in 1607. Walpole's *Anecdotes*, vol. I. p. 288. Lodge's *Illustrations*, vol. III. p. 319. For these, and another, it appears that the whole sum paid was 3,400*l.* which will convey to us a certain idea of the costliness of these posthumous honours. Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, has a mural monument composed of the greatest variety of marble in columns and pannels, and the whole design broken into many parts. It is not easy to discriminate between the style prevalent in either of these two reigns. Four emblematical figures round the monument of Lodowick Duke of Richmond are of bronze, whilst the rest is marble or alabaster.

† These are among the earliest instances in which Sculpture is detached from Architecture, and not encumbered by it. Here is no canopy nor superstructure. The artist is at liberty to describe all that he intended.

‡ Epiphanius Evesham made the bust of J. Owen, the Epigrammatist, in Westminster Abbey.

§ William Cure, master-mason of His Majesty's works, made the tomb of Sir Roger Aston, with seven kneeling figures, at Cranford in Middlesex, in 1612, for 180*l.* This was of alabaster, or chalk, painted and gilded; and it is to be observed, that marble was beyond the reach of common expense.—Lysons's *Middlesex*.

|| See Lodge's *Illustrations*, vol. III. p. 319. Walpole's *Anecdotes*, vol. II. p. 39.

whole estate was frequently sacrificed to the memory of its deceased lord*.

The obligation which the Arts owe to King Charles I. for their introduction into this country is universally allowed to him.

Sepulchral sculpture then assumed a new character, and a bolder air. By means of attributes under the semblance of female figures or genii, particularly the common representative of Fame, and weeping boys, a theatrical idea pervaded the whole composition.

The Master of the Works, or Court Architect, I have reason to believe, was still the contractor, if not the designer; and, from the greater freedom and correctness of the designs, many were probably given by Inigo Jones, though I have searched in vain for any document in confirmation.

In the early part of this reign, we had the first regular school of sculpture established in England. Under Isaac James, a successor of Steevens, Nicholas Stone (of whom we boast as a national artist) first lived and studied during three years. They were jointly employed upon the Earl of Northampton's monument at Greenwich. Stone afterwards perfected himself in Holland, under Peeter Keysar, whose daughter he married. He obtained the appointment of Master-mason; and Mr. Walpole has preserved extracts from his notebook of the monuments he executed, for whom, and the price he received†. In this catalogue, though there are some works of consequence, I do not observe several which are more magnificent, now in Westminster Abbey. I refer to those of Sir G. Villiers, his son the Duke of Buckingham, and of

Francis Lord Cottington, and Dudley Lord Dorchester, which display much more of Italian taste and execution.

About this time two foreigners of distinguished merit were greatly encouraged in England, both by the King and the Nobility, having been first invited here by Thomas Earl of Arundel.

These were, Hubert Le Sueur, who had studied under John of Bologna and Francesco Fanelli‡. It does not appear that they were ever engaged together in the same work, but that each exhibited his talents in competition. Both enjoyed the favour of the Court, and completed Royal Statues. Still, as the custom prevailed of leaving their best works of art, especially sepulchral, unmarked by the Sculptor's name, I hazard a conjecture that the monuments of Sir G. Villiers and the Duke of Buckingham were by one of them. The first, of white marble, exhibits a plain table tomb, with a plinth of black marble, or touch-stone, upon which are extended the elaborately carved figures of Sir George and his lady; the sides are very richly embellished with tablets and armorial bearings. It has no column nor superstructure. The other is upon a plan of less simplicity. Four emblematical figures are placed at the corners of a large table tomb bearing the effigies with the favourite figure of Fame, which is extremely light and elegant. The mural additions are in a bad taste. But a more simple and classical composition is the monument of Francis Lord Cottington, who leans gracefully upon one arm, and in a niche above him is a *bronze* bust of his lady. I do not hesitate to attri-

* At Miserden in Gloucestershire is a table tomb of alabaster, painted and gilded, supporting two effigies larger than life, which cost 1000*l.* in 1625, intended for Sir W. Sandys and his lady, an expenditure exceeding the annual value of their estate at that time.

† Anecdotes of Painting, 8vo. vol. II. p. 41. Stone is said to have received during the course of his life, for monuments, 10,889*l.* His highest prices are for Lord and Lady Spencer, at Althorpe, 600*l.* For Sir G. Villiers, 560*l.* For Lady Paston, at Paston in Norfolk, 340*l.*; and Sir C. Morrison and his Lady at Watford, Herts, 400*l.* &c.

‡ Le Sueur is known for his equestrian statue of Charles I. now at Charing-cross, and one on foot of W. Earl of Pembroke at Oxford, where are also statues by Fanelli of that Monarch and his Queen Henrietta. Several exquisitely finished bronze busts by Fanelli are extant in the collections of the Nobility. At Welbeck is a bronze bust of Charles I. inscribed "Franciscus Fanellius Florentinus f. Sculpt. Magn. Brit. Regis, 1640," which proves that he had an actual employment under the Royal protection.

At St. Alban's, Herts, the monument of the great Lord Verulam represents him as sitting, with his hat on, and in profound cogitation. The inscription has this characteristic expression: "Sic sedebat;" and it is probably a perfect portrait.

bute this bust at least, to Fanelli, because there are two more in Westminster Abbey which are acknowledged to be of his hand; one of Sir Robert Acton, and the other of Sir Robert Stapylton*.—Two other foreign artists, Francis Anguier, and Ambrose Du Val, obtained likewise (according to D'Argenville) great patronage and credit in England, which they are said to have quitted upon the breaking out of the civil war†.

In the Cathedral at Gloucester is the tomb of Alderman Blackleach and his wife, in white marble, upon a slab of touch-stone, the figures of which are portraits, scrupulously copied from Vandyck, and very finely finished. At Campden, in that county, are others of similar execution, of Sir Baptist Hickes, and a bust of Lady Penelope Noel. The style of all these is better than any work of N. Stone; and there is reason to suspect that the large sums he received for contracts, of which he has left memoranda, afford no good proof that he was the sculptor of the figures and the superior parts. I am aware that he contracted for the Villiers' monuments, above described, according to his

notes; but he was the *contractor* only—perhaps the architect; and I am led to this conclusion from the extreme inequality of his known works‡, and that he was ready to avail himself of the aid of these foreigners.

As a general point of discrimination in the monuments which are dated in the early part of the reign of Charles I. we may notice the universal prevalence of the large table tomb, upon which one or two figures are extended, with the armorial crest carved and placed at the feet. Attached to the sides of the table, are sometimes kneeling effigies of the children, smaller than life, and at the end two large escocheons, containing all the quarterings belonging both to the man and wife. This was an age of great heraldic exactness. Ecclesiastics are usually represented in their canonical habit; and, when not recumbent, as kneeling before an open book, placed upon a desk§. The canopy and arcade were no longer retained. I must not omit to mention a sitting figure in a Roman military § costume, upon a circular altar, erected for Francis Holles, a young officer, in Westminster Abbey. The

* These are in a truly classical style, and worthy of the best sculptor of the *cinque cento* Italian school. Busts were first attached to sepulchral monuments in the early part of the seventeenth century.

† Francis Anguier visited Italy; and, upon his return to France, was patronized by Louis XIII. He was employed for many fine sepulchral monuments, among which was that of the last Duke of Montmorency at Molins (1658.) The kneeling figure of the President De Thou, now in the Musée des Monuments Franc. at Paris, is his work. D'Argenville, tom. ii. p. 171.

Ambrose Du Val spent the early part of his life in England, where he was much employed by the Court. He returned to France, being strongly solicited by the Minister Colbert. Le Noir, Monum. Franc. tom. iii. and v.

‡ A greater contrast cannot be seen in the works of any sculptor than in the figure of Lord Dorchester in Westminster Abbey, and of the two sons of Sir T. Lyttelton in the chapel of Magdalene Coll. Oxford. It appears to be impossible that they should have been the work of the same man, yet both are noted down in his book. Yet he, or the sculptor he employed, sometimes deviated into fancy. At Barking, in Essex, Sir Charles Montagu, in a *basso-relievo*, is represented as sitting in his tent, with his elbow reclining on a desk, on which are his helmet and gauntlets. Two centinels guard the door, and a page holds his horse! At Tavistock, Devon, is the monument of Henry Bouchier, the last Earl of Bath, a sarcophagus supported by four wolves.

§ Dean Nicholas Wootton at Canterbury. Bishop Bickley, at Chichester.—Other examples are very frequent. The monuments of ecclesiastical persons had often a more immediate and striking reference to the semblance of mortality. Dr. Donne (the Satirist Dean) was represented in his winding-sheet, and standing upon an urn carved in white marble, by N. Stone. This monument was destroyed with old St. Paul's Church (see Dugdale); but the figure is still preserved. Skulls and bones were sometimes given in *bas-relief*, upon the sides of the tomb which supported the figure in full canonicals.

§ This idea was taken from that above mentioned, of the attitude in which Elizabeth Russel is placed. It is repeated at Ross, in Herefordshire, in a military figure of one of the Rudhall family.

singularly

singularly good effect is produced by its being entirely insulated, and without accompaniment.

At Iwer*, in Bucks, is a female figure in a shroud, rising from a coffin, intended for Lady Salter, who died in this reign, which is attributed to Stone. He owed the idea (originally French, and which has been since repeated) to one of his foreign assistants. EDWARD and JOSHUA MARSHALL succeeded him †.

At this period, BERNINI was rising into fame. We have in England one monument only finished by him, of Jane Lady Cheney, in the Church at Chelsea. It is, in respect of design and workmanship, by no means superior to those by resident artists. But his manner, which I shall describe in the progress of this inquiry, having been adopted in France, had a prevailing influence in England during the last century. Before Bernini, two kinds of sepulchral monuments were prevalent in France; the sarcophagus, not formed upon the model, but merely adopting the idea of the antique, with its sides sculptured in bas relief, or with the figure, in repose, upon its top ‡. M. Angelo first added, to the representation of the individual, others, to demonstrate by allegory, his moral virtues §.

Cromwell gave no encouragement to artists of any kind, excepting to Simon, who engraved his money; and Walker, who painted his portrait. No monument of any consequence, as a work of art, was erected during his government of these realms.

[To be continued.]

MR. URBAN,

May 4.

THE Village of *Esher*, and its Princely Palace, having from a late melancholy circumstance, be-

come peculiarly memorable; I believe the following short extracts from the elegant "*Relique*" noticed in your Review, p. 342, may be acceptable to many of your Readers.

"*Esher* is a small village, 16 miles from Westminster-bridge, on the road from Kingston to Portsmouth; from Kingston, it is about four miles: it adjoins to Thames Ditton, on the East; to Cobham, on the West; to the river Mole, on the North and North-west, and to Stoke Davernon, on the South. The Church stands on a small knoll in the village, and is dedicated to St. George; it consists of a nave only, with a chancel at the East end; but on the South, on the outside, the Duke of Newcastle, when owner of Claremont, built a Chamber-pew, opening into the Church. It has been since divided between that house and Esher-place. The chancel-windows were formerly famous for their painted glass, but nothing of it now remains. At the West end, is a low tower, surmounted by a wooden pyramidal spire, having three bells, one of which is said to have been brought by Sir Francis Drake.

"Sir John Vanburgh, so well known by his particular style of architecture, bought some land in the parish of Esher, and built a low brick house for his own habitation. The spot he chose was in low ground, without the advantage of prospect. Thomas Holles Pelham, Earl of Clare, bought it of Sir John, and was created Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the 2nd of August, 1715. He made it his habitation, and added a magnificent room for the entertainment of large companies, when he was in administration. He increased the grounds by farther purchases, and by inclosing parts of the adjoining heath; and it now contains about 420 acres. The other part of the estate contains 1600 acres, in several farms. The Duke adorned the park by many plantations, under the

* At Exton, in Rutlandshire, Anne Lady Bruce is portrayed in a shroud and coffin. Ob. in *puerperio*, 1627. And at Cranford, Middlesex, Lady Berkeley is so represented in an alto-relievo of white marble.

† Edward Marshall was the sculptor of a tomb at Tottenham, Middlesex, in 1644, on which were placed the busts of Sir Robert Barkham and his lady, surrounded by the kneeling figures of their eight children as men and women. At Chilham, in Kent, for Sir Dudley Digges, who died in 1688, there is a single Ionic column supporting an urn, and at the sides, the four cardinal Virtues, represented by females, size of life, weeping. The works of the Marshalls are: W. Earl of Devonshire and his Countess, 1628, at Derby; and Anne Lady Cutts at Swavesey, Cambridgeshire.

‡ See Millin's *Mon. Franc.* tom. iii. where several specimens of this particular idea are given, chiefly from the designs and works of Germain Pilon, Jean Gougeon, and their School.

§ Duppa's *Life of M. Angelo*, pp. 245, 247, and the splendid series of the Popes' monuments, in the Church of St. Peter at Rome.

direction of Kent. On a mount in the park he erected a building in the shape of a Castle, and called it *Claremont*, from his own name, by which the place has been known ever since. After the death of the Duke, it was purchased by Lord Clive, the conqueror in India. When setting out on his last voyage, he gave directions to Mr. Browne, so well known for his taste in laying out grounds, but who used to consider himself as of still greater skill in architecture, to build him a house, and model the grounds, without any limitation of expense. He performed the task much to the satisfaction of his Lordship, and the cost is said to have been more than 100,000*l*. Browne had been often employed to alter houses; but this is said to be the only complete one he ever built. It forms an oblong square of forty-four yards by thirty-six. On the ground-floor are eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance and the great staircase. In the principal front, a flight of thirteen steps leads to the great entrance, under a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns. The situation is well-chosen, commanding various views of the water and plantations in the park. Lord Clive died on the 23d November 1774, after which this estate was sold for perhaps not more than one-third of what the house and alterations had cost. It was purchased by Viscount Galway, an Irish peer; of whom it was bought by the Earl of Tyrconnel, also a peer of that kingdom, who made it his residence till 1802. The Earl sold it to Charles-Rose Ellis, esq. of whom it was bought, in the summer of 1816, by the Nation, for the residence of the Princess and her illustrious Consort."

In 1750, Claremont was inhabited by the Right Hon. *Henry Pelham*, brother to Thomas then Duke of Newcastle, who, by a purchase from the nephew of Mr. *Tilson*, added an adjoining farm to the already noble domain—and to whom Mr. Nicholas Hardinge, being on a visit at Esher, addressed on that occasion an elegant Latin Ode, preserved by the late Mr. Justice Hardinge, in the Collection of his Father's Latin Poems, p. 96, with the following illustrative note:

"Mr. Nicholas Hardinge was then first Clerk of the House of Commons. He loved Mr. Pelham, not only as a kind and generous patron, but as a virtuous minister, and as a good man.

"At Esher, in Portland stone, is a monumental urn, presented (I suppose, to Lady Catharine Pelham) by Mr. John

Roberts, Mr. Pelham's Secretary. The urn is placed upon an altar, which has four tablets, on one of which is a short, but elegant inscription.

"The other three compartments are graced with beautiful and appropriate sculpture. In one of them is a figure of a mourner, embracing an urn, in a reclined position.

"In a second are four figures, admirably conceived and finished. Round this tablet is engraved,

'*Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens uxor.*'

Mr. Pelham is taking leave of his wife, and is led by Mercury to Charon.

"In a third is an elderly man, in a peasant's habit, beginning to write,

'*Et in Arcadiâ ego—*'"

Perhaps some kind Correspondent may favour you with the "Elegant Inscription." M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Bayswater-house,*
May 12.

IT is gratifying to observe the rapid progress of the new street and Regent's canal, and to contemplate their completion in less than a year from this time. Few improvements are calculated to combine grandeur with public use more completely than these works; and though some parts of the architecture of the street, particularly the whole of what constitutes Waterloo-place, is of the most wretched description, being crowded in the parts, and ornamented, or rather deformed, by columns, which have not even the semblance of use; yet, on the whole, the design and execution of this street may be considered *passable* under all the circumstances. The improvement on the Opera-house deserves unalloyed praise, and the circuses at the intersection of the new street with Piccadilly and Oxford-street, though they will greatly annoy foot passengers by lengthening the crossings, will be an accommodation for intersecting lines of carriages.

But the street is foreign to my present purpose; which is, to suggest a continuation of the Regent's Canal, or another branch from the Paddington Canal, to Chelsea. I know not whether this has been already suggested; but certain I am, it would be a great public benefit to that quarter, and to every part of the tract through which it would pass. This branch might originate between the Pad-

Paddington and Willesbourne-green bridge, at the spot where the Bayswater brook passes under the canal; and the vessels, by means of a balance coffer on Mr. Fulton's plan, might be lowered at once to the level of the Serpentine-river, or to about 10 feet under the present surface of that part of Bayswater-brook, and probably 80 or 90 feet under the surface of the water of the canal. Eighty feet may be reckoned a good fall or rise for a single lock; but, on the plan proposed, it is of very little consequence whether the fall be 80 or 180: indeed, unless the precipice were 40 or 50 feet high, it would hardly be worth while departing from the common form of lock. Here, however, it would be well worth while, both in point of œconomy and expedition in the navigation.

The course of the Canal from this point, I should propose to be that of the brook (avoiding sinuosities, &c.) to where it enters Kensington-gardens opposite this house (Bayswater-house); and thence the vessels to proceed by means of a chain along the centre of the Serpentine-river to about the middle of the lower reach in the Park. There I should propose another coffer balance to lower the boats at once to a tunnel on the same level as that of the Thames. This tunnel would have a wharf at Knightsbridge; and the Canal again disappearing without any locks, &c. would *come to the day* as soon as it entered the most convenient spot not built upon in the direction thought most eligible between Knightsbridge and Chelsea. It would thence proceed to the most desirable point between Vauxhall and Battersea bridges. To accomplish this plan, it would be necessary to put the two pieces of water-composing the Serpentine-river on the same level, by lowering the upper reach 4 feet. Independently altogether of the Canal, this would be a great improvement to the beauty of the gardens, by giving height and dryness to the grounds on each side, and heightening the idea of a river by the continuity produced by removing the head of earth which separates the upper from the lower reach, and renders them two anomalous figures, without either natural or artificial character. A light iron bridge, or viaduct, might be thrown over at the site of the present head, for the sake of the

circumferential walk; and as the banks would require some dressing, the spare earth might be applied to the completion of the geometrical surfaces at the Palace; this building having at present a most awkward appearance, from being placed so much below the level of the water in the octagon basin. Earth in sufficient quantity would be thus furnished, to raise the ground on the East and South sides, and do away this deformity, so disagreeable to every stranger. All the disadvantage would be, losing the view from the ground floor.

To return to the Canal. The level of the Serpentine-river, as reduced four feet, would be carried forward in the course of the Bayswater-brook, through the Bishop of London's lands, to the point first mentioned in the Paddington Canal; and, from a rough guess, I think the surface of the water of the Canal would be 10 feet below that of the water of the brook as it now stands. This depth and the requisite width would effect the complete drainage of the Bishop of London's lands on each side, which are at present overflowed with every heavy shower. It would also supersede the necessity of enlarging this brook, so as to render it more eligible as a sewer to carry off what flows from the lesser *cloacinæ* of Paddington. The brook of Bayswater, from being employed in the capacity of a sewer, is a great nuisance, especially in summer. There is not a house on its banks that is not infested with damp and dry-rot; and in summer there is a sort of vapour, which may be compared to the *Malaria* of Italy, which floats on the surface, accompanied by an intolerable stench from two hours before sunset till three hours after sun-rise on the following day. The Canal proposed would completely remove the damp, and in time also the dry-rot, or at least prevent its growth in new erections, while, from the noxious matters of that suburb, still not inaptly called the *Padding* town, being dissolved in a greater proportion of clear water, the evaporations from the solution would be comparatively simple and aqueous.

Admitting that a branch from Paddington to Chelsea should be approved of, the course now projected will, in all probability, meet with opposition,

position, from the circumstance of its passing through Kensington-gardens. But by fixing a line of posts in the centre of the river, and mooring-chains to them, and admitting of no towing tract on the shores, the boats would, except during favourable winds, be compelled to feel their way along this chain by the usual means of grapples; and surely, so situated, boats of no sort could be a nuisance:—on the contrary, they would give animation and character to a part of the gardens which is not in a sufficient state of polish and high keeping to give a strong impression of seclusion and consecration to man, while it is yet too insipid to raise any other expression. In short, this scene as it is, is too coarse for pleasure-ground, and too dull for park-scenery:—by the Canal, a degree of animation and character could not fail to be produced, and character too of a new and original kind in England—for where do we see boats plying in the middle of wide artificial rivers?—Having said so much on these gardens, in speaking of the proposed Canal, I shall add a remark or two more. The wood should in some places be brought down *en masse* to the water's edge, particularly in the acute angle of the great bend; the want, and rather opposite tendency to this is monstrous. Why are the *masses* not thinned? At present, viewing them from the broad walk, or West side, they resemble a giant crop of hemp, naked and shapeless stems, all leaning one way. If some of these are not cut down to the ground, and the undergrowths allowed to come up; and if others are not cut half down with the same view, it requires no great skill to foresee that the whole crop will suddenly fall a sacrifice to decay, if not previously thrown down by some casual storm. Young trees, and especially oaks, should be planted throughout, to ensure a succession of woodiness; and the elders and common rubbish behind the green-house, near the palace, should be removed, to display, or at least to disencumber, those ancient cedars, hollies, and yews, planted a century ago by London and Wise. One word more, the line of sunk fence separating the Park from the Gardens, is most unfortunate; its direction is calculated to render it every where

visible, and it is in itself too insignificant as an avowed barrier. I believe it is next to impossible for the Ranger or keeper of royal or public parks or gardens to effect any improvement in them of their own motion; otherwise doubtless something would have been done long since, to remove defects and deformities which are generally felt and disliked.

I trust the idea of the Canal from Paddington to Chelsea will be taken up by some fit person; whom, with yourself, Mr. Urban, I entreat to consider this hurried letter as the first crude ideas which have recently struck me on the subject.

Yours, &c. J. C. LOUDON.

MR. URBAN,

May 13.

I AM sorry the account of Oxford Degrees, in your Magazine for December, p. 487, is not satisfactory to LL.D. p. 306. It is more than twenty years since I resided in Oxford; and I cannot say what “decree or law” on the subject in question may have been “promulgated” within that period. I quoted the Preface to the Catalogue of Graduates, printed in 1727, which says, “our statutes and present Constitution have only degrees in Civil Law.” The custom, therefore, is no novelty; and I believe it will be found, in point of fact, that no Law degrees have been conferred by the University, but in Civil Law only, for upwards of two centuries. And if LL.D. recollects the form of admission to his degree, I have no doubt he was admitted, not to the “Reading of the Justinian Code,” and to the “Reading of the Decretals,” but to the Justinian Code only, which, if I remember right (for I have not the Statutes at hand to consult) is the Academical form of admission to the Doctorate in Civil Law, as admission to read the Decretals is to the same degree in Canon Law.

I am ignorant of any “discovery that M.A. is better Latin than A.M.” In my time we used to say, that M.A. was English, “Master of Arts;” and A.M. Latin, “Artium Magister.”

P. 328. l. 2. Sir Richard Sutton, Founder of Brasen Nose College, died in 1524. See Founders of Brasen Nose College, p. 451.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr.





Norton Church, Derbyshire; J. E.

Mr. URBAN,

May 20.

THE Parish of Norton, in the Hundred of Scarsdale, and Deanery of Chesterfield, is situate eight miles from Chesterfield, and four from Sheffield. It takes its name apparently, according to Dr. Pegge, from its being in the most *Northern* part of Derbyshire.

The Church (of which a Drawing by the late Mr. Grimm accompanies this, *see Plate II.*) is dedicated to St. James. It was given to the Abbey of Beauchief, by its founder, Robert Fitz-Ralph; and was appropriated to that Monastery, which was distant about two miles from Norton. The present impropiator of the great tithes is Samuel Shore, esq. The present incumbent, Henry Pearson, LL.B. is also patron of the vicarage; which is a discharged living, and is rated in the King's Books at 45*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* With the aid of several benefactions, the endowment is now about 150*l.* a year.

In the Church is the Monument (without inscription) of the father and mother of John Blythe, Bp. of Salisbury, and Geoffrey Blythe, Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry (who appear to have been natives of Norton); and the tomb of their elder brother Richard. There are also monuments to the families of Eyre of Bradway, Bullock, Morewood, Gill, Clarke, and Bagshaw.

The number of houses in Norton, in 1811, was 300; of families 305, consisting of 1446 males, and 1527 females.

A satisfactory description of the parish may be seen in Messrs. Lysons's "*Topographical Account of Derbyshire*," recently published.

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 29.

FOR some little satisfaction to your Correspondent, A. X. X. and at the same time to render assistance towards procuring the erection of a Chapel for the inhabitants of Deretend and Bordesley, I beg leave to request your insertion of the following statement.

Saint John's Chapel, Deretend, was founded about the 4th of Richard the 2d, 1381; and by an agreement, dated the 13th of June that year, between the Monks of Newport Pagnell (then commonly called Tikford Priory) in right of their rectory of Aston, the

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then Vicar of Aston, and Sir John Botetort, Knight, Patron of the Priory, of the one part; and Sir John Birmingham, Knight, and several inhabitants of Deretend and Bordesley, of the other part: it was agreed, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, partly in respect of the floods, and the distance from the mother Church, and partly that the Children of the said Inhabitants of the two Hamlets might not want Baptism in case of necessity, that there should be a font in the said Chapel; and that they might have liberty to find at their own proper costs, a fitting Priest to celebrate Divine service therein, and for the Churching of Women, provided that the same inhabitants should repair to the Mother Church on the several days there specified, to pay tithes and oblations, as had antiently been used. Which Priest, in case the Vicar of Aston could not attend to it, was to visit the sick in the Hamlets of Deretend and Bordesley, and confess and absolve them, so as they should shrive themselves once a year to the said Vicar of Aston, or his parochial Priest.

In the 6th year of Richard II. William Geffer and others obtained the King's Licence to give Lands in the said Parish, of the annual value of ten marks, for finding a Priest to celebrate Divine Worship *daily* in this Chapel; but Henry VIII, in the year 1537, seized the Estates as Chantry Lands, then valued at 13*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* *per annum*; and probably soon afterwards, on the application of the Inhabitants, caused a regular salary to be allowed for Divine Worship, as it appears that John Mole and Edward Keys were the two officiating priests there in 1553, at an annual sum of 5*l.* each.

The windows contained a whole-length figure of Walter Arden, esq. with the motto "*Salvator Mundi miserere mei*" on a label, and the arms of Lord Dudley, and of Dudley impaling Berkley; which, as well as the original fabrick, are long since destroyed: but a sketch of the building has been preserved as it is said to have stood about the year 1590. Of the value of this preferment for the next century or more, very little is now known, but no doubt it continued

tinued to increase by voluntary contributions; and in the year 1677, Humphry Lowe, of Coventry, esq. conveyed a very valuable estate in the parish of Rowley Regis, containing about 66 acres, to various inhabitants of Deretend and Bordesley, their heirs and assigns: upon trust, out of the rents and profits thereof to provide and maintain a Chaplain for the said Chapel; and, when *necessity should require, and no other means be had for repairing the said Chapel*, then to lay out and expend so much of the rent of the said Estate as would be necessary for repairing thereof; and upon further trusts, for disposal of the rents in case of the said Chapel being vacant; and for the appointment of new Trustees when such Trustees should be reduced to three. The last appointment of new Trustees took place about 22 years since, and there are eight of that appointment now living.

The value of the above Estate,

JAMES SPILSBURY	died or resigned 1699
ISRAEL WARTON	elected in 1699
JOHN HAWES	1714
RICHARD GIBBONS	1716
JOHN HANSTEAD	1717
THOMAS COX	1755
JOHN DARWALL	1791

The Chapel is of brick, with stone casings to the doors and windows, and calculated to contain upwards of 1100 persons conveniently; but, from its situation, incapable of enlargement, although the great and increasing population of the neighbourhood renders more accommodation absolutely necessary. The building, for want of funds *exclusively* appropriated to its repairs, has been suffered to run into rather a dilapidated state, and probably would now require from ten to fifteen hundred pounds to repair it thoroughly; and, if delayed much longer, the expences of such a measure will be enormous: whether *other means will be found* for these repairs, or whether the inhabitants will bring forward the requiring necessity, and compel the Trustees to expend the rents of the Rowley Estate for the purpose, time will shew; but that necessity does require immediate repairs is allowed by all; and surely it will be unjust towards any succeeding Minister, if he is allowed to find his Chapel dilapidated imme-

and the other property belonging to this Chapel, has varied at different periods, having been, during the life of the last respected incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Cox, little more than 100*l.* a year; but times have so changed, leases have expired, and property has so much increased in value, that the present annual income is generally understood to be about 400*l.* inclusive of the Rowley estate, nearly as much as the vicarage produces. The present Chapel was erected in the year 1735; and, in consequence of the prevailing taste for placing the chancel towards the East, presents a very irregular appearance in the street, its corner projecting beyond the line of the other buildings. In the year 1762, a neat square tower was added, which in 1777, received eight very musical bells, and a clock for the accommodation of the neighbourhood.

The list of Ministers of this Chapel for upwards of a century contains the following names:

diately on election. The necessity imperiously calls upon the Trustees and inhabitants to find other means for the purpose, or upon the Trustees to execute the Trusts created by the original Grantor; and if they wilfully fail in their duty, it is understood that the Estate will revert to the Grantor's heir at law. A sinking fund seems to present itself as a proper mode in future by which the Chapel may be repaired, and the Incumbent very little oppressed.

I take this opportunity of submitting to the Inhabitants of Deretend and Bordesley, friends of the Established Church, the propriety, if not necessity, of a new, large, and in part a *free* Chapel. There is no accommodation for the poorer classes, who are consequently driven to Conventicles; and, if a proper erection was made, many, no doubt, would be retained within the fold, and others reclaimed. Somewhere about the upper end of Bordesley, or Bradford-street, seems a desirable situation, and the present is certainly a most apt

apt time. Very material assistance may be obtained from the National Fund, by early application; and I feel great confidence that a subscription, fully equal to the objects in view, would be readily entered into by the wealthy and liberal Inhabitants.

The length of this article has exceeded my intentions; and I therefore beg to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. ORTHODOX.

Mr. URBAN, *Nottingham, May 10.*

CONSIDERABLE curiosity has been excited here, by the discovery of a small cave or grotto in our Park. On Tuesday, 28th ult. some boys amusing themselves with digging in the rock at the back of Standard-hill, made a small opening therein, which increasing so as to admit one of them creeping down, they found within to be of considerable size; accordingly the hole was enlarged, which was readily done, it having been the original entrance into a room, or cave, hewn in the solid rock, similar to the cellars and excavations so numerous in and about the town. Its dimensions are about 8 feet by 9, with a rock bench or settle running round, the roof supported by a neatly wrought column of the same material, on which and the sides are several rude drawings, dates, initials, crosses, croslets fitched, and other devices, the dates 1570, 1637, 1639, 1640, most of them apparently made with the points of soldiers' weapons, the place having evidently been used as a guard-room for the troops occupying the outworks of the Castle till the unfortunate Charles erected his standard on the adjoining hill, now the extra-parochial hamlet of "Standard Hill*." On the Castle here being taken possession of and garrisoned by the Parliamentary forces, a lofty cross-work was thrown up for the defence of the great semi-octagon Tower, called King Richard's Tower, under which work this cavern was

completely buried: the mouth or entrance having been partly closed up with large wrought stones, evidently rolled down from some demolished or ruinous building of the fortress: thus it might have remained, but that the persons renting the gardens (of his Grace of Newcastle) which occupy the approximate site of the old fishpond, having leave to fetch sand hence to make their roads and garden-paths, have nearly removed this mass. The only things found in the excavation, worthy of remark, are parts of a large slight-made brass buckle, like a shoe-buckle, three small copper coins, -one only of which is legible, but what I have not heard, and a small iron sword with a guard. Several mechanics, urged doubtless by the hope of finding hidden treasures, have been for several days clearing away the sand, &c. with which it was partly filled, and which choaked up the entrance, from whence the stones before-mentioned, some of which have neat mouldings, have been removed.

I just learn that a rude oaken image, about five feet in length, has been dug out of the sand on one side the entrance, but so rotten as not to be removed entire, or any thing traced thereon but an attempt at the human figure. Now it is cleared out, the room appears to be about eight feet high, with a very level rock floor. A friend of mine hazards an opinion that this has originally been a hermitage, or anchoret's cell, indicated by the crosses and a small neat cavity in the side, not unlike the *piscina*, in which the coins and buckle were found. Add to this, the clearing away the sand from the inside has discovered a neatly cut trough or hollow in one of the rock benches, a kind of sarcophagus, calculated to contain a human body, probably one of two hermits inhabiting the cell; a circumstance I believe not unusual. In this trough were found a jaw-bone, with several very perfect teeth, and a thigh-bone.

* Standard Hill was till 1807 occupied as gardens, under the Duke of Newcastle, when his Grace disposed of it by auction, binding the purchasers not to erect houses of less than 40*l.* a year rent, nor any manufactories. On this elevated and delightful spot (which is now entirely built upon) are many very elegant residences, and a handsome Church, or Chapel-of-Ease, dedicated to St. James. It is intersected by four streets, viz. King-street, Charles-street, Standard-street, Hill-street.—The Observatories here (of which there are very handsome ones constructed upon several of the houses) command the most charming and extensive prospects to be found in any Inland County in England.

The curiosity excited here by the discovery of this place is such, that, though upwards of a week since its being found, hundreds visit the spot daily; which resembles a fair, dealers in ale, gingerbread, &c. taking their daily stands. I forgot to mention that on each side the door or entrance is a narrow loop-hole.

Yours, &c.

C. L. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Melksham, June 8.*

AS every well-meant hint which has for its object the improvement of certain classes in society, and of intellectual knowledge in a general point of view, will of course find a ready insertion in your pages, your notice of the following observations, if conducive to that end, will oblige

Yours, &c.

E. P.

Recollections on the Origin of States: a few Thoughts on the Utility, as well as Interest, which attends an habitual disposition of the Mind to revert; at intervals of leisure, to some instructive exercise of her powers, and particularly to events of History.

As the pleasures of the intellectual life have ever, with the discerning of mankind, been esteemed prior to those which affect our corporeal nature, and even to some of those which depend for their existence on the passions; so it is the proper study of an intelligent being to endeavour to promote among his neighbours an attention to those things which have a tendency to inform and dignify the mind. Amidst the multiplied systems of education (many excellent in their respective kinds) which have generally marked the æras of civilized society, it has perhaps on the whole been too frequently the case to place very great dependencies upon extrinsic means for enlarging and strengthening the mental powers. In those systems, however, which have pointed out the advantage of stimulating the individual himself to curiosity, and a frequent and voluntary exercise of those faculties with which Nature (at least in the generality of instances) has intrusted him, more real and lasting good may be often thought to inhere. The authors may be thought respectively to be nearer the attainment of their end, than those who inculcate merely that youth is to be trained and

bred amidst the multifarious pursuits of Science, his attention to every particular strictly enforced, and severe penalties affixed to his delinquency, or to the breach of rules thus enforced. It was in a former Essay suggested that the proper employment of time (a theme which, notwithstanding so many pens have been drawn in its illustration, is still too much neglected) was often a source of some of our highest pleasures. It is now remarked, that if at certain intervals, active occupation of an intellectual nature, such as books, social converse, or resorts of a similar kind, are not immediately at hand, the mind will still feel gratification of no common degree in those voluntary exercises of thought, which are within the compass of a moderate share of mental activity; gratifications which instruct while they please, and have the two-fold object of confirming the understanding in her acquirements, and of engaging the imagination or the memory in agreeable scenes, when perchance they must otherwise each have been distressed by vacancy. It is moreover pretty obvious that as far as propriety and an attention to other matters (which individually have their claims) will allow, a frequent and habitual indulgence in these exercises, or mental retrospections, (independently of the pleasures which attend them) will be found sometimes of solid advantage on the score of knowledge. The person who is capacitated thus to reflect, may at least agreeably solace a vacant hour, which fortune or duty, or some other agent, will often present, and seem at those heavy intervals, placed far beyond the power of chance as the agent of his enjoyments or uneasinesses.

An enthusiastic admirer of solitude with its charms has said, "Liberty and leisure are all that an active mind requires in solitude. The moment such a character finds itself alone, all the energies of his soul put themselves in motion, and rise to a height incomparably greater than they could have reached under the impulse of a mind dogged and oppressed by the incumbrances of society."

Such a character or individual may, by the force of habit, even when not immured in solitude, and when oppressed by the *incumbrances* of society in which he feels no interest; occa-

occasionally abstract himself from passing objects (of a nature perhaps too frivolous or too uncongenial to engage his serious notice), and revolve amidst imaginary scenes, which are wont to beguile his tedious moments, and instamp a value on that time which may otherwise be termed the most unproductive. With these aids and resources, the mind regulated and taught to expand at pleasure, under certain circumstances, into what metaphysicians have rightly called *trains*, will of itself create a little world, and from its own internal energy sufficiently alleviate or remove that uneasiness which with active imaginations is consequent upon a total absence of impressions.

How far removed will the individual then be from the circumstances of those whose sources of renewed animation are dependent upon the tales of the day or common places, which may be discussed for the thousandth time without furnishing a single variety of thought, or an idea which can gratify one, who, knowing the proper scale of intelligence, is accustomed to rank the pleasures of his conversation according as they more or less affect his mental susceptibilities.

Mr. Addison has made mention of a certain description of persons, who, when they rose in the morning, appeared dull and torpid, and their minds, incapable of active energy, seemed to present a sort of vacuity until a visit to the news' mart, or some other extrinsic means, had revived in them a certain portion of that intellect which appeared to be dead, and had at least accelerated their animal spirits, if it had not imparted motion to their thoughts. The mental evils or defects which Addison here characterizes, did not expire with his own days; and it may be said, that amongst those who in common with persons of any degree of mental cultivation, have all the externals of civilized existence, and are members of a civil community, the intelligent observer will daily see persons whose countenances and manners, from that self-importance which plainly distinguishes them, denote, that they seem to be conscious of possessing gifts which place them above their neighbours, and sources of enjoyment unknown to others. If, however, those

persons are attentively studied, the proportion of pleasures which await them will appear considerably diminished when it is found, that, notwithstanding their social advantages and gifts of fortune, vacancy is written on many of their hours, which are somewhat erroneously called hours of recreation; and nothing which can atone for the absence of busy thought is at hand, to relieve the tedium which then oppresses them. Whenever chance or occasional opportunity throws me in company with individuals, who, when not speaking, hearing, or otherwise employed, seem (as far as intellect is concerned) to be in a bankrupt state, and to remain in absolute vacuity from the absence of some friendly idea which might engage them in pleasing or useful inquiry, I cannot avoid fancying that their proportion of positive enjoyment would certainly be heightened if they cultivated those exercises here hinted at, and which generally lie within their reach. As it remains, therefore, one may venture to pronounce, that although such habits of pursuing these trains of thoughts as they arise, have in some certainly constituted a fault, and an indifference to the just claims of society, individuals who know not what to do with their thoughts on certain occasions (and occasions will arise) scarcely realize all those agreeable visions which imagination and memory is continually able to suggest.

It may be said, on the other hand, upon the score of the real enjoyment or delight which is experienced in the exercises or habits of thinking here suggested, in opposition to those inane intervals which occasionally wear away some of our leisure hours, (as indeed is frequently insinuated, though, perhaps, never positively asserted upon the general question of happiness) that those who feel their ultimatum of pleasure in pursuits however sordid when it concerns a rational and intellectual being, that the labourer plodding over his accustomed task, the tradesman calculating his gains, or in the vacancy of his hours of indolence, experiences his own proper delights, which may parallel those of a mind almost perpetually engaged in an exercise which may be justly denominated its proper food. Nay; it has been more than suggested by some theorists, that the Savage, in his way,

way, determined only by the impulses of his passions, experiences his equal proportion of happiness with feelings as keen, and a perception as lively, as the man of elegant erudition, informed by books, and exercising all the higher functions of the soul with penetrating sagacity, or acute sensibility. To such an hypothesis as this last, however, it may at once be replied, that besides the reasons which have been alledged in opposition to the arguments by which it is supported, the question has been set at rest by observing, that in order to ascertain its truth, it would be necessary for the man of refinement and knowledge to experience his own proper delights, and those of the savage, at one and the same time. "The thing in itself is impossible," says an intelligent philosopher, "the question frivolous." That, amongst the various classes of which even the most civilized Nation must be composed, multitudes will be found whose life and habits seem hardly capable of being constrained to any thing intellectual further than the immediate call of the occupation to which they attach themselves, and upon which often their sole hopes hang, is abundantly clear. It is also equally clear that these have their respective enjoyments. But to place them on an equal footing to form the same estimate of the recreations of the mechanic and the philosopher, is to confound mind with body, and the pleasures of sense with those of intellect.

Every well-informed and reflecting mind will acknowledge the pleasure and the interest with which the student, in long and intimate acquaintance with the general history of antient and modern Nations, will often look back and contemplate events at a great distance, connected with the origin of States, but obscured probably amidst a tissue of fables which have ripened through a long series of changes to some grand and important result. The imagination or the fancy dwells with peculiar curiosity upon particular incidents illustrative of the genius or character of the people under review; especially when he glances at the improved state of knowledge, of wealth, power, and the arts, to which it may in the course of ages have arrived.

I recollect, a few years since, taking

down Hooke's History of the Roman Republick, and after the imagination had wandered with an eye of curiosity through the ingenious fictions which (mixed as they are with some historical facts) cast an air of peculiar importance over the first sources and origin of that renowned State, I fixed at those expressive words, "ROME IS BUILT." Here the mind, as at a glance, reverted to all the great scenes connected with its advanced History; the magnanimity of the Elder Brutus; the virtue of Numa, of Cincinnatus, and of Cato of Utica; the bravery of the Scipios; the consummate prudence and military sagacity of Hannibal, with the fields of Cannæ, Zama, and the destruction of Carthage; the Cæsars, the Catos, and the Brutus's; the overthrow of the Republick, with all the mighty scenes which accompanied that event; the wealth, power, and extent of this amazing Empire under a long reign of Despots, together with its final extinction by the barbarians, rose in succession on the memory. Fancy then pictured this "*immortal City*" rising again towards fame, thundering its anathemas, and issuing its decrees throughout Christendom; and at length, once again, under the Medicis, shining in all the splendour of Arts, Literature, and Science. The pleasure which filled the mind whilst occupied in this survey, was not merely the transient illusion of a few moments—fleeting images to be irrecoverably lost, as the faculties resumed their former tone and impression; an effect of greater permanency was then (as will be found on most similar occasions) the consequence of these visions in retrospect.

Impressed and awed with the grand considerations which must attend a survey of the rise and fall of such a State as Rome, and the transcendent dignity of many of the actors, the imagination gives place at length to the understanding, in forming estimates and drawing parallels from the wide extended scope and materials which here crowd upon the view: which prove of no less service in expanding the knowledge, than in forming and elevating the heart, whilst contemplated respectively on the side of historical knowledge, and of moral sentiments.

It has frequently been a favourite theme with writers to descant upon the

the emotions attending the recollections of childhood, or the return to a favourite residence after long years of absence have intervened. The sight of once-loved objects, and the assemblage of ideas which they were wont to inspire; the resuming, perchance, of favourite trains of thoughts, of employment, or of recreation, especially when accompanied with an assurance that these will now take the place of others, perhaps not so congenial to the disposition—with many other nameless sympathies, which nevertheless operate with instantaneous force upon the senses, all join in imparting to the individual a train of enviable feelings. The mind, capacitated by extensive and diligent application, and by habit, to revert at those seasons of leisure and of vacancy to scenes of History widely remote from its own times, and expatiate amidst more than imaginary events, may be thought sometimes to experience emotions of almost a similar description. If, then, it be said generally of a large class in society (for we speak not here of those whose faculties, or whose imagination is rendered dormant to these intellectual perceptions, through the predominating influence of some sordid end or aim) that frequent habits of soliloquy upon past events, or transactions drawn in substance from History, but amplified and adorned by the fancy, or expanded and applied by the understanding, will be the source of exhilarating pleasures, and often of much profit: it may be thought that they present more opportunities of improvement, both moral and mental, than the fond review of pleasurable associations connected with earlier life. Such intellectual indulgences (however calculated at times to inspire pleasing emotions) do not, perhaps, in the aggregate, enlarge the sphere of our knowledge, or make us materially wiser. They may only be said to multiply agreeable sources of association; whereas the same retrospects *employed upon* subjects of History, “whose ample page, rich with the spoils of time,” teems with delineations which can modulate the heart, and humanize the affections, possess this advantage, that while it absorbs and wraps the faculties in intensity of meditation, it often occurs that such trains of thought mentally elicit some new

hypothesis, or illustrate some striking truth.

The varying and eventful course of the history of civilized mankind may in some respects, by more than a chimerical resemblance, be paralleled with the history of an individual whose chequered life has been the scene of many and important changes; with this difference, that in the first, the actors, with all the passions, follies, virtues, and contingencies incident upon human nature, are many; in the last, they are but one. By no unfair inference, therefore, the contemplation of the growth, progress, or causes of decay, and the circumstances by which they are accelerated or retarded, with the bright and signal virtues of eminent individuals who are instrumental in and successively mark the progress of national increase, informs, while it delights:—at the same time that an equal proportion of mental satisfaction is involved, a greater end is attained than can possibly exist in the mere tracing in the eye of memory the events of our youth, or certain associated scenes which are capable of producing in the mind illusions of pleasure. “Often,” says the philosopher Plotinus, “when by an intellectual energy, I am roused from body and converted to myself, and being separated from externals, retire into the depths of my essence, I then perceive an admirable beauty, and am vehemently confident that I am of a more excellent condition than that of a life merely animal and terrene.” Plotinus, in common with numerous other Sages who had marked the susceptibilities of which the human mind is capable when properly disciplined, is disposed to rank very highly among the circle of our delights, the enjoyments of abstract contemplation.—It may further be observed, that the most enlightened Writers upon moral subjects (although sufficient intervals of relaxation are likewise of use) have enforced the advantages of what may be not improperly termed mental occupancy.

Whatever therefore of validity or of force may be thought actually to attach to the observations here premised, or the rules here recommended; they aim at an object by no means small, or unworthy of accomplishment; the endeavour to increase in society those pre-disposing habits whose tendency

tendency is manifestly to promote an increase of rational knowledge, and to correct the aberration of folly, and the tedium of vacuity.

Mr. URBAN, *Tilmanstone, March 10.*
THE arrival of your Magazine never fails to bring to the mind a fresh supply of rational pleasure and literary amusement. Among the various flowers of your monthly Nosegay, that of a "Compendium of County History" is calculated to afford particular gratification. Now, as it has ever been a distinguished mark of "The Gentleman's Magazine" that its pages are open to correction; and as you have often candidly solicited your Correspondents to rectify such errors as they may detect; I would, with your permission, in justice to the memory of a worthy and ingenious man now no more, direct your attention to the following.

At page 101, in the "*Compendium of the History of Buckinghamshire*," it is stated, that "Charles Boyle Earl of Orrery" was "the inventor of the astronomical machine named after his title;" and I know there are many persons who believe such to be the fact. I mean not to cast invidious reflections upon any; but, alas! Mr. Urban, how often does the humble, ingenious, and meritorious individual cultivate with tender solicitude those fruits which are afterwards fated to be gathered and laid up in the garner of his rich and more fortunate contemporary! However, the name of George Graham, F. R. S. an eminent astronomer, and the most celebrated watchmaker and mechanic of his time, born of humble parents, in the obscure village of Gratwick, in the North of Cumberland, in the year 1675, is not doomed to be forgotten.

Genius has no settled residence; she does not hide herself from the rich, nor is she ashamed of the poor; but, like the wind, "bloweth whithersoever it listeth;" and some of her proudest gems have sparkled in the midst of the most lowly soils.—George Graham was one of her favourite children, and he deserved to be so; it is to *him*, Mr. Urban, that we owe, in *reality*, the invention of that useful and admired machine called an "Orrery." As the history of this invention is curious, and deserves to be better

known, I shall endeavour to give it you, in as few words as possible.

It was soon after the conclusion of the Peace of Utrecht, that Prince Eugene paid a visit to this country. Among the objects of his voyage, that of making a selection of philosophical instruments seems to have been one of the foremost. Soon after his arrival he was introduced to Mr. Graham, as all scientific Foreigners were: the Prince was so much struck with a Planetarium (the first upon record) which had been constructed by Mr. Graham, that he strongly solicited him to part with it. The great Artist reluctantly yielded consent to the Philosophical Hero; and the machine was sent, by the Prince's directions, to a Mr. Rowley, of whom a purchase of other instruments had been made, for the purpose of being conveyed to Vienna. No sooner was Mr. Rowley in possession of this admirable instrument, than his curiosity tempted him to take it to pieces; but, having satisfied himself, he had the mortification to find he could not put it together again without having recourse to Mr. Graham, who was too indifferent to his own interest and reputation to refuse to comply with the request. From this circumstance, Mr. Rowley was enabled to copy the various parts of the machine; and not long after, with the addition of some simple movements, constructed his first Planetarium for Chas. Earl of Orrery.

Sir Richard Steele, thinking to do honour to the Nobleman who had encouraged, as well as the supposed inventor of this curious instrument, and being ignorant of the circumstances abovementioned, called it an *Orrery*, and gave the praise of originality to Mr. Rowley. Since this period Mr. Rowley's name has been forgotten also in this business; and the invention has been attributed to the Earl of Orrery, while honest George Graham has been deprived of his well-earned honours. I have no doubt, Mr. Urban, you will willingly spare a corner for the purpose of helping him to the merit of an invention, *solely his own*.

Mr. Graham communicated many ingenious and important discoveries to the Royal Society, and died in Fleet-street, in November 1751. His remains were interred in the middle aisle of Westminster-abbey.

Yours, &c.

W. WEEKES.

COM-

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

MIDDLESEX.

Though to those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but survey his shore.—DENHAM *on the Thames*.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Hertford; East, Essex; South, Surrey; West, Buckingham.

Greatest length 23; *greatest breadth* 17; *circumference* 115; *square* 280 miles.
Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, London.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Trinobantes, the first tribe that submitted to the Romans.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis.—*Station.* Sulloniacæ, Brockley Hill.

Saxon Heptarchy. Essex.

Antiquities. HAMPTON COURT, hall 106 feet by 40, roof beautifully carved: chapel; three quadrangles, first 167 feet 2 inches by 141. 7; second 133. 6 by 91. 10; third 110. 7 by 117. 3.—Drayton, Harrow, Hayes, and Hendon Fonts. Harlington Church South-door. Stratford Bow Bridge, built by Matilda, Queen of Henry I. Bromley St. Leonard's Priory Church, in which was buried Elizabeth, sister of Philippa, the excellent Queen of Edward III. Harefield Priory.

At Sheperton it is supposed that Cæsar crossed the Thames in pursuit of Cassivelaunus, and that Coway stakes were placed there to prevent his passage. A rude canoe, cut out of a solid block of oak, was discovered here in 1812.

Sion was the only Convent of Bridgetine nuns in this kingdom: they were originally placed in Twickenham parish by Henry V. in 1414; removed to the site of the present mansion in Isleworth parish in 1432.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. THAMES, Colne, Lea, Brent, Crane, Serpentine river or canal in Hyde Park, Exe or Echel, Mose or Mosell. The patriotic Sir Hugh Middleton began to bring the New River to Islington, at his own expence, Feb. 20, 1608, and the water was let into the basin there, called the New River Head, Sept. 29, 1613; whence it is conveyed by sluices into cisterns, and thence by innumerable pipes over the Metropolis.

Inland Navigation. Grand Junction, Paddington, Regent's, Isle of Dogs Canals. Thames River.

Eminences and Views. Hanger-hill-tower 251 feet; King's Arbour 132 feet; Brockley, Dollis, Hampstead, Harrow, Highgate, Highwood, Mill, Muswell, Winchmore Hills, Harrow Weald, Belmont in Stanmore grounds.

Natural Curiosities. Enfield Chase, now chiefly inclosed, but retaining its name, contained (in 1777) 8,349 A. 1 R. 30 P. Finchley Common, recently inclosed, was 1010 acres. Hounslow Heath, where many armies have been encamped, but great part of which is inclosed, measured in 1546, 4293 acres. Hyde Park is 394 A. 2 R. 38 P. Wormholt Scrubs 140 acres. Hampstead Heath. Acton, Bagnigge, Hampstead (first recommended by Dr. Gibbons, the "Mirmillo" of Garth's "Dispensary") Hoxton, Islington, Kilbourn, Pancras, and St. Chads, or Shadwell medicinal waters.—Near Old Brentford, in digging clay for bricks, were discovered bones of elephants, hippopotami, deer, and oxen, with shells of oysters, and nautili and other marine exuviae.—The first Mulberry trees planted in this kingdom are now standing in the grounds of Siou-house. The Cedar of Libanus was first planted at Fulham in 1683: there was one at Hendon-place, blown down Jan. 1, 1779, height 70 ft.; circumference, at 7 ft. from the ground, 16 ft.; diameter of the horizontal extent of its branches 100 feet. Another of nearly equal dimensions was cut down at Hillingdon in 1789: there is a very large one now growing at

Enfield Manor-house, and two in Apothecaries garden, Chelsea. The tamarisk was first planted in Fulham-palace garden, where it was introduced by Bp. Grindall in 1560, as were many new plants from North America by Bp. Compton. The first Pine and Chinese strawberries, and the first auricula, were cultivated at South-field-farm by Mr. Rench, whose son first introduced the moss-rose at the same place. The first weeping-willow was planted at Twickenham early in the 18th century. At Hampton Court the great vine of the Black Hamburg kind has been known to produce in one year, 2,200 bunches of grapes, weighing on an average 1lb. each.

Public Edifices. Acton Conduit, constructed 1612; Goldsmiths' Alms-houses finished 1811. At Bayswater, Queen's-Lying-in-hospital removed here, 1791. Bromley St. Leonard's Alms-houses. Camden-town, Veterinary College instituted 1791, professor Mr. Edward Coleman.—**CHELSEA COLLEGE** for wounded and superannuated soldiers; first stone laid by Charles II. March 12, 1682; finished 1690; architect, Sir Christopher Wren; length of principal building 790 feet; whole space occupied, 50 acres; cost 150,000*l.*; In-pensioners 476. College Infirmary, architect, Soane. York Hospital. Royal Military Asylum for soldiers' children; 700 boys, 300 girls; first stone laid by the Duke of York, June 19, 1801; architect, Sanders. Bridge, one furlong long, 28 feet wide, built of wood, 1772, cost 20,000*l.* In Apothecaries garden, statue of Sir Hans Sloane by Rysbrack.—Fulham Bridge, built of wood, from plan of the surgeon Cheselden; length 789 feet, width 24; cost 23,075*l.* Hampton Court-bridge, of wood, 11 arches, opened Dec. 13, 1753. Harrow School, founded by John Lyon, yeoman, and the rules made by him, 1590; 353 students, the greatest number, in 1804. Highgate Archway, 36 feet high, 18 wide, erected in consequence of an intended tunnel under the hill, which had proceeded 130 yards, having fallen in, April 12, 1812. Homerton, Widow's Retreat, founded 1812. At Hoxton, Aske's Hospital, 400 feet long, piazza 340 feet, erected 1692. At Islington, Lady Owen's Almshouses and School, founded 1610. Quaker's Work-house and School. Sadler's Wells, so called from one Sadler, who discovered the Spa in 1683; present theatre erected, 1765. White Conduit-house, Hornsey Wood, Highbury, Canonbury, and Belvidere Tea-gardens. Kensington Schools. At Knightsbridge, St. George's Hospital, opened 1734, and Lock Hospital, 1746. Littleton, stone bridge, 7 arches; built 1785; cost 13,000*l.*; architect, Payne. At Mile End, Newy Tozedik, or German Jews Hospital, established 1806; Hospital of Portugeze Jews; Trinity, Bancroft's, Fuller's, Vintners', and Skinners' Almshouses. In Pancras, London Female Penitentiary; Foundling Hospital, instituted 1739, through the exertions of Capt. Thomas Coram, who was buried in its vaults, 1751; first stone of the present building laid, 1742; among its paintings is Hogarth's famous March to Finchley. Welsh Charity School, established 1718, by the Society of Antient Britons, instituted on St. David's-day (March 1) 1714. Small Pox Hospital, the first in Europe, established 1745; the present building, now chiefly devoted to vaccination, erected 1794. "Tabernacle," Meeting-house of Calvinistic Methodists, founded by George Whitefield, 1756; in it is a monument of his wife, buried there 1768; a cenotaph of himself, who died in America, 1770; and a monument of Augustus Montague Toplady, Calvinistic divine, 1778. Poplar and Blackwall West India Warehouses and Docks, first stone laid by Mr. Pitt and others, July 12, 1800; finished 1802. Import Dock 30 acres; Export Dock 24; entrance basin 6; whole premises 204. Cost 1,200,000*l.* East India Company's Docks for Imports, 18½ acres; for Exports, 9¼; entrance basin, 2¾. Dock and Warehouses of Wigram's and Green (late Mr. Perry's), the most considerable private dock in Europe, 19 acres. Trinity Buoy Wharf. East India Company and Mercers' Alms-houses. In Somers Town, Hospital for French Clergy, instituted by Abbé Carron, opened 1810. Staines iron bridge, supported by wooden piles (two bridges having fallen there since 1797) completed 1807. Tottenham Cross Schools

Schools and Alms-houses, one of the latter founded in 1600 by Baltasar Sanchez, a Spaniard, said to have been the first person in this kingdom who exercised the trade of a confectioner, or "comfit-maker." Uxbridge Market-house, erected 1789.

Seats. Duke of Portland, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Acton, S. Wegg, esq.

—— Mrs. Way.

—— Bank-house, Mrs. Payne.

Arno's-grove, John Walker, esq.

Barnet, Friern, late John Bacon, esq.

Barrow-point-hill, G. Spranger, esq.

Beech-hill, Archibald Paris, esq.

Belsize-house, William Everitt, esq.

BENTLEY-PRIORY, Marq. of Abercorn.

Berry-mead-priory, E. F. Ackers, esq.

Boston-house, Colonel Clitheroe.

Branch-hill-lodge, Sir Tho. Neave, bt.

Brandenburgh-house, Margravine of Anspach.

Brandesbury-house, Rev. L. Burroughs

Breakspears, Mrs. Partridge.

Brent-street, Stafford Price, esq.

Brockley-hill, William Godfrey, esq.

Bruce-castle, John Ede, esq.

Burroughs, General Arabin.

Bury-hall, James Bowden, esq.

Bush-hill, Isaac Currie, esq.

Bush-hill park, William Mellish, esq.

Bushy-park, Duke of Clarence.

Campden-house, Boarding-school.

CAEN-WOOD, Earl of Mansfield.

Canons, Sir Thomas Plumer.

Castle-hill-lodge, Duke of Kent.

Chelsea, Lady Cremorne.

—— Joseph Brown, esq.

—— General Gordon.

—— General Wilford.

CHISWICK-HOUSE, Duke of Devonshire.

Claybrook-house, Boarding-school.

Cole-hill-house, lately J. Madden, esq.

Colney-hatch, William Sutton, esq.

——, Thomas Lermite, esq.

Copt-hall, Thomas Nicoll, esq.

Corney-house, Countess Dowager Macartney.

Cowley-grove, Edward Hilliard, esq.

Cranford-lodge, Countess of Berkeley.

Craven-cottage, Richard Wilson, esq.

Culland's-grove, Sir Wm. Curtis, bart.

Drayton, Mrs. De Burgh.

Duncroft, Lord Cranstoun.

Durham-park, John Trotter, esq.

Ealing-green, General Cameron.

—— grove, Charles Wyatt, esq.

—— house, lately Earl of Galloway.

—— park, Mrs. Fisher.

—— parsonage, Rev. Colston Carr.

—— (Little) General Dumourier.

—— Major Morrison.

Earl's-court, Nathaniel Gosling, esq.

Eastcot, Ralph Deane, esq.

Eastcot, George Woodroffe, esq.

Edgware-house, Thomas Smith, esq.

Edmonton-rectory, Rich. Gardener, esq.

Elm-grove, Sir Henry Carr, bart.

Enfield, Mrs. Gough.

—— Forty-hill, James Myers, esq.

—— East-lodge, Hon. W. Elphinstone.

—— Manor-house, Dan. Lister, esq.

Fitzroy-farm, Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Fulham, Earl of Ranelagh.

—— General Torrens.

—— James Bowden, esq.

—— Countess of Egremont.

—— Lady Nepean.

—— Countess Dowager of Lonsdale.

—— house, W. Sharp, esq.

—— palace, Bp. of London.

Greenford Magna, John Harper, esq.

Grove, The, Charles Poole, esq.

Grove-house, Rev. Robt. Louth.

Gumley-house, Benjamin Angell, esq.

Gunnersbury-house, Alexander Copland, esq.

Hackney-wick, John Christie, esq.

Haliwick-house, lately R. Down, esq.

Halliford, Lower, Thos. Nettleship, esq.

Hammersmith, Marq. Cholmondeley.

HAMPTON-COURT, Royal palace.

Hampton-house, Mrs. Garrick.

Hampstead, Lord Alvanley.

—— heath, Lord Erskine.

—— Mrs. Cox.

—— C. Bosanquet, esq.

—— Sir Francis Willes.

—— Childs-hill-house, T. Platt, esq.

Hanwell, E. H. Lushington, esq.

—— park, Thomas Willan, esq.

Hanworth, Duke of St. Alban's.

—— J. R. Cuthbert, esq.

Harefield, R. G. Spedding, esq.

—— lodge, C. N. Newdigate, esq.

—— park, General Cooke.

—— place, Sir Christ. Baynes, bt.

Harrow, Lord Northwick.

—— Rev. J. W. Cunningham.

—— rectory, Mrs. Edwards.

—— Weald, Nicholas Smith, esq.

Hayes, R. W. Blencowe, esq.

—— park, late Hon. Mr. Justice Heath.

Hendon-place, John Carbonel, esq.

Highbury-house, — Felton, esq.

High-

High-grove, J. H. Babb, esq.
 Hillingdon Cedar-house, L. Primatt, esq.
 ——— heath, Thomas Bent, esq.
 ——— house, J. D. Porcher, esq.
 ——— park, lately — Greenwood, esq.
 ——— place, Misses Fuller.
 ——— rectory, Lord Boston.
 HOLLAND-HOUSE, Lord Holland.
 Hornsey, Jacob Warner, esq.
 Hounslow-manoir, Mrs. Bulstrode.
 Hyde-house, Christopher Smith, esq.
 Isleworth, Mrs. Gotobed.
 ——— Francis Gosling, esq.
 ——— Mrs. Franks.
 ——— General Bland.
 ——— Miss Morgan.
 Ivy-cottage, Sir Robt. Barclay, bart.
 Kempton, Mrs. Fish.
 Kensington, General Calvert.
 KENSINGTON-PALACE, Duke of Sussex.
 ——— Gore, W. WILBERFORCE, esq.
 Kingston-house, Earl of Enismore.
 Knightsbridge, Earl of Morley.
 ——— William Marsh, esq.
 Laleham, George Hartwell, esq.
 Lincoln-house, Capt. Whytock.
 Littleton, Thomas Wood, esq.
 ——— Colonel Wood.
 Marble-hill, C. A. Tulk, esq.
 ——— cottage, T. Brent, esq.
 Mill-hill, late Lady Anderson.
 ——— late — Prior, esq.
 Minchendon, Marchioness of Buckingham.
 Montague-grove, Rev. S. White.
 Mount, The, Sir Charles Hamilton, bt.
 Mustow-house, J. W. Croker, esq.
 Neasdon, James Hall, esq.
 ——— house, John Nicoll, esq.
 Newington, William Crawshay, esq.
 ——— manoir, J. W. Freshfield, esq.
 North-end, late A. Robarts, esq.
 OSTERLEY-HOUSE, Earl of Jersey.
 Paddington-house, John Symmons, esq.
 Page-street, William Le Blanc, esq.
 Pavilion (Chelsea) Peter Denys, esq.
 ——— (Hampton) Duke of Kent.
 Pheasantry, Lord Glenbervie.
 Pinner-grove, Sir Francis Milman, bt.
 ——— hill, Serjeant Sellon.
 Radnor-house, Charles Marsh, esq.
 Ragman's-castle, Henry Cole, esq.

Richmond-house, Countess of Elgin.
 Rosslyn-house, General Disney.
 Shirley-house, Benj. Bousfield, esq.
 Sion-hill, Duke of Marlborough.
 SION-HOUSE, Duke of Northumberland.
 Southall-green, Mr. T. Parker.
 ——— grove, Walker Gray, esq.
 South Mims, Mrs. Vincent.
 Spring-grove, SIR JOSEPH BANKS, bt.
 Stanley-house, Will. Hamilton, esq.
 Stanmore-hill, lately J. Hume, esq.
 ——— Mrs. Hemming.
 ——— house, Countess of Aylesford.
 ——— Magna, Colonel Roberts.
 ——— Rev. E. Dwyer.
 Stanwell-place, Sir John Gibbons.
 STRAWBERRY-HILL, Countess Dowager Waldegrave.
 Strawberry-hill, Little, Alderm. Wood.
 Sunbury, Robert Burnet, esq.
 ——— Hon. Percy Wyndham.
 Sutton-court, R. Sidebottom, esq.
 Swakeley-house, Thomas Clarke, esq.
 Teddington, E. Fletcher, esq.
 ——— lately John Walter, esq.
 Tottenham, H. P. Sperling, esq.
 Trent-place, John Cumming, esq.
 Twickenham, Rev. C. Pettingall.
 ——— Mrs. Vaillant.
 ——— Rev. H. Fletcher.
 ——— George Pococke, esq.
 ——— Sir John Murray, bart.
 ——— Rev. G. O. Cambridge.
 ——— Viscountess Howe.
 ——— Countess Dowager Poulett.
 ——— Earl of Cardigan.
 ——— Hon. Mrs. Butler.
 ——— William Baker, esq.
 ——— Francis Lind, esq.
 Twyford-abbey, Thomas Willan, esq.
 Uxbridge, R. H. Cox, esq.
 ——— Thomas Harris, esq.
 Villa Maria, RT. HON. GEORGE CANNING.
 Westbourn-place, S. P. Cockerell, esq.
 Wembley, John Grey, esq.
 Whitton, — Calvert, esq.
 ——— Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bt.
 ——— George Gostling, esq.
 Winchester-house, Bp. of Winchester.
 Woodhall, Capt. Bowen.
 WROTHAM-PARK, George Byng, esq.
 Wyer-hall, late Mrs. Huxley.
 Wyke-house, Edward Ellis, esq.

Peerage. Chelsea viscounty to Cadogan Earl Cadogan: Enfield barony to Nassau Earl of Rochford: Harlington (the aspirate being dropped) earldom and barony to Fitzroy Duke of Grafton: Kensington Irish barony to Edwardes: Middlesex earldom to Germaine Duke of Dorset: Ossulston (hundred) barony to Bennett Earl of Tankerville: Uxbridge earldom to Paget, Marquess of Anglesea: of Cane-wood, Mansfield earldom and

and Murray barony to Murray : of Hanworth, Vere barony to Beaucherk Duke of St. Alban's.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2. [See London and Westminster.]

Produce. Wheat, for which Heston was so famous, that it was reserved for Royal use, and Elizabeth had her manchets made of it; Barley; Peas; Beans; Oats; Hay; Osiers; garden vegetables and fruit, particularly raspberries for distillers; Milk; Poultry; House-lamb; Clay for bricks.

Manufactures. Calico-printing; Bleaching; Dyeing; Silk-weaving; Distilling; Brewing; Floor-cloth; Stained-paper; Paste-board; Iron; Copper-sheets, bolts, and bars; Anchors; Mooring-chains; Ropes; Oil; Vitriol; White-lead; Stone jars and pots; Crucibles; Bricks; Fur-cutting; Gunpowder; Flax.

POPULATION.

Including London and Westminster.

Hundreds, 6; *Market-towns*, 11; *Parishes*, 234; *Houses*, 134,939.

Inhabitants. Males, 434,633; Females, 518,643: total, 953,276.

Families employed in Agriculture, 9,088; in Trade, 135,398; in neither, 77,524; total, 222,010.

Baptisms. Males, 11,859; Females, 11,701. *Marriages*, 10,666. *Burials*, Males, 11,370; Females, 11,026.

Towns containing not less than 1000 inhabitants; viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
London city within the walls	8,427	55,484	Hampstead	887	5,483
London city without the walls	9,444	65,425	Ealing, including Old Brentford	943	5,361
London suburbs, exclusive of the villages marked with a star *, which are also suburban	50,255	367,370	Isleworth, including part of Hounslow.	791	4,661
Westminster city ...	18,102	162,085	Paddington*	903	4,609
New Brentford (county town)	304	1,733	Tottenham* 4 wards.	870	4,571
Pancras * with its hamlets	6,092	46,333	Chiswick, including Turnham-green...	620	3,892
Bethnal Green *	5,951	33,619	Twickenham	674	3,757
Chelsea	2,537	18,262	Bromley St. Leonard's*	717	3,581
Hackney * with its hamlets	2,812	16,771	Hornsey, with greater part of Highgate	518	3,349
Islington*	2,471	15,065	Hampton, including its Court and Wick	395	2,754
Mile End Old Town * in Stepney parish..	2,660	14,465	Hendon	413	2,589
Kensington* with its hamlets	1,660	10,886	Uxbridge, in Hillingdon parish	449	2,411
Shadwell*	1,689	9,855	Stratford le Bow* ..	378	2,259
Poplar and Blackwall* in Stepney-parish	1,476	7,708	Hillingdon	415	2,252
Hammersmith in Fulham parish	1,010	7,393	Heston, including part of Hounslow	369	2,251
Limehouse*	1,369	7,386	Stoke Newington....	361	2,149
Ratcliffe* in Stepney parish	1,176	6,998	Staines	354	2,042
Edmonton, 4 wards..	1,205	6,824	Harrow, including Roxeth and Sudbury	303	1,689
Enfield, 4 quarters..	1,194	6,636	Acton	275	1,674
Mile End New Town* in Stepney parish..	838	6,028	Sunbury	296	1,655
Fulham, exclusive of Hammersmith	929	5,903	South Mims	306	1,628
Total, Houses; 134,162; Inhabitants, 943,818.			Finchley	243	1,292
			Hayes	253	1,252
			Riseliip	233	1,239
			Harefield	204	1,079
			Pinner, in Harrow parish	174	1,078
			Stanwell	217	1,032

Remarks

Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c.
(Continued from p. 408.)

THE CASTLE. The greater part of the castles built by the Saxons were in ruins at the time of the Norman invasion, which was one reason why William made himself master of the country with so much facility. The Conqueror, to overawe his newly-acquired subjects, began to repair and augment the old castles, and to erect new fortresses in the principal cities; and, as he parceled out the lands of the English among his followers, they, to protect themselves against the resentment of those whom they had despoiled, built castles for their own residence on their estates. These baronial edifices multiplied so fast, that in the turbulent reign of Stephen there were no less than 1,115 castles in this kingdom.

Numerous venerable remains of feudal strength and grandeur still exist; and it is therefore not to be wondered at that "*the Castle*" should be a favourite sign. Among the houses thus distinguished, I would particularize for their excellence the splendid hotel at Marlborough, built on the site of the antient fortress, of which no other vestige remains than the artificial mount in the garden, on which the keep once stood; and that most comfortable house, the principal inn at Tamworth, situated near the venerable castle which proudly overlooks that antient town, once the residence of the Mercian monarchs, the scene of many events of historic interest, and where the heroic Ethelfleda, who followed her father Alfred with hardly unequal steps, and who rebuilt the castle and town after their destruction by the Danes, breathed her last, July 19, 919.

Tamworth Castle, with the adjacent property, I am grieved to say, was alienated about a year or two ago, for the *first time* since the Conquest; it having descended in a direct line from Robert Marmion, Lord of Fontenoy, in Normandy, to whom the Conqueror originally granted it, through the families of Frevile and Ferrers, to its late noble possessor, George Ferrers Townshend, Marquess Townshend, Earl of Leicester, and President of the Antiquarian Society, who was much attached to the venerable fabrick, and expended a considerable

sum in its restoration and improvement. The Marmions exercised the office of King's Champion on the day of coronation; but it appears that they enjoyed this privilege in right of their manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire—as immediately before the coronation of Richard II. the office was adjudged to Sir John Dymock, who then held that manor (and whose descendants still hold it by the same tenure), in opposition to the claim of Sir Baldwin Frevile, in right of his property of Tamworth Castle. The poetical Lord Marmion of Walter Scott is described as of this family; and, on his arrival at Norham Castle, "They hail'd him Lord of Fontenay,
Of Lutterward and Scrivelbay,
Of Tamworth tower and town."

In the "*Second Part of Henry VI.*" Shakspeare, who closely follows the relations of our old chroniclers, tells us, that a spirit, raised by the witch Jourdain, said of the Duke of Somerset, "Let him shun *Castles*—
Safer shall he be upon the sandy plains
Than where castles mounted stand."

And in the same Play, in the scene of the first battle of St. Alban's, fought May 23, 1455, Richard, after killing Somerset, exclaims:

"So lie thou there—
For underneath an *ale-house paltry sign*
The *Castle in St. Alban's*, Somerset
Hath made the wizard famous by his
death."

The plays of our immortal Dramatist, derived from our credulous historians, have embalmed several instances of similar prophetic accomplishments. Thus of Henry IV. it was predicted that he should die at Jerusalem; and accordingly he expires in a room in the palace of the Abbot of Westminster, that was called the Jerusalem Chamber.

It was foretold of William de la Pole, first Duke of Suffolk:

"By water shall he die and take his end."

And consequently the name of his murderer proves to be Walter, pronounced Water, Whitmore. But more especially in *Macbeth*, where the witches assure him of safety, excepting in the occurrence of events apparently impossible, but which being accomplished, he exclaims just before his fall:

"And

“And be those juggling fiends no more
believ’d
That palter with us in a double sence;
That keep the word of promise to our ear
And break it to our hope.”

Julius Ferettus, as quoted by Grose, has given an etymology of *castrum* too ridiculous to be omitted, “*Castra dicta sunt a castitate, quia ibi omnes caste vivere debent.*”

CAT AND FIDDLE. CAT AND BAG-PIPES. PUSS IN BOOTS. I have read in comedies and ludicrous essays, of public-houses called the Cat and Fiddle, and the Cat and Bag-pipes; but I own that I never saw either of these odd combinations; nor indeed do I recollect any sign in which the figure of a Cat has been introduced, excepting a Civet-cat over the door of a perfumer’s, and a public-house called “The Puss in Boots.” However, I believe that the above-mentioned signs have been exhibited in or near London, and probably are so still.

Between the Cat and Fiddle there may indeed appear some connexion, as the entrails of the one are supposed to furnish the strings of the other; or the sign might originate in the ambiguity of the word *kit*, at once the abbreviation of *kitten*, and a *small violin*. If the house became popular, a rival landlord might perhaps be induced to adopt a sign somewhat similar; and if a Scotchman (as Touchstone says, “Much virtue in *If*”) he was not unlikely to chuse the national bagpipe as the adjunct to his cat. But although my attempted explanation of signs altogether is merely “*desipere in loco*,” yet perhaps it is rather too silly to be attempting to account for what may never have appeared, or, if they did, had their origin in mere caprice, the very dissimilitude and incongruity of the objects being the sole reason for coupling them together, as appears to have been the case at the village-city of Llandaff in Glamorganshire, where is a public-house, denominated “The Cow and Snuffers.”

It may perhaps be quite as prudent always to ascertain the existence of a presumed fact, prior to reasoning upon it. I copy the following extract from the portfolio of a punster in the European Magazine: “I happened to mention to my friend Simplex that I knew an old man who at the age of sixty had cut a complete new set of teeth, and he immediately wrote an

essay of fourteen sheets upon the subject, which he read with infinite applause at the Royal Society. It was an erudite production, beginning with Marcus Curius Dentatus and Cneius Papyrius Carbo, who were born with all their teeth; quoting the cases of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, and Prussias, son of the King of Bithynia, who had only one continued tooth, reaching the whole-length of the jaw; noticing the assertions of Mentzalius a German physician, and our English Dr. Stare, who state instances of a new set of teeth being cut at the ages of 80 and 110; and embracing in the progress of the discussion, all the opinions that had been expressed upon the subject from Galen down to Peyer, Dr. Quincey, M. de la Harpe, Dr. Derham, Riolanus, and others. I omitted at the time to mention one circumstance which might have saved Simplex a deal of trouble, and the Society a deal of time: the man to whom I alluded was a *comb-cutter*.”

It was Dean Swift, who, when a lady had thrown down a Cremona fiddle with a frisk of her Mantua, made the happy quotation:

“*Mantua vae miseræ nimium vicina
Cremonæ!*”

Hardly, if at all inferior, was the exclamation of Warton, when he snuffed out a candle:

“*Brevis esse laboro:
Obscurus fio.*”

I shall not enter into the surprising history of Puss in Boots, as I think there are very few above six years old who are not thoroughly acquainted with the great services she rendered to her Master, “My Lord the Marquess of Carabas,” and who do not know that, after he had married the King’s daughter, Puss lived in great pomp, and only caught mice now and then, just for amusement.

Another Cat of equal celebrity claims some commemoration, though I am not aware that her whiskers have ever figured on a sign-board. At Islington stands an upright stone, inscribed “Whittington-stone,” which marks the spot where tradition says Whittington sat down when he had run away from the cruelty of the cook-maid, and where he thought that he heard the bells of Bow-church, then in full peal, ring merrily in his ears,

“Turn

"Turn again, Whittington,
Thrice Lord Mayor of London."

Every child will tell, how Whittington, obedient to the sound, returned to his master's house, and reluctantly parted with his sole possession, a favourite Cat, on an adventure in his master's vessel:—how the ship arrived in a strange country, where the King and Queen had their meat snatched from table as soon as it was put on by innumerable rats and mice:—how Puss killed or drove them all away:—how the King sent immense presents to Whittington in lieu of his Cat, which, being fortunately in the family way, stocked the whole country:—how Whittington married his master's daughter—and finally,
"How London city, thrice beneath his
sway,

Confirm'd the presage of that happy day,
When echoing bells their greeting thus
began,

Return thrice Mayor, return, O Whittington."

BISHOP.

Footes, in his Comedy of the Nabob, makes Sir Matthew Mite thus address the Society of Antiquaries: "That Whittington lived, no doubt can be made; that he was Lord Mayor of London, is equally true; but as to his Cat, that, Gentlemen, is the Gordian knot to untie. And here, Gentlemen, be it permitted me to define what a Cat is. A Cat is a domestic, whiskered, four-footed animal, whose employment is catching of mice; but let Puss have been ever so subtle, let Puss have been ever so successful, to what could Puss's captures amount? No tanner can curry the skin of a mouse, no family make a meal of the meat; consequently no Cat could give Whittington his wealth.

"From whence then does this error proceed? Be that my care to point out. The commerce this worthy merchant carried on was chiefly confined to our coasts; for this purpose he constructed a vessel, which from its agility and lightness, he aptly christened a Cat. Nay, to this our day, Gentlemen, all our coals from Newcastle are imported in nothing but Cats: from hence it appears that it was not the whiskered, four-footed, mouse-killing cat, that was the source of the magistrate's wealth, but the coasting, sailing, coal-carrying cat: that, Gentlemen, was Whittington's Cat."

Sir Richard Whittington was Lord Mayor in 1397, 1406, and 1419. In 1413 he founded a College (now converted into an alms-house for 13 poor men, and vested in the Mercers' company) on the hill, thence called College-hill; and lies buried in the church of St. Michael Pater Noster Royal, which he had rebuilt.

When Typhon forced all the gods and goddesses to conceal themselves in the form of animals, Diana assumed the shape of a Cat, as Ovid informs us: "*Fele soror Phœbi la-tuit.*" Hence the Cat was considered as sacred to her, and as the characters of Cynthia or Luna, and Proserpine or Hecate, are appropriated by mythologists to this goddess, whose triple name and office is described in the memorial lines,

"Terret, lustrat, agit, Proserpina, Lu-
na, Diana, [sagittis.]"

Ima, superna, feras, sceptro, fulgore,

"Earth, Heaven, Hell is hunted, light-
ed, aw'd, [rod.]"

By Dian's, Luna's, Hecate's, dart, ray,

And as Hecate peculiarly presided over witchcraft, we may with great probability conjecture, that hence arose the invariable association of a Cat as the agent and favourite of witches. Thus Mr. Brand says, "Cats were antiently revered as the emblems of the Moon, and among the Egyptians were on that account so highly honoured as to receive sacrifices and devotions, and had stately temples erected to their honour. It is said that in whatever house a cat died, all the family shaved their eyebrows. Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus relate that a Roman happening accidentally to kill a Cat, the mob immediately gathered about the house where he was; and neither the entreaties of some principal men sent by the King, nor the fear of the Romans, with whom they were then negotiating a peace, could save the man's life."

There is a common adage, "*to turn Cat in the pan,*" to forsake your principles for advantage, tergiversation; and it is thus used in the well-known song of "the Vicar of Bray," a man whose conduct eminently exemplified its meaning:

"When George in pudding-time came
o'er,

And moderate men look'd big, Sir,
I turn'd a *Cat in pan* once more,
And so became a Whig, Sir."

"There

"There being no connexion," says Dr. Pegge, "between a cat and a pan, the rise of the phrase is very intricate, all owing to a corruption of speech, for the word no doubt is *cate*, which is an old word for a cake, or aumallete, which being usually fried, and consequently *turned in the pan*, does therefore very aptly express the changing of sides in politics or religion, or, as we otherwise say, the turning of one's coat."

Shakespeare frequently uses the now obsolete word *cate*. In the "Comedy of Errors," "Though my *cates* be mean, take them in good part." In the first part of Henry VI. "That we may taste your wine and see what *cates* you have;" and in the Taming of the Shrew, Petruchio addresses Katharine:

"Kate of Kate-hall, my super dainty
Kate,
For dainties are all *cates*."

The Vicar of Bray in Berkshire, whose name was Simon Aleyn, and who died in 1588, was alternately Roman Catholic and Protestant in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth; but the unknown author of the celebrated ballad, above quoted, has modernized the vicar, and brought down his versatility to later times.

Epigram addressed to the Landlord of the Oakley Arms at Maidenhead, near Bray:

"Friend Isaac, 'tis strange, you that live
so near Bray,

Should not set up the sign of the Vicar;
Though it may be an odd one, you cannot but say

It must needs be a sign of good liquor."

Answer.

"Indeed, Master Poet, your reason's but
poor,

For the Vicar would think it a sin,
To stay, like a booby, and lounge at the
door—

'Twere a sign 'twas bad liquor within."

There is another old adage, "*The Cat loves fish, but dares not wet her feet*;" which is alluded to by Lady Macbeth, in that exquisitely fine speech to re-excite in her husband a determination to murder Duncan:

"Art thou afraid

To be the same in thine own act and valour
[have that

As thou art in desire? Wouldst thou
Which thou esteem'st the ornament of
life,

GENT. MAG. June, 1818.

And live a coward in thy own esteem;
Letting I dare not wait upon I would,
Like the poor cat i' the adage."

Gray has written a pleasing Ode on a Cat drowned in a tub of gold fishes. Huddesford, in his Salmagundi, has a humorous quibbling monody on Dick, an Academical Cat, to which he has prefixed the motto, from Horace,

"*Micat inter omnes* ;"

and pathetically deplores his want of medical assistance:

"No Doctor fee'd, no regimen advis'd,
Unpill'd, unpoultic'd, unphlebotomized!"

A whip having nine lashes, used for the punishment of delinquents in the Army and Navy, is called a *cat of nine tails*. A sailor on board his Majesty's ship the Tartar, in 1747, when tied up to receive this punishment, addressed the following lines to his commander, who had an antipathy to a Cat:

"By your Honour's command, an example I stand

Of your justice to all the ship's crew;
I am hamper'd and stript, and if I am
whipt

I must own 'tis no more than my due.
In this scurvy condition, I humbly petition

To offer some lines to your eye:
Merry Tom by such trash avoided the
lash,

And if fate and you please, so may I.
There is nothing you hate, I'm inform'd,
like a Cat,

Why! your Honour's aversion is mine:
If Puss then with one tail can so make
your heart fail,

O save me from *that which has nine*."

He was pardoned. HINYBORO.

MR. URBAN, M. Temple, June 3.

ONCE more I trouble you with Remarks on *Dunton*; not merely as additions for a future impression of that amusing work, but as being at the same time a brief memorial of men and manners, not wholly unworthy preservation.

Dunton mentions, p. 550, "*Nat Gunn*, a bookseller in Essex-street." In 1809 *Matthew Gunn* was a bookseller in the same street.

P. 550. *Drumcondrah* is a small village within a mile of Dublin, to which the citizens used to repair to drink tea and punch in the evening.

P. 551. *Mr. Joseph Ray* lived in Skinner-row, opposite the Tholsel. He was

a courteous

a courteous man in his shop; and, being both printer and bookseller, got a good estate in a few years; he was the best situated of any bookseller in Dublin.

P. 552. *Mr. Larkin* lived in Hand-alley, Bishopsgate-street.

P. 552. *Dick's Coffee-house*, on the left hand of Skinner-row, as you go from Castle-street, was taken down not many years ago; and exactly resembled the old-fashioned houses in the Strand, of wood and plaster, with large bow windows.

P. 554. "At present, their Excellencies the Lord Marquis of Winchester and the Earl of Galway are Lords Justices; and, if the inhabitants of Dublin had any disposition to industry or virtue, they might find such encouragement from these two Noble Lords, as might sufficiently endear it to their practice." *Trip to Ireland.*

P. 555. The Bishop of *Meath* is the only Bishop in Ireland who is, as Bishop, a Privy Counsellor.

P. 556. In April 1698, *William Penn* set out from Bristol, where he then lived, for Ireland. This illustrious person, son of Admiral Penn, is well-known among the Quakers as a preacher and writer, and throughout the world as the founder and legislator of the Colony of Pennsylvania. He died in 1718, in the 74th year of his age, and was interred at Jordans in Buckinghamshire.

P. 556. *Edenderry* is within 29 miles of Dublin, in the King's County; and has been much inhabited by the people called Quakers.

P. 556. *Peter Purefoy, esq.* sat in Parliament for the Borough of Philips-town.

P. 556. "*The Red-lettered Gentlemen*" were so called from the number of holidays (or red-letter days) observed by the Roman Catholics.

P. 557. All Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicar-generals, Deans, &c. all Papists exercising any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, were to depart out of the kingdom on or before May 1, 1698, on pain of death if they return. And no person of the Popish Religion was to publicly teach schools, &c. under the penalty of twenty pounds, and three months imprisonment.—'Some religious bigots,' says Mr. Fox, in his admirable Speech on the Catholic Question, in 1805, 'may have expected that the measures of severity employed would have operated the conversion of the Catholics of Ireland. With *lenient measures* it is possible that this conversion might have been effected; but in the way in which things were conducted, that was not to be expected.'—Had DUNTON lived until this day, he would have agreed with Mr. Fox in opinion.

P. 559. "The two principal Churches are *St. Patrick's* and *Christ Church*, edifices tolerable enough, did not the man in the pulpit [1698] disgrace them; and unless Dr. King, or some eminent Bishop transplanted from England, preaches there, you may as soon expect an ingenious Discourse from Dr. Meriton at St. Martin's in the afternoon, or a piece of oratory from the Mendicant Divine who holds forth upon the rails of Moorfields, as a sentence worth observation from any man of God among them all." *Trip to Ireland.*

P. 563. "The Squire of Alsatia" was written by Thomas Shadwell, and first acted in 1628.—The scene of the play lies in Alsatia, the cant name for *White Friars*; and the Author has introduced so much of the cant, or gambler's language, as to have rendered it necessary to prefix a glossary for understanding it.—There is a print of the Squire of Alsatia, dressed in a hat and feather, and laced neckcloth, sword, cane, &c.

P. 563. *Free.*] That is, open to every one.—*Smock Alley* had formerly been called *Orange-street*.

P. 563. The celebrated *Robert Wilks*, the most perfectly genteel actor that ever appeared on the Stage, was born, in 1670, at Rathfarnham, near Dublin. Dunton's notice of him (in 1698) could have been only a temporary visit to Ireland; as Cibber says he went directly to London on the death of Montfort (about 1692 or 1693), where, with the exception of some few excursions to Dublin, he remained till his death, in September 1731.

P. 565. *James* the last Duke of *Ormond*, was born in the Castle of Dublin, 1665, whilst his father, Lord Ossory, was Lord Deputy. He died in exile at Avignon, 1745.

P. 567. *College Green* was then [in 1698] near Dublin, *juxta Dublínium*.

P. 567. *Mr. Charles Wallis* sat in Parliament for the Borough of Duleek, in 1703.

P. 568. *Sir Henry Ingoldsby* was the fifth son of Sir Richard Ingoldsby, of Lenthenborough, born in 1622, according to Noble; he, therefore, was then only in his 76th year. It is singular that he was created a Baronet by the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, his Relation, and by Charles II. He died in Ireland in 1701, one of the oldest Officers in the Army.—Richard Ingoldsby, esq. one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, and Commander in Chief of the forces in that kingdom, who died in Dublin, in 1713, and was buried in Christ Church, was of a family of that name which had an Irish Baronetage and lived in Ireland.

P. 569. *Worminton.*] Perhaps *Worthington*?

P. 570. *Arthur Earl of Anglesey* was a well-known character in Charles the Second's time.—"Memoirs of the Right Hon. Arthur late Earl of Anglesea, late Lord Privy Seal, intermixt with moral, political, and historical observations, &c. To which is prefixed a Letter written by his Lordship during his retirement from Court in 1683, published by Sir Peter Pett, knight, Advocate-general for the kingdom of Ireland.—Printed for JOHN DUNTON, at the Raven in the Poultry." *Athenian Mercury*, Aug. 5, 1698.—See a question proposed and resolved in the succeeding *Mercury*, relative to the said Memoirs.

P. 570. *Madam Congreve* was a Relation, it is to be presumed, of William Congreve, the Poet. He was at this time (1698) in his highest celebrity as a Dramatic Author.

P. 571. There were several persons of the name of *Davis* in the Irish Parliament at this time.

P. 572. What sort of life could that of a child of ten years old have been? It might have been marked by some very peculiar circumstances.

P. 572. *Dangerfield* was the author of the "Meal-tub Plot." In the Irish Remembrancer is the following occurrence, June 3, 1685: "Dangerfield whipt the last time, when his eye was struck out, of which he died."

P. 574. *Mary Duchess of Ormond* was daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.—See Dryden's beautiful verses to her, on her Grace's coming to Ireland, just at this time.

P. 575. *Mr. Boyse*, or *Boyce*, was a Dissenting Minister, who published *Sermons on the Four last Things*, and was the father of Boyce, author of "The Pantheon," and other works.—See a most distressing account of the situation of the son, Samuel Boyse, in Sir John Hawkins's "Life of Dr. Johnson."

P. 575. *Mr. Thomas Emtyn*, a well-known Unitarian, was a native of Stamford in Lincolnshire; but was educated at an academy of *Nonconformists* in Leicestershire. He went to Ireland, where he continued some time, "always varying," says Noble, "between the Established Church and Dissenters."—He died in 1743; and his Works were published in 1746, in two volumes, with Memoirs of his Life prefixed.

P. 590. *Kabragh*, or *Cabragh*, situate within two miles of Dublin, was the ancient seat of the *Segrave* family; now of Lord *Norbury*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

"THE DETECTED."—No. V.

"In cineres ultima dona tulit." OVID.
Brought the last tribute to th' extinguish'd pile.

THE Religion of the Antients, fatal in absurdity, dictated the only offerings that could gratify, when living, the senseless corpse. It was as empty in use to the dead, as images were inadequate and insulting to the real Deity. Advancing and more enlightened ages, omitting these superfluities, adopted the tributes of recollective gratitude, by Epitaphs; inscriptions placed upon the tomb, shortly recording the few prominent virtues of the departed: they were committed to verse for the more easy retention in memory, when the place of burial was not seen. In the present age, the tribute of memory is paid, either by inscription, or by history: in the two following Numbers, these memorial means of surviving gratitude will be discussed. But there is another monument more dutiful to the dead, and more useful to the living; and that is of retaining, without artificial assistance, the living identity and virtue of a departed friend, when congenial worth cannot ever be forgotten; but always is sought with regret (*'desideriis icta fidelibus quærit.'*) Virtue without religion, however apparently accidental, is a blessing; and when without religion, it is a gift from Heaven, received, but not felt practically with retributive gratitude. If the loss of a virtuous man is inestimable, how much more so when that virtue was dictated by religion, and still more so when adorned and blessed by religious practice, from religious motives only. The Reader, if he had but known this subject of regret, must have anticipated the lamented identity, the absent value, but not departed worth (for it will always survive in example) of the late W. B. Trevelyan, esq. Instincts when discovered in the animal world are so providentially directed, that they are exclusively practised, and reach perfection; and this practice is one instinct grafted upon another. When a person feels that he has a virtue, he must know that it is a Divine gift, and that it is an additional duty and instinct to cultivate that virtue, and with that Religion, without which the former could not subsist to any practical

practical or theoretical perfection. In the subject of this short retributive mention, his earlier habits were those of real virtue, and it was not until more advanced in scholastic life, that he found to whom he was indebted for his more important blessings. He was told, not only by gratitude to Christ, but by his enjoined necessity, the duty of exercising every virtue “for the sake of Christ.”—Every virtue without that thankful retrospective, or prospective motive, is a mere accidental unenlightened blessing; the wandering blessing of having been born in the revealed ages without feeling, or being thankful for our means and possibilities of Salvation; the negative, idiotic lot of an hero of the heathen ages, in reality a mere heroic Deist. No person was more aware of the *abandoned* morality of one who exerts virtue without the impulse of Christian motives than the subject of this paper. He considered, however praised, all such as truly *abandoned*; as left to every casual circumstance of the world, unprotected, unguided by the enlightened Pilot who directs and can ensure the only arrival at eternal safety. We are born in guilt; we are more; we are convicted criminals under sentence of death; this is our spiritual lot; and under this impression we ought always to act: we ought never to be satisfied with ourselves, till we have obtained our eternal point; and this we cannot without the intercession of Christ, which we cannot know in this world; not until, in the next, the alternative event shall realize our merited, and thereby sentenced destiny. These are the only impressions that can adapt our limited sensations to the views of our future life; and with these impressions, in practical and revealed piety and humanity, no one was more adapted than the late Walter Blacket Trevelyan, of whom one can only say, in a language that can never be co-extensive with his pious merits:—“*Ab infirmo desiderio ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces, quas neq; lugeri, neq; plangi fas est: admiratione te potius quam temporalibus laudibus; et, si natura suppeditet, imitatione decoremus* *.”

* “Summon and arouse us, rather, O departed spirit, from the weakness of regret, to the contemplation of those your virtues, which are allowed by Divine laws to be neither wept nor wailed; let us adorn you rather by admiration than temporal panegyric; and, if nature enables us, by imitation.”

Mr. URBAN, *Marchmont-street,*
May 19.

HAVING lately lost my father, and consequently been a good deal occupied in settling the affairs of the family, it is but a short time since my attention was called to an article in your Magazine for November last, wherein his character, as late rector of Quainton, is obliquely reflected upon; it is an account of Winwood's almshouses at Quainton, and signed VIATOR.

Now this *Viator* I strongly suspect to have been a native of the village in question, or long connected with it, and to be now a resident in its neighbourhood: he must therefore be aware that the insinuations contained therein are as unjust to the individual alluded to, as they are discreditable to himself. I do not, however, mean to substitute declamation for argument; but will briefly proceed to mention some of his statements, and endeavour to refute them *seriatim*.

1. In page 418, he says,

“The almshouses were originally endowed for the reception of *four* poor widowers and *four* poor widows.”

Answer. This is an incorrect statement to set out with, as they were originally endowed but for three of each; the additional building having been afterwards erected (unwisely I am inclined to think) at a time when there was some surplus of money in hand. That two tenements have been added at a subsequent period, the building itself bears ample testimony; and there was an old man lately living at Quainton, who had often heard his father say that he remembered the additional building being erected.

The regulations drawn up by the Governors in 1695 also go to confirm it, as they say nothing about more than six in number.

2. He says, these poor people “were enjoined to attend Divine Service in the Parish Church every *Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday*, and at such other times as it was celebrated there.”

Answer. The regulations (which were drawn up by the Governors in 1695, and which have been looked to as the authority ever since, as they

were

were framed from the Will of the Founder) say nothing about *Wednesday* or *Friday*; but, in a general way, direct that "they shall go to Church as often as Divine Service shall on any occasion be read there."

The reason of Viator's bringing in *Wednesday* and *Friday* will be obvious hereafter.

Observation 3.

"A farm in the open and common fields of Quainton, of about 120 acres of land, together with four tenements, and a close of land adjacent, was settled upon the almshouses for ever, under the direction of certain trustees, who were formerly accustomed to make an annual visitation or inspection of the premises, and to examine the accompts of the Charity in a formal manner; but for some years past this has been discontinued, and the whole management of the affairs of the Charity left to one respectable individual." [Then follow the names of some of the former Trustees, being people of the first consequence in that part of the county, as are also the present Trustees or Governors.]

Answer. The reason of the annual visits being discontinued, I apprehend to have been in a great measure owing to the distance of the Governors' respective residences, and the badness of the roads at that season of the year; the day, according to the old regulations, having been fixed on All Saints. It may also be fairly presumed, that the Governors had the fullest confidence in the late Rector (for he must be the *respectable individual* alluded to by Viator, though one would hardly have expected to have found him thus designated from his observations, elsewhere) as to his *judicious* and *faithful* management of the Revenues of that Establishment. I might here add, that it was very far from the late Rector's wish that those visits should have been discontinued: nor did he make any alterations without previously consulting those Governors who had from their proximity taken most interest in the affairs of the Charity. By the Will of the Founder, the Rector of Quainton for the time being was invested with great power, as he was *ex officio* one of the Trustees, and without his presence not even a majority of the Governors could act. He was also appointed to receive all the rents and moneys of whatever description "as shall by

any means grow due to the said almshouse." And whatever alterations may have been made, are fully sanctioned by the concluding clause of the Regulations, wherein it is said,

"We do declare, that it is and shall be lawful at all times for the majority of us the Governors (the Rector of Quainton to be one), at any time during our lives, and for our successors after us, to make void, alter, exchange, add to, or diminish, as shall to us seem meet and convenient, any of the Ordinances or Rules before mentioned, or hereafter to be made."

Observation 4.

"The state of the Institution at present is, that six only of the almshouses are occupied by three poor widowers and three poor widows: and the two remaining habitations are tenanted, one of them by the clerk of the parish and his wife, and the other (after having been for a long time shut up) by a family which vacated a house for the use of the Curate."

Answer. The reason that *six* only of the almshouses are occupied, instead of *eight*, was simply this—that the funds were not sufficient to maintain more than that number in a comfortable way, such as the intention of the Donor evidently was that they should be; and I will leave it to your Readers to judge how old people past labour, and of course, after their admission, not entitled to any support from the Parish, would fare upon *two shillings a week*. The insinuation that a family was turned out to make way for the Curate, and provided for at the almshouse expense, is totally void of foundation; as the man and his wife (instead of a family, as mentioned by V.), very creditable people, pay a rent for the tenement they occupy. The clerk of the parish and his wife lived till lately with the mother of the latter, who was an inmate of the charity, and, being very old and infirm, required somebody to take care of her; since her death, they have been permitted to remain, as the tenement would otherwise have stood empty; and the parish clerk had some claim to accommodation, being also clerk to the almshouses. I think it will hardly be denied that to have these tenements occupied by respectable people is more to the advantage of the building, than letting them stand empty.

Observation 5.

"But Divine Service having been discontinued

continued at the Parish Church on Wednesdays and Fridays (notwithstanding the number of inhabitants has increased to upwards of eleven hundred) their attendance, excepting on Sundays, has been dispensed with."

Answer. With regard to the Prayers having been discontinued on Wednesdays and Fridays, that had been done long before the late Rector took possession; but, had he been disposed to have revived them, it would only have been for the benefit of his own family and the almshouse people. This was sufficiently exemplified by the attendance on Saints-days and the Prayer-days during Lent, when the almshouse people and his own family were, generally speaking, the only persons present. The former were by the regulations bound to, and always *did* attend, unless prevented by sickness, notwithstanding Viator's assertion "that their attendance, excepting on *Sundays*, had been dispensed with."

Observation 6.

"The farm is at present let on lease at about 80*l. per annum*: the tenements before mentioned at about 40*s.* each, the close contiguous to the almshouse retained in the hands of the Rector (but on what terms I was not able to learn); and a becoming attention evidently paid to the preservation of the building in good repair."

Answer. The old tenant having died in November 1816, the farm became vacant at a time when the value of land was much diminished; the late Rector was therefore obliged to let it to the highest bidder at that unfavourable time, or suffer it to remain unoccupied. He, however, let it at the present low rent for the shortest period (three years) that land is ever let in the open field; and even this he did not do upon his own responsibility, but with the sanction of the other Trustees.

The rent paid for the close contiguous to the almshouse, and which Viator pleases to state to be *retained* in the *Rector's hands*, he might easily have ascertained, if he had really wished for that information. The size of it is little more than half an acre, and the rent paid was 1*l.* 15*s.*—which the late Rector had raised to himself from 1*l.* 5*s.* the sum paid by the former occupant. This, I apprehend, was full as much, or perhaps more, than any other person would have given.

Observation 7.

"It may, however, be confidently expected that, in the event of an inclosure taking place, a measure said to be in contemplation, the revenues of the Establishment would be considerably increased; and it may be hoped that a judicious and faithful application of them will then open again the doors which have been so long closed to deserving applicants, and augment the comforts of those who are admitted to partake of the liberality of the Founder."

Answer. It cannot be unknown to Viator what a popular prejudice has always prevailed against the measure of an inclosure, and how much odium was undeservedly brought upon the late Rector, nearly twenty years ago, from his having been supposed to favour it. Now, however advantageous such a measure might have been at that time, when the value of land was so much greater than it is at present, whether it may be advisable, under present circumstances, I should conceive to be somewhat problematical. Whether, therefore, his anticipation of the benefits arising from it as to its increasing the revenues of the Establishment will be verified, remains yet to be seen. It also remains to be seen, whether the objects of this Charity may be so fortunate for the future as to have those revenues so *judiciously* and *faithfully* applied as to allow those doors to be again opened, which, as I before observed, it was never in the contemplation of the *Founder* to have opened, and those *comforts augmented* which I am prepared to deny the objects admitted have, during the late Rector's superintendence, ever stood in need of. It was precisely that they *might* have every comfort their situation required, that the late Rector was induced, as they dropped off, not to fill up the Establishment to the complement of *eight*, but by degrees to bring them to the number *originally intended by the Founder*. This measure he adopted, and with the sanction of the Trustees, as he found that, after allowing for all necessary repairs (the charges for which have sometimes been very heavy), medical attendance, and other incidental expences, the revenues were not adequate to the comfortable support of a greater number.

Viator cannot quit the neighbourhood without having another fling at the

the poor Rector, who is accused of having mainly contributed to the destruction of a monument erected to the memory of one of his predecessors, by *improperly* keeping cows in the Church-yard. Now every one knows, that is at all conversant with these matters, that the Church-yard is as much the incumbent's freehold as his garden or his orchard; and that he is consequently as much authorized to turn his cattle in it, as in any other of his pastures. I am, however, at a loss to conceive what harm these poor animals could possibly have done to the monument in question; or, as it is entirely composed of stone, and surmounted by a strong iron railing, within which little or no grass grows to tempt them, what inducement they could have even to meddle with it at all. The *fact* is, I believe, that they never have; but, as it certainly is in a dilapidated state, Viator could not, consistently with the spirit which has dictated all his previous remarks, let it pass without attributing to the late Rector his full share of the blame.

I fear, Mr. Urban, you will think that I have trespassed too long upon your patience and that of your Readers, as neither they nor you can be supposed to feel comparatively much interest in the question. My motive has been that of rescuing a respected Parent's memory from all *unworthy suspicion*; and as your Magazine has been the vehicle by which these suspicions have been conveyed to the Publick, it can be esteemed but fair that it should afford the same facility for having them removed.

With whatever inability I may have executed the duty assigned myself, I trust there are sufficient *facts* stated to answer the purpose intended; and however much I regret that the task did not devolve on abler hands, it must be recollected that a period was chosen by Viator, when the individual who was so much better qualified for it, was no longer living to answer for himself. I remain, &c. &c.

*The Son of the late
Rector of Quainton.*

MR. URBAN, *London, May 19.*

TO you, as a lover of Biography, I beg leave to send a few corrections of a work, very good in in-

tention, but most deficient in execution; I mean, the "Annual Biography and Obituary of 1817." If this be the compilation of one Writer, some excuse may be offered for inaccuracies in a volume of 464 pages; but, as the Lives are very short, and they may possibly be the productions of more than one Author, little defence can be made against a charge of negligence, misrepresentation, and ignorance. In the first volume there was a flippancy and vulgarity of expression which would have disgraced a mere Ephemeral Magazine. Sir Joshua Reynolds was familiarly called *Sir Joshua*; and the Public Library at Oxford, by the slang term *The Bodleian*; and many others, which, as I have not the book before me, I am unable to enumerate, but which struck me at the time, and cannot have escaped the detection of the most indifferent Reader.

In the volume for 1817—to the late Sir Herbert Croft (on whose life much research, it is said, has been bestowed, vide Preface) is given *Dunster Park*, which he never possessed, and which ought to have been *Dunstan House*, sold long before he came to the title. He is said, p. 4, to have been destitute of a Patron; but he died in possession of the vicarage of Prittlewell in Essex, which was given to him by the Bishop of London.

P. 17. Of Mr. *Williams* it is said, "But, not content with the consolations derived from Religion, he determined to extend them to his children." Should not "himself" be placed after content, to make any tolerable sense of this sentence? A very fanciful account is given, p. 22, of Mr. Williams's mode of Education, and shews the folly of a general system; for, let a boy's abilities be what they might, "he deemed the age of thirteen or fourteen fitted to comprehend"—what do you imagine?—the Philosophy of History, the comparative Merits of Governments, the Spirit of Laws?—Nothing of this, Mr. Urban—but "the doctrine of Air, and the construction of Pumps."

P. 72. Dr. *Disney* is said to have left behind him a large family; they have multiplied under the Writer's pen like Falstaff's misbegotten knaves in Kendal green, for of one amiable daughter he has made five.

P. 114. Though *Magliabecchi* had read

read more folios than any of his contemporaries, it is notorious that he never wrote one. The story of the seven volumes, written by one pen, is told, I believe, of Philemon Holland, and there is an Epigram on the subject.—But what, Mr. Urban, will you say to the egregious blunder, p. 134, where the late Duke of *Marlborough* is said to have given the “grand Curtains to the Picture Gallery at Oxford?” Is this slip-slop to be endured in a publication professing to give the world much curious and interesting information, procured from various sources, and original documents? If the late Duke of *Marlborough* had really given Curtains, he would, I imagine, have added Turkey carpets, and made that Gallery a more convenient lounging place than it is at present; but, when he presented copies of the Cartoons, he little thought that they would be converted into a piece of furniture. This is indeed one of the facts “relative to that noble family, not hitherto known to the publick;” see preface.

P. 245. The Princess *Charlotte* must have had great veneration for Mr. *Fox*’s early years if, as it is said, she was accustomed to present his bust by *Roubiliac*, to her particular friends; for that illustrious man was about twelve years old when the sculptor died.—If Mr. *Raymond Grant* was born in 1769, and died in 1817, all the powers of Cocker could not make him in the 51st year of his age; see p. 339.—Sir *Adam Gordon* never had a Prebendal stall at Durham; hut, though the Writer mentions in the opposite page, 369, that he was returning from his prebendal residence at Bristol, he suffered the first blunder to continue.—P. 383, the Bishop of *Gloucester* is no longer Vicar of Lutterworth.—P. 385, the vulgarity “reading of.”—P. 411, in Dr. Vincent’s Epitaph, poor man! he is killed before his time; for *Obiit*, read *Abiit*.—P. 440, Bishop *Watson* never wrote, “I sold the estate in the following July to the late Lord Egremont;” for he knew that the late Lord had been dead more than twenty years before he came into possession, and that the present Lord was the purchaser.—P. 448, the second volume of Mr. *Sheridan*’s Life does not contain a very spirited likeness of him by *Hoppner*, but of his second wife, Miss *Ogle*.

In works of merit all marks of *incuria* are excusable; but inaccuracy and negligence are unpardonable in such compilations as the *Annual Biography*. The volume would be most amusing, if well got up. I hope these strictures will be taken in good part; and that the respectable Publishers, who are the Patrons of Literature, will employ some of their numerous dependants in the office of Corrector, not only of the press, but of the matter; for Biography, to be instructive, must be true; and to be amusing, must be well-digested, and well-written. Yours, &c. F. R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 25.

MANY of our departed Heroes who have had monuments erected at the public expence were honoured in their life-time by appropriate allegorical additions to their armorial bearings, for their eminent services. It seems as if the ingenious designers of several beautiful monuments in our Cathedrals and other buildings wish to discard such honourable insignia altogether from the works of their chisel. May it not be fairly asked, how then can these Royal Augmentations, which are given as one of the National rewards to the brave defenders of our Country, be sufficiently seen, known, and appreciated, unless judiciously displayed on some part of their respective Monuments?

Every admirer of Statuary must lament, on seeing antient and modern sculpture so roughly handled as it is in Westminster-abbey, and elsewhere, notwithstanding the protection of iron railing.—The Statue of Queen Anne and the allegorical figures around it, at the West end of St. Paul’s, are so shamefully mutilated, as to make their countenances appear quite hideous.

An Illustrious Foreigner, when he visited the Cathedral, observed, that it would be advisable to appoint a *Conservator* of the Monuments. If this suggestion was to take place, I apprehend we should not see them so disgraced by wanton injuries, scribbling of names on them, or so enveloped in dust and dirt as they are at present.

PHILOGLYPHIST.

P. S. The Ribbon of the Order of the Garter, in Earl *Howe*’s monument at St. Paul’s, is placed on the figure the wrong way: it should be from the left shoulder to the right hip.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

96. *The plain Bible, and the Protestant Church in England: with Reflections on some important Subjects of existing Religious Controversy. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, Prebendary of Sarum, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. 8vo. pp. 117. Longman and Co. 1818.*

WHEN the strong powers of a poetical mind are zealously turned to religious subjects, we generally find a character of originality impressed upon its productions, which clearly distinguishes them from the effusions of more common intellects. This distinction cannot easily be overlooked in this Discourse of Mr. Bowles, who has placed several topics, very frequently discussed, in new and very striking lights. Having properly described the degrading effects of ignorance; he no less justly states it as the praise of our National Church, that she has always been anxious to diffuse the blessings of knowledge, and especially of religious instruction. To which disposition we clearly owe the establishment of the venerable *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, for one of whose District Committees this Sermon was preached at Chippenham.

The Preacher notices the progress from darkness to light, which introduced the blessed Reformation; and pays the due tribute of admiration to the leaders of it abroad and at home; particularly remarking that, whatever deference the latter paid to Luther, Melancthon, and others, they never failed to refer to Scripture, as the ultimate test of all opinions.

"It was," he says, "to the foundation of Scripture, that the Protestant Church in England referred her *Ministry*, her *Doctrines*, and her *Spirit*; for she well knew that the moment she veered on either side, from the awful pattern before her, from that moment, sophisms and shadows, dogmas and dreams, rushed in. When the temporary prevalence of Fanaticism was succeeded by the natural counteraction of Infidelity, then it was that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge arose within the bosom of the Church, to meet and resist the evils of the time. The Church, like the Wise Virgin, has held

this lamp burning for upwards of a century; and if at any time it has burnt less brilliantly, two things must be borne in mind; that she dispensed this light standing alone, silent, unostentatious, and almost unremarked; and that the coldness of the religious atmosphere around her rather damped than excited the undying flame. Thank God! that is not now the case; and if she appear more ardent and active at this moment than in times past, let it be remembered, that it would indeed be a reproach, if she WHO WAKED WHILE OTHERS SLEPT, SHOULD NOW SLEEP WHILE OTHERS WAKE!" p. 18.

The Author then proceeds to notice, more particularly, the four great objects of the Society; dispersing the Scriptures, opposing Infidelity and Irreligion, instructing the ignorant, and sending forth Missionaries. On the subject of our admirable Liturgy, his remarks are strong and important; and its perfect conformity with the Gospel is justly marked in the following very striking passage:

"In the New Testament, as in the dignified and sober Liturgy of our Church, we see deep humility, but not *loathsome abjectness*; sincere repentance, but not *agonizing horror*; steadfast Faith, but not *presumptuous assurance*; lively Hope, but not *seraphic abstraction*; the deep sense of human infirmity, but not the *unblushing profession of leprous depravity*; the holy and heavenly communion, but not *vague experiences*, or the *intemperate trance*." p. 24.

A short address, more fully pointed to the peculiar objects of the District Committees, now concludes this very able and instructive Discourse. In the form of notes are subjoined several collections and excursions on subjects connected with the Sermon; viz. on an Apostolic Church, on an educated Ministry, on some of our most eminent Divines who were ejected by the Fanatics, and other interesting subjects. The extracts collected from "*Browne's Christian Journal*" will surprize most readers with a picture of odious and disgusting Fanaticism, beyond any thing that they could have conceived without such proof before them. Mr. Bowles spares no pains to detect the sources and expose the

the deformity of Heresy, for which purpose he has waded deep in such reading as many are prevented from attempting by mere disgust. Yet nothing can be more tolerant than the spirit in which he allows every man to stand or fall by his own opinions, only pleading to have the same indulgence reciprocally extended to himself.

N.

97. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*; by John Hutchins, M.A. *The Second Edition, corrected, augmented, and improved* by Richard Gough, Esq. and John Bowyer Nichols, F.L.S. *In Four Volumes. Vol. IV.* 1815. pp. 480.

98. *Appendix to the History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset; containing Additions and Corrections, and General Indexes, to the whole Work.* 1816. pp. 186.

WE have too long deferred noticing the above Volumes, which complete a most elaborate Work, published under many disadvantageous circumstances, after an interval of more than 20 years from its commencement. These unpropitious circumstances have been already noticed in a Review of the third volume, in our vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 41. Suffice it, therefore, to refer the Reader to the short advertisement prefixed to the fourth volume by the surviving Editor, in which they are modestly enumerated.

The late worthy and conscientious Divine, the Rev. Dr. Disney, is very honourably noticed in the Editor's Advertisement, for having proposed to the Freeholders of the County of Dorset a subscription to perfect its Local History. This liberal proposal wholly failed of its benevolent intention. Dr. Disney, however, warmly patronized the Work when undertaken by Mr. Nichols, and contributed two Plates, with an ample Pedigree and history of his own antient and respectable family.

The Work is dedicated to W. Morton Pitt, Esq. M.P. for the County, by the late Major-Gen. Bellasis*, who projected the new edition, and devoted a considerable sum to its publication. In a sensible unassuming Preface, General B. details his motives for undertaking it, which are

highly honourable to him; and pays handsome acknowledgments to those friends who assisted him in the Work.

It would be injustice to the memory of Mr. Gough and General Bellasis not to make the following extract:

“My distinguished and respectable friend, Mr. Gough (whose very friendly and unsought patronage Mr. Hutchins so gratefully acknowledged and so elegantly expressed) once more came cheerfully forward, not only to undertake the arduous task of collecting and arranging new materials; but of conducting the New Edition through the press. This difficulty, which at first view appeared almost insurmountable, being thus so completely overcome, the general plan was shortly after determined on; and letters were circulated through the County, requesting information and communications on the subject.

“In May 1793 I embarked again for India, leaving the entire management of this new edition, in the hands, and under the sole controul and patronage of Mr. Gough; to whose unwearied exertions, both myself and the County at large are principally indebted, for the very improved state in which the Work now makes its appearance; the mention of which, and the obligations thus conferred, is the strongest recommendation I can presume to offer to the publick.”

“I should deservedly incur the imputation of ingratitude, did I omit to record my obligations to Mr. John Nichols, whose skill and experience in such publications renders him so eminently calculated to carry the work through the press. He knows the inevitable impediments and delays to research, and possesses that degree of scientific perseverance which prompts and enables him to disregard any inconvenience he sustains by the retarding of many sheets for weeks, and even months, while information gradually comes forward.”

Prefixed to the Fourth Volume are several introductory articles, that would more properly have been placed at the beginning of the First Volume, had the whole Work been published at one period.

After the General Preface, are given “Biographical Anecdotes of Mr. Hutchins,” by the Rev. Geo. Bingham, B.D.; which originally appeared in the “*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*,” and to which is now first added a good Portrait of Mr. Hutchins.

These are succeeded by “An Account of some British Antiquities hitherto

* See an account of General Bellasis in vol. LXXX. ii. 508.

hitherto unnoticed in the Neighbourhood of West Woodyates," by that elegant and learned Antiquary Sir Richard Hoare; who also, in the most liberal manner, permitted the use of such of his beautiful Plates as related to the Tumuli situated in Dorsetshire.

From this portion of the Work we shall take an extract which cannot fail to interest our Readers:

"Amongst the flints we perceived large pieces of stags' horns, and half a stone celt; and at the depth of eleven feet, after a very laborious removal of an immense collection of flints, we discovered a skeleton of large proportions lying North-east by South-west, on its left side, with both legs gathered up according to the most antient and primitive usage. Near its side was deposited a most beautiful brazen dagger, that had been gilt, and protected by a wooden scabbard, some part of which was still seen adhering to it, also a large and a small ornament of jet perforated with two holes of suspension. Near the thigh-bone of the skeleton was another ornament of jet resembling a pulley, four very perfect arrow-heads of flint, as well as some pieces of flint chipped and prepared for similar weapons, and a small brass pin. A fine urn, probably the drinking cup, lay broken at the feet of this British hero. A selection of these articles is engraved in Tumuli Plate XXXIV.

"The opening of this barrow was attended by so many awful circumstances, and gave birth to so beautiful and truly descriptive a Poem, by my friend the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, who attended our operations, that it will ever be remembered both with horror and pleasure by those who were present. During the tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, by which my friend and companion Mr. Fenton, my surveyor Mr. Philip Crocker, &c. &c. were surprised, our only place of refuge was the *tumulus*, which had been excavated to a considerable depth; the lightning flashed upon our spades and iron instruments, and the large flints poured down upon us from the summit of the barrow so abundantly and so forcibly, that we were obliged to quit our hiding place, and abide the pelting of the pitiless storm upon the bleak and unsheltered down.

"Mr. Bowles took leave of us the same evening, and on the ensuing morning sent me the following spirited Poem, so truly descriptive of the awful scene we had lately witnessed:

"Let me, let me sleep again;

Thus, methought, in feeble strain,

Plain'd from its disturbed bed
The spirit of the mighty dead.
'O'er my moulder'd ashes cold
Many a century slow hath roll'd,
Many a race hath disappear'd
Since my giant form I rear'd;
Since my flinted arrow flew,
Since my battle-horn I blew,
Since my brazen dagger's pride
Glitter'd on my warlike side,
Which transported o'er the wave,
Kings of distant ocean gave.
Ne'er hath glar'd the eye of day,
My death-bed secrets to betray,
Since, with mutter'd Celtic rhyme,
The white-hair'd Druid bard sublime,
Mid the stillness of the night,
Wak'd the sad and solemn rite,
The rite of Death, and o'er my bones
Were pil'd the monumental stones.
Passing near the hallow'd ground;
The Roman gaz'd upon the mound,
And murmur'd with a secret sigh,
'There in the dust the mighty lie,'
Ev'n while his heart with conquest
glow'd,
While the high-rais'd flinty road
Echoed to the prancing hoof,
And golden eagles flamed aloof,
And flashing to the orient light
His banner'd legions glitter'd bright;
The victor of the world confess'd
A dark awe shivering at his breast.
Shall the sons of distant days,
Unpunish'd, on my relics gaze?
Hark! Hesus rushes from on high,
Vindictive thunder rocks the sky,
See Taranis descends to save
His hero's violated grave,
And shakes beneath the lightning's glare,
The sulphur from his blazing hair.
Hence! yet though my grave ye spoil,
Dark oblivion mocks your toil:
Deep the clouds of ages roll,
History drops her mould'ring scroll,
And never shall reveal the name
Of him who scorns her transient fame."

A late industrious Antiquary, the Rev. Wm. Bawdwen, contributed a translation of Domesday book, so far as relates to Dorsetshire. This follows a copy of the original Domesday Book, printed in a novel manner, worthy of imitation. The words are given at full length; those letters which are not in the original being printed in *Italics*. This renders the whole more intelligible, at the same time that it answers all the purposes of a *fac-simile* transcript.

The Topographical Portion of the Volume embraces the Hundreds of Sherbourne, Stourminster Newton, Whiteway, and Yetminster; and the Liberties of Alton Pancras, Halstock, Mintern,

Mintern, Piddle Trenthide, Ryne Intrinseca, Sydling St. Nicholas, and Stour Provost.

Our limits will not permit us to notice the various improvements observable in the account of every parish; more particularly in the ample history of the town of Sherbourne. This article in the first edition was confined to 30 pages: in the present edition it is enlarged to 74, and is illustrated by many interesting Plates.

The Appendix Volume contains very copious Additions and Corrections to the whole Work; with ample General Indexes; and is enriched with 28 additional Plates.

Amongst the numerous embellishments are particularly to be commended many Plates of Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, which have been handsomely contributed to the Work by their respective owners. These are very well engraved by Basire, Landseer, G. Cooke, W. Woolnoth, Emes, &c. Of these, three from the drawings of Mr. J. Buckler, F.S.A. have very considerable merit: Sherbourne Lodge, the seat of Earl Digby, and Symondsbury Church and Rectory, the seat of the Rev. Gregory Raymond, both engraved by Mr. G. Cooke; and Parnham House, the seat of Sir Wm. Oglander, Bart. engraved by Mr. W. Woolnoth.

A list of the Subscribers is prefixed to the volume, by which it appears that only 103 copies of this work (which was so laborious as well as expensive to the publishers in its production) have been disposed of*; and we may therefore, in the words of the surviving Editor, justly "congratulate the Subscribers on possessing a work which, to say nothing of its intrinsic merit, will always be considered as one of the *Libri rarissimi* of a Topographical Collection; and which contains not less than CXCVIII folio Plates, besides very numerous Vignettes. May the whole give satisfaction!"

In conclusion, we think it will be acknowledged that our industrious

Colleagues have performed an acceptable service in completing this valuable Work.

99. *The Royal Minstrel; or, the Witcheries of Endor. An Epic Poem, in Eleven Books. By J. F. Pennie. 12mo, pp. 271. Longman and Co.*

THE Author of this Poem has "given to his characters the manners and customs peculiar to their Nation, and the age in which they lived;" and thus apologizes for the boldness of the task:

"The most perfect work of Poetry, says Aristotle, is Tragedy; but Dryden has said an Heroic Poem is certainly the greatest work in human nature:—to use his own words, 'The beauties and perfections of the other are but mechanical; those of the Epic are more noble, the action is greater, the extension of time enlarges the pleasure of the reader, and the episodes give it more ornament and more variety: the instruction is equal, but the first is only instructive, the latter forms a Hero, and a Prince.' How far I have succeeded in this most arduous attempt, labouring under every possible disadvantage, having no library to consult, no Pollio, Mæcenæ, or Pliny, to encourage,—an attempt that few have had the hardihood to undertake, and still fewer been successful in,—I must leave to the judgment of my readers. With regard to those whose sober turn of mind cannot relish the daring and noble flights of poetic imagination; and think it profanation to intertwine the shades of sacred history with fiction's flowers, though it be only the filling up the outlines of what once formed long and wonderful narratives, I would refer them to Dr. Blair on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, Lecture xxxviii. in which he says, 'Lord Bacon takes notice of our taste for fictitious history, as a proof of the greatness and dignity of the human mind. He observes, very ingeniously, that the objects of this world, and the common train of affairs which we behold going on in it, do not fill the mind, nor give it entire satisfaction: we seek for something that shall expand the mind in a greater degree,—we seek for more heroic and illustrious deeds, for more diversified and surprising events, for a more splendid order of things, a more regular and just distribution of rewards and punishments, than we can find here. Because we meet not these in true history, we have recourse to fiction; we create worlds according to our own fancy, in order to gratify our capacious desires, accommodating the appearances of things

* It is in cases like the above where the hardship and impolicy of the Copyright Act is most conspicuous. If the present *legal* interpretation of the Copyright Act of Queen Anne had been acted upon in 1811, it would have placed an effectual extinguisher on the completion of the History of Dorsetshire.

things to the desires of the mind, and not bringing down the mind, as history and philosophy do, to the course of events.' "

From the First Book, which opens with a description of the Witch of Endor, in a general assembly of Dæmons and Weird Sisters, holding a consultation on the best means of overthrowing Saul King of Israel; we extract the Witch's character.

"Dark was the night, and loud the tempest rav'd,

As on the strand the hag of Endor stood,
Which skirts the blue-rob'd sea of Cinneroth; [ing blast,

High wav'd her wild locks on the pass-
And thrice, with potent witcheries and spells, [isle,

She call'd the guardian dæmon of the
That in the centre of the troubled deep
Rose forest-crested and begirt with rocks;—

Which never fisherman, by evening star
Or moonbeam, visited: for horrid sights
And sounds unholy had been seen and heard [shores

By some whom storms had haply on its
Night-founder'd.—Soon to view appear'd
the fiend [him shone

Crossing the mountain billows; round
Aghastly radiance, from the robe he wore,
Of green and purple flame, which thro' the gloom [winds

Beam'd like a meteor waving on the
That hurried howling by him! Soon
embark'd [grinn'd

The witch to reach the isle; terrific
Her ferryman as on the midnight waves
Their skiff, embosom'd in a whirlwind, rode; [ing bolts

And glaring lightnings shot their hiss-
Against the upstart surges foam-crown'd
heads. [waves,

Dire was the war of thunders, winds, and
And to her dark foundation shook the
globe [touch'd the isle!

As, muttering charms, the sorceress
On to th' enchanted cavern now she
mov'd [step

With strides gigantic! while at every
Serpents and noxious reptiles hiss'd
around, [that kill'd

More frightful than the brinded snake
The bride of Orpheus on her nuptial day.

The brazen portal mid the yawning
rocks [hand

Now met her glistening eye, her wither'd
The magic horn, that by a golden chain
Hung from a beetling cliff of adamant,
Seiz'd dauntless, and a blast so loudly
blew [ful clang

As drown'd the thunder, and with fear-
From rock to rock re-echo'd thro' the
storm!

With instantaneous crash asunder flew
The massy gates! when straight ap-
pear'd a den [sights!

Of vast extent, and full of loathsome
The witches' Pandæmonium, and the
haunt

Of spirits foul and monsters terrible!"

The Eleventh Book opens with the grand battle on Mount Gilboa; the defeat of Saul's army; the death of Saul and Jonathan; the funeral of the King and his Sons; and thus closes with the Coronation of David:

—————"On either side
The Regal Minstrel walk'd his beaute-
ous wives; [mov'd

On his right hand th' imperial Michal
In splendour, majesty, and native grace,
More like a goddess than an earthly
Queen. [might,

Behind the King, like brazen towers of
His martial Worthies march'd; his faith-
ful band, [gers, toils,

That bravely with him shar'd the dan-
And miseries of banishment, now clos'd
The warlike grand parade. Amid the
hall [heap'd,

Before an altar, with rich off'rings
And with a thousand smoking gums per-
fum'd, [oil,

The Monarch kneels: a horn of sacred
Ta'en from the curtain'd fane, the high-
priest pours

O'er all his golden locks; a fragrancy
More exquisite than gales that fables
dream

Of blest Elysium fan the bloomy groves,
Spreads thro' the hall, and cheers the
multitude.

Then with the regal crown Abiather
His godlike brow adorns, and to the
throne

The new-inaugurated Sov'reign leads.
A host of shouts from the enraptur'd
throng, [spire

Loud as the rolling sea when storms con-
To lash with thunderbolts its mountain
surge,

Rose lofty as the azure arch of heav'n!
The minstrels strike their harps, the
cymbals clash, [heard,

The trumpet and the cornet's notes are
Mingled with voice of damsel and of
bard, [the hosts

Sackbut and psalt'ry sweet. Again
Their royal leader greet, and rend the
skies [more loud

With thrice-redoubled plaudits; yet
They strike their ringing shields, till hill
and dale [ing sound.

Far distant tremble with th' earth-shak-
Scarce had the chorus ceas'd, when to
the sight

Of mortals, round th' imperial seat of
state,

Michael,

Michael, the prince celestial of the tribes,
And Abdiel, David's guardian, now appear'd, [bright wings!
His throne encircling with their sun-
A train of seraphs hover'd o'er his head
With harps of gold, breathing the airs of heav'n!

The warriors prostrate on their faces fell,
For now a sea of liquid-light enspher'd
The godlike King, while unimagi'd pomp [seat!
And burning glory hemm'd the sov'reign
The golden lyres were heard again to chime,

And notes angelical rung thro' the hall,
Inspiring ecstasies; and this the song:
Hail, kingly warrior, son of deathless fame!

Hail, fav'rite of th' eternal King of kings!
Thy throne for ever shall establish'd be,
Thy empire never end! for of thy line
The great Messiah, heaven's anointed Son, [domain
Shall in due time be born! His wide
Will to the utmost corners of the globe,
And the green islands of the sea, extend,
Till Time and Day's bright orb in darkness die! [ascends,

Where'er the Sun with golden beams
And where its setting lustre gilds the West; [ray,
Or Moon, Night's Regent, with her paler
The distant kingdoms of the earth illumines,
There shall his name be heard and praises sung, [come!

Till the vast world one temple great be-
Therein all Nations to its rightful Lord
Shall grateful homage pay; and there shall spread

His sacred knowledge, as the ocean-floods
Cover the wide abyss, from Pole to Pole!"

100. *Pastoral Duties*; small 8vo, pp. 108. Hatchard.

"AS this little Tract may fall into the hands of persons whom it would be the height of presumption to address, they are entreated to believe that it is not arrogantly intended to offer counsel where it would be equally inappropriate and impertinent; but to solicit the attention of such young men as are entering into Holy Orders without a due consideration of the solemnity of their engagements, or a proportionate enlargement in their views of the various duties of so sacred a profession. Yet even with this limitation, the writer is aware that much indulgence will be needed for the imperfect treatment of a subject which is too vast for the grasp of common abilities."

The young Divine who attentively peruses this admirable treatise will be

the better for it during the remainder of his life. One specimen may suffice.

"To visit and instruct the poor is so generally acknowledged to be a parochial duty, that it were offensive to doubt of its fulfilment. The merits of a clergyman are correctly appreciated by many of this class, which often furnishes their most earnest auditors, who evince a strong susceptibility of the attention paid to their spiritual welfare, and an equal jealousy of neglect. But while endeavouring to awaken religious sensibility, no small degree of caution will be needed; the language in which pious sentiments are commonly invested, is easy of acquirement, and too often is it echoed by those whose hearts are far from being responsive to their lips. Simplicity in your own manner will best counteract this dangerous hypocrisy, which will be most effectually expelled by the habit of measuring all growth in grace by Christian tempers, and by the advances made in obeying the precepts, and following the example of our Saviour, who adapted them with indisputable precision and infinite variety to every exigence. The surest evidence of the influence of religion on the heart, must be deduced from that activity of Christian feeling which would render its possessor as prone to moderation, contentment, thankfulness, charity, resignation, humility, devotion, as he is by nature to the opposite dispositions: and although much allowance must be made for infirmity of temper, and the natural sinfulness of the human heart; still the sincerity of those who profess themselves to be religious can only be judged of by their progress in these virtues, to which the lowly or the great may equally aspire. A few words may describe the characteristics, or the effects of such Christian dispositions; but to stimulate their cultivation, and to guide your people in their pursuit, is more devoutly to be wished than easily accomplished. 'The dignity and worth of the pastoral charge, and its beneficial influence on public manners, are fully appreciated by those who have seen the respected and beloved parochial Minister associated in domestic converse with the several families of the parish committed to his care; profaneness and impiety are silenced by his presence, the hours of innocent conviviality are improved by the judicious adaptation of a word in season; and by the incidental intercourse of an habitually kind, candid, and pious conversation, when out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh;—by those who have seen him also conveying the aspirations of hope and comfort into the abodes of suffering

fering and sorrow, attending the bed of sickness with the sacred memorials of the Saviour's intercession, and the instructive and deeply affecting commemoration of 'the innumerable' benefits which by his precious blood-shedding he hath obtained to us; when the love of Christ constraineth the humbled and penitent worshiper to a grateful and pious amendment of life, or calms the terror of a dying hour with the Gospel hope of 'great and endless comfort.'"

101. *The Fudge Family in Paris.* Edited by Thomas Brown the Younger, Author of the *Twopenny Post Bag*. Seventh Edition, pp. 168. Longman & Co.

THE rapid circulation of this little Work affords an unequivocal acknowledgment of its merit, and of the manner in which it is appreciated by the publick.

It may indeed with great truth be said that this *jeu d'esprit* abounds in comic humour; and it is evidently the sportive effusion of an elegant and fertile mind. But the unjustifiable personalities are unworthy the acknowledged talents of its reputed Author. The cruel reflexions on the King of France, in particular, (not to mention the Representative of our own afflicted Sovereign) are as wanton as they are unmanly.

The *Fudge Family* is composed of four travellers, who give a metrical history of their various pursuits and adventures in Paris. Two of these personages are engrossed by political subjects, which certainly do not always assimilate with the more gay and volatile elements of the Work; but these have at least the effect of giving peculiar zest to the spirited animadversions of Mr. Bob Fudge, an exquisite critic in dress and cookery, and to the more *piquant* descriptions of his sister Biddy, who is a most agreeable compound of archness and simplicity. As a specimen of this young Lady's epistolary powers, we subjoin the following extract from her introductory letter:

From Miss Biddy Fudge to Miss Dorothy —, of Clonskilty, in Ireland.

Amicns.

Dear Doll, while the tails of our horses
are plaiting, [door
The trunks tying on, and Papa at the
Into very bad French is as usual translating
His English resolve, not to give one *sou*
I sit down to write you a line — Only
think! [and French ink,
A letter from France, with French pens

How delightful! though would you believe it, my dear? [here,
I have seen nothing yet *very* wonderful
No adventure, no sentiment, far as we've
come, [as at home;
But the corn-fields and trees, quite as dull
And but for the Post-boy, his boots and
his queue, [you!
I might *just* as well be at Clonskilty with
In vain at Dessein's did I take from my
trunk [ing "The Monk;"
That divine fellow *Sterne*, and fall read-
In vain did I think of his charming dead
Ass, [let — Alas!
And remember the crust, and the wal-
No Monks can be had now for love or
for money, [Boney)
(All owing, Pa says, to that Infidel
And though *one* little Neddy we saw in
our drive
Out of classical Nampont, the beast
was alive!"

On her arrival at Paris, the young Lady breaks into the following raptures:

"What a time since I wrote! I'm a sad,
naughty girl, [twirl,
Though like a teetotum I'm all in a
Yet ev'n (as you wittily say) a teetotum
Between all its twirls gives a *letter* to
note 'em, [my dresses,
But, Lord, such a place! and then, Dolly,
My gowns, so divine! there's no language
expresses, [nifique,
Except just the two words *superbe*, *mag-*
The trimmings of that which I had home
last week, [which sounded
It is called, I forget, à la — something
Like alicampane: but in truth, I'm con-
founded
And bother'd, my dear, twixt that trou-
blesome boy's [le Roi's,
(Bob's) cookery language, and Madame
What with fillets of roses, and fillets of
veal, [with eel,
Things *garni* with lace, and things *garni*
One's hair and one's cutlets both *en pa-*
pillote, [have by rote,
And a thousand more things I shall ne'er
I can scarce tell the difference, at least
as to phrase, [braise.
Between beef à la *Psyche*, and curls à la
But in short, dear, I'm trick'd out quite
à la *Française*, [and poking,
With my bonnet so beautiful, high up,
Like things that are put to keep chim-
neys from smoking. [delights
Where *shall* I begin with the endless
Of this Eden of milliners, monkeys, and
sights,
This dear busy place, where there's no-
thing transacting
But dressing and dinnering, dancing
and acting."

In a subsequent page the young lady proceeds to relate an incident which

which wears the aspect of a romantic adventure:

“ Last night at the Beaujon, a place
 where I doubt [that set out
 If I well can describe, there are cars
 From a lighted pavilion high up in the
 air, [know where.
 And rattle you down, Doll, you hardly
 These vehicles, mind me, in which you
 go through [two.
 This delightfully dangerous journey, hold
 Some Cavalier asks with humility whe-
 ther [smile—’tis a match;
 You ’ll venture down with him—you
 In an instant you ’re seated—and down
 both together [Scratch!
 Go thund’ring as if you went post to Old
 Well, it was but last night, as I stood
 and remark’d [who embark’d,
 On the looks and odd ways of the girls
 The impatience of some for the perilous
 flight, [and fright,
 The forc’d giggle of others ’twixt pleasure
 That there came up, imagine, dear Doll,
 if you can, [fac’d man,
 A fine, sallow, sublime sort of Werter-
 With mustachios that gave (what we
 read of so oft) [half soft,
 The dear Corsair expression, half savage,
 As Hyænas in love may be fancied to
 look, or [Blucher.”
 A something between *Abelard* and old

The sequel of this adventure is truly comic: but we must refer our Readers to the original work for the *denouement*, if indeed there should be any to whom the perusal of this little book is still among the pleasures of anticipation.

102. *The Confession; or, the Novice of St. Clare, and other Poems. By the Author of “Purity of Heart.” Dedicated to her Children. 12mo, pp. 82. Simpkin and Marshall.*

IN a long Preface, in defence of a former publication, the Author thus speaks of herself and of her writings:

“ Devoted to the happiness of her family, it has ever been her aim to render her amusements profitable to them; she could not, therefore, omit an opportunity of enlarging her own means, for the promotion of their education and advantage, by striving to make a profit of what had been the source of pleasure to herself in many an hour of solitude and anxiety.—Conscious, however, of the mediocrity of her own talents, and convinced from experience and observation, how much easier it is to detect faults in the efforts of another than to render perfect our own works, she feels extremely diffident of success.—Her

person has that general peculiarity which marks each individual of the human species; her name is so common that nothing can be made of it, and if placed on the title-page of her work, is too obscure to give it notoriety; her character is of the same stamp, marked by no extraordinary feature; her history possesses no incident on which malice, misrepresentation, or malignity could diet: she is, in short, quite a creature of ordinary life; born to domestic duties; settled in industrious habits; her labours only diversified, by an occasional flight to her book, her work, or her pen. Her sentiments may be common, for they are deduced from the practice and experience of life; her characters may be ordinary, for they are men and women, and, as such, drawn from nature.—The literary exertions of the Author are her amusements; the flowers, strewed in her path by Providence, to render sweet the active exertions of her station; and she trusts her temper is too serene and contented, to turn those blessings to a scourge by her own intemperate use of them.”

The hint of the principal Poem is taken from “*The Spectator*,” No. 164; and the story is well told.

The Confessor is thus described:

“ But one poor monk was seen alone;
 His knee was fix’d—he seemed stone;—
 And from his eye there shot no glance,—
 He was like one in a breathing trance;
 Nor could any know that the tear-drops
 fell,
 But by his bosom’s heaving swell;
 And a large round spot those tears had
 made
 On the pavement in the South arcade;
 Nor when all were gone, and the doors
 did close,
 Left he the house of God; [his woes,
 But he pray’d, and he wept, and he told
 And he bow’d to the chast’ning rod.
 Oh! many were the wrinkles that cheek
 bore,
 Trac’d by the hand of Care;
 Pangs which the inmost bosom tore
 Had graved those wrinkles there;—
 But, when earthly hope was fled away,
 There came a beam so bright,
 Over his head, and over his way,
 It chas’d the clouds of night;
 Yes, it shone o’er each step where the
 good man trod,
 And lifted his heart and his soul to God.
 Ere the sun was up, yon Monk arose
 To offer an early prayer; [goes,
 And, that service done, the good man
 To shrive the nuns of St. Clare.
 His face was calm, and his look was gay,
 As over the ailes he took his way.

The

The Maidens of Clare had been confess'd ; [rest :
Each penance was fix'd, each mind at
They had left the spot ; but a Novice
there

Linger'd behind the Nuns of St. Clare,
And hastily sought the confessional chair.
Each word to the Monk which the maiden spoke [row's stroke ;
Thrill'd through his breast like an arrow
For her tone and her voice to him were
known, [that were flown."

And she spoke of the days,—the days
For the speech of the Novice, and
the father's reflexions on it, we refer
to the Poem ; but shall select a few
more lines.

"The maiden paus'd—her voice grew
weak ;
The father tried in vain to speak ;
But he folded his garments over his
face,—

His confessional left, and left the place.
For one moment he paus'd as he pass'd
the door ; [look'd no more.
And once he look'd back ;—but he
Yet he fled not far,—he could not fly,—
For the scalding tear-drop dimm'd his
eye : [grew pale.

And his heart went throb, and his cheek
O'er his face the damp dew sprung
While sorrow's long-imprison'd tale
Burst from his trembling tongue."

We again refer to the Poem, and
shall give the following lines :

"The storm may hush, and the lightning
stay,

And the sea become serene ;
But the early morn's returning ray
Shews where that storm has been ;
And there lies a wreck on the breakers
cast, [past.

Marking the spot where the storm has
And the storm of the mind is full as
strong ;

It leaves as deep a print ;
It characters the face as it moves along,
And stamps it in Passion's mint.

As the dash of the billow's foamy play
Points where the rough rock lies,
So the lines on the human face betray
Each pang which the spirit tries :

The harder the contest, the firmer the
rock,

The wider the waste, and the stronger
the shock."

103. *Religio Clerici; a Churchman's
Epistle. Second Edition, corrected. 8vo,
436 Lines, with 22 Notes. Murray.*

THIS spirited satire is pretty generally
attributed to two distinguished
scholars of Harrow. In the Preface
we are informed, that "*the Author*"

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purposely chose the most obvious arguments in favour of Revealed Religion ; that he claims no farther originality for the first part of his poem, than as it contains the genuine answers which suggested themselves to his own mind in reply to the question, "Why are you a Church of England Christian?" and that, doubtless, many more and many better reasons might be given, but perhaps not so much to his purpose. In the latter part, he thought it his duty to express firmly his opinion of the perils to which the Established Church is exposed by the rapid progress of modern Puritanism.

The poem commences in the form of a reply to the unmeaning question, *Why should a Clergyman rhyme?*

"Shame to our days, that with degenerate views [Muse,
Prophane and prostitute the suffering
Curtail her privilege of heavenly birth,
And bar her flight beyond this speck of
earth! [eyes

Not thus of old, where with unshrinking
She dar'd the full Shechinah in the skies;
Commun'd above with disembodied
thought,

And echoed lessons purer spirits taught.
Her voice, sole herald of the Eternal
Mind, [kind:

Convey'd His will and nature to man—
Her lips with utterance bless'd the raptur'd seer, [might hear:

And lent the suppliant language Heaven
Each torch was kindled at a common
flame, [same."

And Prophet, Priest, and Poet were the

Alluding to some of the fashionable
Poets of his day, Dr. Young once indignantly exclaimed [Night V.]

—————"I grant, the Muse
Has often blush'd at her degenerate sons
Retain'd by Sense to plead her filthy
cause ;

To raise the low, to magnify the mean,
And subtilize the gross into refin'd:

As if to-magic numbers' powerful charm
'Twere given, to make a civet of their
song [fume.—

Obscene, and sweeten ordure to per-
Art, cursed Art, wipes off th' indented
blush [shame.

From Nature's cheek, and bronzes every
Man smiles in ruin, glories in his guilt,
And INFAMY stands candidate for praise."

This thought is well imitated in the
following expressive lines:

"Fled is the genuine Muse, and in her
place [face.

A brisk pretender blurts her shameless
Fair

Fair in her outward cheek, and painted
 skin ;
 Foul as Duessa, if you look within.
 Caught by some light and meretricious
 tale, [mer's sail ;
 The full-breath'd Town inflates the rhy-
 And, as the breeze of Fashion round him
 plays, [bays."
 Lends, for a season, false and fading

Speaking of that wonderful anomaly
 in our nature caused by sin,
 Young says, in a fine strain of melancholy
 antithesis, [Night I.]

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how
 august,
 How complicate, how wonderful, is man!
 How passing wonder He, who made him
 such! [extremes!

Who centred in our make such strange
 From different natures marvellously
 mix'd,

Connexion exquisite of distant worlds!
 Distinguish'd link in being's endless
 chain!

Midway from nothing to the Deity!
 A beam ethereal, sullied, and absorpt!
 Though sullied and dishonour'd, still
 divine!

Dim miniature of greatness absolute!
 A heir of glory! a frail child of dust!
 Helpless immortal! insect infinite!
 A worm! a God!"

The noble passage is thus not un-
 successfully modernized, we think, in
 the work before us:

"Turn inward now with curious eye,
 and scan [man!

The maze of mind, the moral world of
 See jarring passions toss'd in wild tur-
 moil,

And Reason thrown to Appetite a spoil!
 Here, aspirations Heaven could scarce
 refine, [divine!

There, our brute nature lording o'er
Hands which incline, but balance not the
beam!

And, vice, or virtue, ever in extreme!
 Creation's monarch to himself a slave!
 And Man immortal only in the grave!"

We are not quite sure that we un-
 stand the precise purport of *the se-*
venth line of our extract; and, there-
 fore, we have ventured to print the
 same in *ITALICS*, in order to draw a
 double portion of attention to its no
 doubt latent meaning*. The atonement
 of Christ Jesus is urged as the remedy
 for the anomaly alluded to, in an ad-
 mirable paraphrase of Young's more
 nervous but possibly more antiquated
 sentiments. We rejoice, however, to

perceive that the venerable Author of
 the NIGHT THOUGHTS has, at last,
 fallen into such good hands, for we be-
 gan to fear that the quaintness of his
 diction might soon render, even in so
 short a time, the Pastor of Welwyn's
 pious labours obsolete. The Reforma-
 tion is next neatly eulogized, and "*the*
Author" exults in that the Bible is
 no longer a sealed book. The pas-
 sage, beginning at line 209 and end-
 ing with line 282, is unquestionably
 the main pillar on which this poetical
 edifice (of the Composite order of
 architecture) rests its claim to du-
 rability: and we entertain very strong
 doubts, indeed, of the physical, aye,
 and metaphysical powers of any, or
 of all, the "CHURCH MISSIONARY"
 Samsons, *shorn* and *shaven* as they
 now are by the venerable Archdeacon
 of Bath, to shake and to overthrow it.

"Within some Tavern, whose presiding
 Dame [fame,

Their Worships license to a year's good
 Where two small chambers into one
 combine, [ter wine,—

Reeking with smoke, and fumes of yes-
 Or where at each Assize the Sessions-hall
 Gladdens the County with its law and
 ball,

Where wretches hear at morn their gib-
 bet doom, [the room;

And nymphs at night are waltzing round
 Here, in full cry together blatant, run
 A deep-mouth'd pack of every creed, or
 none.

The motley offspring of a common sire,
 Baptists, and Arians, and Seceders dire;
 Fierce Independents, whose ambition
 crost, [lost;

Like Satan hates the kingdom it has
 Churchmen, who fain would work their
 church's fall, [all;

And those who never bow'd to Church at
 Sure of their own salvation, such as la-
 bour [neighbour;

With most officious pains to save their
 The hollow friend, and unsuspected foe,
 And all who dare not what they would
 be, shew.

Here, cold Socinus, with his cunning
 turns, [spurns;

Swindling salvation from the God he
 There Calvin, haughty with predestin'd
 stride,

And sullen grin of self-elected pride;
 And last, regardless be they right or
 wrong,

The fools who always multiply a throng.
 Around on cushion'd forms the movers sit,
 While barer benches stimulate the pit;
 And rang'd aloft, in rich and beauteous
 store, [floor:

Bright eyes rain influence on the crowded
 Well

* Ες δε το παν

Ερημωων χαριζει.

PIND.

Well knows the Saint how female arts
prevail— [fail!

Without the ladies, Heaven itself must

“ Now lift the curtain—nothing need
be chang’d, [rang’d ;

The strings are fasten’d, and the puppets
Plann’d are the bows, the pauses, and
the starts, [parts.

And cast the characters, and conn’d the
First, like the Prologue of some Attic
scene, [mien;

Rises the chairman, slow, and grave of
Content the plot and persons to unfold,
And bid them see—what soon they shall
behold.

Next, strong in limbs, and brawny-knit
of frame, [name,

Some stuttering German, with a sounding
Rumbles, and vomits his unmeaning note,
A wordy flood which struggles in his
throat ;

A sea of consonants in rugged trim,
Where vowels, thinly scatter’d, sink or
swim.

He tells, what grace the Gentiles shall
imbibe, [scribe :

If they and theirs but largely will sub-
How, through their bounty, missions
have been sent

To all remoter villages in Kent ;
And in the next report he hopes to state,
Whitechapel’s self is made regenerate!

“ Unus’d to public speaking and dis-
play, [essay ;

Some modest youth then tries his first
Smoothly and sweet his honey’d accents
flow,

His lips are faltering, and his tone is low ;
His looks ingenuous ‘gentle Pity’ win,
And ‘gentle Pity’ wakes her nearest
kin :

The soft contagion strikes the yielding
fair, [clare ;

And doubtful sighs their certain zeal de-
Till, as at last the lessening stream sub-
sides, [glides,

And the brisk nonsense into nothing
Some raptur’d zany claps his hands, and
cries, [skies !”

“ A god again hath taught us from the

“ Each has his portion ere the scene be
closed, [posed :

And Peter seconds that which Paul pro-
One puts the question, others grant as-
sent,

This names a patron, that a president ;
One hands the poor-man’s penny box
around, [pound ;

One chuckles o’er a more substantial
This votes their holy homage to the fair,
This thanks the landlord, that approves
the chair ;

The many shout Hosanna to the cause,
And swell the Christian clamour of ap-
plause !”

104. *A History of Muhammedanism .
comprising the Life and Character of the
Arabian Prophet, and succinct Accounts
of the Empires founded by the Muham-
medan Arms. An Inquiry into the
Theology, Morality, Laws, Literature,
and Usages of the Muselmans ; and a
View of the present Extent and Influe-
nce of the Muhammedan Religion. By
Charles Mills, Esq. Second Edition,
pp. 490.*

AUTHORS naturally divide them-
selves into two classes : those who
are compelled, and those who are
content to write. The latter are al-
ways more valuable than the former.
We may be inclined both to pity and
assist the unfortunate writers, who
are required, either with the scissor
or the pen, to produce their allotted
quantity of paragraph and pages ;
but it is impossible to forget that
where there is neither opportunity for
extensive research, or leisure for care-
ful composition, the most laborious
efforts will seldom add to the stock of
knowledge, and must inevitably be
consigned to early oblivion. With few
exceptions, our standard Historical
Authors, were masters of their time.
They engaged in literary pursuits, to
gratify their love of reading ; they
wrote for amusement, or reputation.
By such men only can the common
stores of information be increased.
Mr. Mills appears, from his advertise-
ment, to be one of this happy num-
ber : much importance, therefore,
ought justly to be attributed to his
first exertions, and every encourage-
ment should be afforded him by the
Periodical Journals to induce him to
persevere in his honourable course,
till he has established his reputation
on a permanent basis, and contributed
more largely to the instruction of
society.

The two chief models which divide
the admiration of our Writers are
Gibbon and Addison, each of whom
has his characteristic excellences and
defects. Mr. Mills evidently prefers
the style of Gibbon, as most suited to
historical narration. The sentences
are rounded, the paragraphs are po-
lished after the manner of that great
Writer. Many passages are forcible,
spirited, and eloquent : others are un-
avoidably turgid, and sometimes defi-
cient in ease and perspicuity.

The admired masters of composi-
tion ought certainly to be diligently
studied :

studied: but the peculiarities of none, however great, ought ever to be discernible. Mr. Mills, having studied the style of Gibbon, has in some instances contracted the several peculiarities which disfigure that Historian's inestimable volumes. This defect must be remedied; and Mr. Mills will then find, that his works, which are now merely well received, will then become popular. His subject is so well chosen, his reading so extensive, his powers of composition so undoubted, that we are grieved to observe any difficulty whatever thrown in the way of his well-deserved success.

Some explanation is necessary on this point. Every Author must follow the best models, and still preserve his own style. This appears to be a contradiction: few words are requisite to illustrate our meaning.

The most simple and perspicuous style is uniformly best. The style of Addison, so admirably described by Johnson, is only excellent for its ease and fluency, its apparent want of art, and familiar elegance. The style of Gibbon is alternately splendid, laboured, eloquent, turgid, inverted, and obscure. It is not natural; and we are compelled very frequently to put down the volume, dazzled, overpowered, and confused. We are all conscious that, if we were to be suddenly called upon, to relate an event, or enforce an opinion, we should prefer the language of the Spectator to that of the Decline and Fall. The language of Addison is the language of Nature; that of Gibbon the language of Art. Mr. Mills has adopted the latter; and the consequence is, that he appears to write with labour; and he pleases his reader most when he forgets his Master, by taking less care of the rounding and polishing of his paragraphs. When he is animated with his subject, he adopts the more easy style, and displays the full extent of his powers of composition, in those passages which he would probably select as the most objectionable in his work.

The religion of Mahomet was founded on the general corruption of Christianity; on the traditions preserved among the Jews and Arabians; on insidious appeals to the passions by the promise of a sensual paradise; on the easy terms of conversion, contrasted with the threat of immediate

death; and on the apparently disinterested enthusiasm of the early followers of the Apostate. Muhammedanism has enslaved the minds of men; it has checked the progress of Arts and Science, and extinguished liberty from the banks of the Danube, to the farthest bounds of the East. In the universal dissemination of knowledge the Muhammedan institutions remain unchanged; presenting a singular spectacle to a philosophical observer of despotic Governments and enslaved Nations. The Sublime Porte indeed seems on the borders of Europe, to be as much an intruder now as the restless Sultan who captured Constantinople. Without any identity of interests, without regard to the polity of European Princes, he waits with his Janizaries behind the walls of his capital, like a tiger on the precincts of an Indian factory, to be surrounded and destroyed at the pleasure of his hunters.

Yet this wonderful usurpation of Muhammedanism has never met with an English Historian. Ockley indeed has given us a partial account of the Saracens, and Gibbon has favoured the world with a most superb chapter on Mahomet and his successors. But "no attempt" (as Mr. Mills expresses it) "has been hitherto made to extract the substance of the different volumes on the subject of Muhammedanism. An undertaking of this nature is the subject of the present volume. The curiosity of the studious will be excited by the dignity and variety of the topics, and his candour also by the obvious difficulty of treating them well." If the modesty of Authors was not always to be suspected, we might compliment Mr. Mills on his humility: but his work shall speak for itself.

It is divided into seven chapters. The first contains the History of Muhammed (such is the unusual way of spelling his name.) The second relates to the History of the undivided Caliphate, or the rise of the Saracenic Empire. The third, the divided Caliphate, or the History of the decline and fall of the Saracenic Empire. The third chapter concludes with an admirable dissertation on the causes of the success of the Muhammedan arms and religion. This dissertation, though short, is full of excellent remarks on the policy of Muhammed and

and his successors. The fourth chapter is the History of the Muhammedan Tartarian Empires, including an account of the Muhammedan dynasties in Hindostan; the reigns of Zenghis Khan and his successors; the Empire of Tamerlane; the Seljukian dynasties; ending with the origin of the Othman or present Turkish Power. The fifth and sixth chapters deserve separate publication. They furnish a complete and accurate account of the Koran, considered as the source of the Theology, Ethics, and Jurisprudence of the Muhammedans. They give us also a full and most satisfactory narrative of the Literature and Sciences of the Saracens and Turks. The seventh chapter concludes with an account of the present state of the Muhammedan Religion; and the work ends with a well-written interesting description of the several sects, and the singular resemblance between Sooffeism and Platonism.

The great charm of History consists in the interest excited by a train of connected events. If events are not connected with each other, historical narrative becomes a collection of anecdotes. In reading, for instance, the History of England, we proceed with a regular line of Kings. We trace the progress of the human mind through the dark ages, till the dawn of truth and knowledge. We are delighted with the efforts of enlightened men, to emancipate the world from feudal bondage and papal despotism. We see the continued series of cause and effect, till the narrative ends with the present period; even passing circumstances become additionally interesting, as making but a part of this connected story, which is not yet ended. In perusing the Histories of Rome and Greece, we are confined to one spot and one people. We dwell with ceaseless interest on the perpetual collision of the parties at Rome, till Augustus established Absolute Monarchy with the forms of a Republick. Equally do we devote our attention to the Grecian Republicks, till they merge into the mere Province of Achaia. This connected train of events gives to these Histories the air of a Novel, or a splendid Epic Poem. Each History has its beginning, middle, and end. Characters and circumstances seem to advance or retire, till the plot comes to its gradual developement.

The Historian of Muhammedanism is not possessed of these advantages: the History is not connected. The Empire of the Saracens had no sooner attained strength, and extended itself among surrounding Nations, than it became divided. We are compelled, therefore, to distract our attention among several independent Chieftains, who are united only by similarity of Religious opinion. We read the History of Muhammedanism in the History of the Caliphs of Bagdad: no sooner do we begin to be interested, than we arrive at the downfall of their power, and are compelled to seek the remainder of our History among the independent and divided Caliphs of Spain, Egypt, and the dynasties of Hindustan. Whatever be the claims of these Monarchs upon our attention, we are soon wearied. The charm of connexion is dissipated, and we read rather for instruction than amusement.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, Mr. Mills has produced a Work which is both interesting and instructive. He has attempted what no Author has hitherto accomplished, most probably on account of this very circumstance, the difficulty of exciting interest: and it is confidently to be hoped this work will be so generally received, that its Author may perceive that the publick appreciate his efforts, and wish him to persevere.

Our limits do not permit many extracts. The first is a specimen of incorrectness; the next is a proof of Mr. Mills's powers of composition. Many beautiful passages indeed prove him capable of enrolling his name among our best Historians, and of writing some work which may obtain a place among the standard classicks of the country.

We shall quote the following passage, to point out to Mr. Mills the necessity of great correctness: it is in p. 178, towards the end.

“The fears of men, not duly moderated by a correct knowledge of the Scriptures, prompted the practice of idle, unnecessary, and uncommanded ceremonies; the Virgin Mary was more highly revered than Christ himself; Saints and Martyrs, nay, the relicks of their bodies and clothes, were worshiped; with the doctrine of purgatory, which, by supposing men capable of propitiating their own sins, renders nugatory the atonement

ment made by Christ, *were* a few of the manifold superstitions which terror and credulity produced."

In this passage all the sentences which serve as the nominatives to *were*, ought to have been otherwise constructed. Thus: the reverence paid to the Virgin Mary, which was greater than that paid to Christ himself; the worship of Saints and Martyrs, nay, even of the relicks of their bodies and clothes, with the doctrine of Purgatory, which, &c. &c. were a few of the superstitions.

The following admirable passage is a fair specimen of the general style of the work, where Mr. Mills writes without labour:

"The doctrine of Predestination has great practical influence among the Muhammedans. It unnerves the soul for generous and manly enterprizes; it casts a lethargy over the whole Turkish Nation, checks the exertions of reason, and disposes men to wait for the sensible operations of the Deity. In some cases it is considered to relate to the foreknowledge; in others, to the positive agency of God. The Turk is keen and wise in his ordinary worldly transactions, and exercises the powers of his mind in promoting his interests: but when he is oppressed with difficulty or doubt, and a new and troubled scene is opened, he makes no effort to disperse the cloud of his misfortunes, but considers it impious to oppose the will of Heaven. Fatal as this doctrine is to all improvement, yet it is practically useful in the hour of adversity. Does the Muhammedan suffer by misfortune? Is he plundered? Is he ruined? He calmly says, 'It is written:' and submits without a murmur to the most unexpected transition from opulence to poverty. Even on the bed of death, nothing disturbs his tranquillity: he makes his ablution, repeats his prayers, professes his belief in God and his Prophet, and, in a last calm appeal to the aid of affection, he says to his son, 'Turn my head towards Mecca,' and dies in peace."

Much learning and extensive reading are displayed in the notes. There are some admirable observations on the opinions of the Antients on the soul's immortality, p. 366. We cannot but consider the insertion of Latin and French quotations in the body of the work as a considerable defect, which ought undoubtedly to be remedied in a new edition. Gibbon, Robertson, &c. &c. place all their quotations at the bottom of the page. In

page 365, an extract from Lord Bacon is inserted in the text. In page 130, the second chapter concludes with a long extract from Voltaire. In page 297, the derivation of a common Greek word, and in page 284, some names of Authors who have edited the Koran, should have been placed beneath the text. These are faults of inexperience, and diminish nothing from the learning and talent of our Author.

We cannot resist this opportunity of presenting our readers with some amusing anecdotes. Muhammed, it is well known, prohibited the use of wine: the Turks, however, allow themselves to drink brandy without any scruple of conscience. Fire, says the Muselman, purifies all things; and therefore it has destroyed and dissipated all the impure parts of the brandy, p. 459. Again, war is commanded by their Prophet, as an ordinance of God, for the conversion of the infidels: his followers in this age have long ceased to regard this injunction, for they think the conversion of the world unworthy their endeavours, p. 460. Perhaps the most curious circumstance of all collected in that chapter which relates the present state and extent of the Muhammedan Religion is this: a mark is set on the dwellings of the infidels, *that beggars who come to the door may not pray for them*, p. 463.

105. *A Botanical Description of British Plants in the Midland Counties, particularly of those in the Neighbourhood of Alcester; with occasional Notes and Observations; to which is prefixed a short Introduction to the Study of Botany, and to the Knowledge of the principal Natural Orders.* By T. Purton, Surgeon, Alcester. *Embellished with Eight coloured Engravings*, by James Sowerby, F.L.S. 2 Vols. sm. 8vo, pp. 795. Ward, Stratford-upon-Avon, and Longman and Co.

BY the term FLORA, Botanists understand a description of Plants, either accompanied with figures, or without them. Of those which have been edited in England, the most remarkable are the FLORA Londinensis, by the late Mr. Wm. Curtis, Professor of Botany of the Society of Apothecaries of London; FLORA Cantabrigiensis, by the Rev. Mr. Relhan; FLORA Oxoniensis, by Professor J. Sibthorpe; FLORA Scotica, by the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot; FLORA

Flora Britannica, and Flora Greca, by Sir James Smith, M. D.; and the *SYNOPSIS Stirpium Britannicarum* of the Rev. and very learned JOHN RAY, F. R. S.; an improved and much extended edition of which latter work, printed in 1724, is the basis of *FLORA ANGLICA*, by the late William Hudson, F. R. S. a member of the Society of Apothecaries of London, and their Professor of Botany, who resided while in practice in Pantons-street, in the Hay Market. The latter work has no figures. The memory of each of these gentlemen is highly esteemed by all lovers of Botany; the Rev. Mr. Relhan, and Sir James Smith, being the only survivors.

To the individuals who have in a less degree contributed their mites by the publication of a *FLORA* of a particular district, we are indebted to the memory of the Rev. Mr. RAY, for his *Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium*; Mr. John Blackstone, Apothecary of London, for his *Catalogue of Plants found in the vicinity of Harefield, in Middlesex*; Mr. Deering, for his plants about Nottingham; Richard Warner, Esq. for his *Plantæ Woodfordienses*; Mr. Jacob, for his Plants about Feversham; Mr. Forster, for his late publication of a *Flora Tunbrigensis*; and lastly, to Mr. T. Purton, Surgeon at Alcester, for a description of British Plants in the Midland Counties, under the denomination of *MIDLAND FLORA*.

This work, printed at Stratford-upon-Avon, contains 795 pages 8vo, and is ornamented with seven coloured figures, of which, three have been executed by the Author's daughter, Miss F. L. Purton. In the course of the *Midland Flora*, much original information occurs, and very copious reference to Dr. Withering's *Botanical Arrangements*, Dr. Woodville's *Medical Botany*, Mr. Sowerby's *English Botany*, and *English Fungi*, and the figures of the two latter works are continually cited. This work is unquestionably a useful one; and its Author is entitled to his share of praise. It were much to be wished works of a similar nature, equally well executed, were more numerous, as by such means a number of the more minute vegetables might be detected, and the œconomy and uses of those which have been already discovered, might be better known.

106. *A Moral Review of the Conduct and Case of Mary Ashford, in Refutation of the Arguments adduced in Defence of her supposed Violator and Murderer.* By the Rev. Luke Booker, LL. D. 8vo, pp. 59. Longman and Co.

AS the subject of this narrative has excited no small degree of interest in the public mind, that interest will not be diminished by the present publication. In a short Preface the Reverend Author says,

"The following Narrative, written before Abraham Thornton was taken a second time into custody, has been withheld from the public eye till all proceedings against him were finally closed: the Author deeming it right so to do, lest the strong feeling in the public mind should be increased to his disadvantage upon trial; or lest any grounds for a charge of pre-judging his case should be afforded to his legal defenders."

"These were the Author's reasons for delaying the Publication. His motives for writing on the subject are generally stated in the Work: a subject, exciting so much interest, as to be made the chief topick of conversation, not only in the cottage, but in the drawing-room, among companies consisting of both sexes. He therefore felt desirous of so treating it, that the cause of morals should ultimately sustain no injury from the melancholy affair; but that what he should write concerning it might be read, even by a father to his daughters, or by a brother to his sisters.—How far the desire has been accomplished, his readers will judge—being anxious to avoid censure, if he deserve not commendation*."

One motive for writing on the subject, he tells his readers, is to "furnish an admonitory lesson to young women, not to repair to scenes of amusement, unsanctioned and unattended by proper protection;" it having been at a dance at an Inn where the unfortunate young woman first met the man who was arraigned as her destroyer. The caution is a necessary and important one, not more suited to the sacred character of the Author, than to the times of dissipation in which we live: and every young woman ought to thank him for it, while some, perhaps, will have reason to feel still greater obligation, by owing to it an escape from ruin. In the course of the work this caution is urged and re-urged with an ener-

* "Vitavi denique Culpam; non Laudem merui."

getic earnestness, which does honour to the Author's principles, both as a man and as a Clergyman, and will not, we trust, be lost upon our fair readers. Though he exculpates "the beautiful Victim," whose reputation he defends, from *crime*, he blames her, on this point, "for *imprudence*, in trusting herself, at such a time, and in such a place, with an entire stranger.

"She did impeach her Modesty too much,

To leave the hamlet, and commit herself
Into the hands of one that priz'd her not:
To trust the Opportunity of Night,
And the ill counsel of a lonely place,
With the rich Worth of her Virginity."

How appositely are these words of our great Dramatic Bard introduced! as it was after the dance that "the opportunity of night, and a lonely place," conspired to ruin and destroy this hapless Virgin: for such, the Author says, "she was *anatomically* proved to be, till within a few minutes of her death." He therefore very properly, in thus speaking of her, alludes to Lucretia and Virginia, in a passage which we shall quote entire, for the sake of the discreet hint which the introductory part conveys, and the well-merited compliment to our amiable country-women with which it closes.

"Amidst the multiplicity of reflections arising from a moral view of this subject, the following will also naturally occur to every young Female, gifted with the pleasing, though transient, and too much-prized charms of beauty. She will hence be taught to regard every such personal quality with mistrust; and to possess it rather with fear and trembling, than with vanity, confidence, and pride. Had Mary Ashford been less beautiful, she would have been exposed to less danger;—nay, perhaps, would have escaped the dreadful fate which befel her! A fate that has two resembling instances, recorded with resembling reflections, in these lines of the Roman Satirist:

——"Vetat optari faciem Lucretia, qualem

Ipsa habuit; cuperet Rutilæ Virginia
gibbum [lius autem

Accipere, atque suam Rutilæ dare. Fi-
Corporis egregii miseros, trepidosque
Parentes [Formæ

Semper habet: rara est adeo concordia
Atque Pudicitiaë."

"Lucretia's hapless Fate forbids thee
wish [Form

A face like hers: and, gladly, her fine

Virginia would with Rutila have barter'd
For homeliness extreme. The fairest
child

Awakens most, in fond parental breasts,
Tender anxiety: so rarely dwells
Beauty of Form with bashful Modesty.

L. B.

In Rome the union *might* be rare: in Britain it is not so. In almost every well-disciplined family, forms of female beauty—however exquisite—are the shrines of modesty. And because this is the case—because our envied Country boasts as much pre-eminence with respect to female virtue, as to manly valour, I the more anxiously put the British Vestal upon her guard against the perils which surround her."

A judicious distinction is made by the Author, between innocence and virtue; which, as it will be new to many persons, we shall here insert.

"Imprudence is not guilt; any more than innocence is virtue. Many are eulogized as *virtuous*, whose innocence was never in *danger*. Virtue, as the word imports, implies strength of innate principle, *proving* itself pure by *Trial*, as fine gold is assayed in the furnace. Though it seek not temptation and difficulty, it comes the brighter from the one, and vanquishes the other. It is an heroic property, that *earns* its meed glory, and wears not its crown till it has won it*.

"That crown, brighter than the beauty with which Nature had adorned her, Mary Ashford, after she quitted her midnight companion, wore in the cottage of her friend. It gave sweetness to her smile, and dignity to her person. It had, in vain, been assailed by guile; by every seductive art of practised profligacy. The Being who placed it on her brow sustained it there, during the fiery trial which followed the threat of the tempter; and enabled her to retire from the scene of danger—a spotless conqueror. But, alas, when *force* arrests, *free-agency* is at an end!—for, what were the resistance of a lamb, within the grasp of a lion?"

For the remarkable chain of circumstantial evidence which the Author extends throughout his pages, we shall refer to the Narrative itself; the whole of which, if we are to judge

* "In this definition of Virtue, the Author conceives he is supported by the Oracles of Truth. 'Blessed is the man that ENDURETH Temptation: for when he is tried (i. e. after he has been tried and approved) he shall receive the crown of life.' St. James, i. 12."

from

from our own feelings, will be perused with deep interest by every reader.

Two short extracts more must finish this article, which will place the unfortunate Mary Ashford, and the humane defender of her character, in a pleasing point of view.

“Actuated by the most lively interest concerning the beautiful victim, whose hard fate even Libertinism itself must deplore,—an interest, which reached the remotest corners of the kingdom with almost electric force, and which still survives her in every humane bosom—I lately visited the melancholy scene: and, indebted to one of those accidental occurrences which such a visitor would rather desire than expect, the fair victim’s own grandfather became my guide. Understanding that such an office would not hurt his feelings, always in unison with the mournful subject, I readily accepted the good man’s proffered service, who seemed to revere every thing that related to his lost favourite. ‘Lead slowly on,’ I said to him; ‘and be sure point out to me every spot, and mention every circumstance, that has any reference to the dark affair.’—He did so; filling up the chasms of information, as we went along, with many little incidents in ‘the short and simple annals’ of her history,—all of them honourable to her heart, and heightened in pathetic effect by the tears which washed the cheeks of the venerable narrator.”

“Her proposed Epitaph.”

“As a warning to Female Virtue,
This Monument is erected
over the Remains of MARY ASHFORD,
a young Woman, chaste as she was
beautiful, who, in the 20th year of her age,
having incautiously repaired to a Scene
of Amusement, without proper Protection,
was brutally violated and
murdered on the 27th of May, 1817,
in the Parish of Aston.
Lovely and chaste as is the primrose pale,
Rifled of virgin-sweetness, by the gale,
Mary! the wretch who thee remorseless
slew,
Will surely God’s avenging wrath pursue.
For, tho’ the deed of blood be veil’d in
night, [right?]—
‘Will not the Judge of all the Earth do
Fair blighted flower! the Muse that
weeps thy doom [ing tomb.]’
Rears o’er thy sleeping dust this warn-

107. *Warwick Castle; a Tale. With smaller Poems. By W.R. Bedford, A.B. of University College, Oxford. Sams.*

WE suppose the story upon which this beautiful little Poem is founded to be fictitious; or at least, if it is not so, the Author must be in possession

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of some source of information which we have not been fortunate enough to meet with. Though we have called it a beautiful little Poem, we do not mean to say that it is by any means faultless. There is throughout the whole too great an obscurity in the plot, which seems to have arisen from an intimate acquaintance with the works of a celebrated Writer; whose Poems the Author has evidently not only admired, but has studied with great attention. Indeed a Byronic tinge may be discovered in most parts of it. The Author, however, amply makes up for this by the goodness of the Poetry. His description of Rosamond is perhaps equal to any thing that has appeared for some time.

There is also a very spirited attack on the inadequacy of the present laws against adultery.

“Is this thy justice, Britain, these the
Laws

Successive ages hail with wild applause?
Shall the poor wretch, who steals our
paltry pelf

To feed his starving children, not himself;
Shall he be doom’d o’er foreign seas to
roam,

A banish’d outlaw from his native home;
His aged mother, wife, and infants left,
Of father, son, and husband all bereft?
Or by a sterner judge condemn’d to bleed,
Sink to his tomb—a forfeit for the deed?
And shall th’ insidious fiend, whose
secret blow

Blasts all our hopes of happiness below;
Knows not the mercy of th’ assassin’s
knife, [loathed life;

Strikes to the heart—but spares one
And leaves us still to wander o’er the earth,
And curse the hour unblest, that gave
us birth; [fin’d,

Shall he rove free, untouch’d, and uncon-
T’ infuse fresh poison in the female mind;
Or, brought to dread tribunal, pay no
more [store?

Than the base surplus of his heap’d-up
Shall Heaven’s almighty King and mer-
cy’s Lord [sword?

Ordain his fate, and *we* fling back the
Shame on such puny laws: they but inspire
The miscreant brute to gratify desire.

But thus it is—Ye fair of Britain’s isle,
Trust not his speeches, lean not on his
smile;

For ’tis a rotten staff, a broken reed,
That falls and crumbles in the hour of
need. [try’s shame,

True to your Lords, redeem your coun-
And let the crime boast nothing—but
its name.”

The smaller Poems are very much
in the same style with *Warwick Castle*.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Works nearly ready for Publication :

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A Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, in which all the words of the four leading parts of speech in the New Testament are arranged under their respective heads, and the explanations given in as simple, clear, and concise a manner as possible.

A Letter to the Hon. and Right Rev. HENRY RYDER, D.D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester. By the Rev. RICHARD WARNER, of Bath. To which is added, a Biographical Sketch of the late Rev. ARCHIBALD MACLAINE, D.D. with Notes and Anecdotes, the 2nd edition.

The first Volume of the History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster; by EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY. With Graphical Illustrations by the Proprietor, JOHN PRESTON NEALE.

A Life of the Emperor NAPOLEON, from the pen of the well-known M'GACON-DUFOR, author of the "Correspondence des plusieurs Personnes illustres de la Cour de Louis XV." being the sequel to the Correspondence of Madame de CHATEAUX. In a series of Letters.

The Third and last Volume, in quarto, of the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Franklin. By Mr. WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN, his grandson. This concluding Volume will contain a great number of original papers on Political, Philosophical, and other subjects.

A new and corrected Edition of President EDWARDS' Life of DAVID BRAINERD.

"America and her Resources," or a view of the Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing, Financial, Political, Literary, Moral, and Religious Capacity and Character of the American People. By Mr. BRISTED, a Counsellor of New York.

An Account of the Life, Writings, and Character, of the late Dr. ALEX. MONRO Secundus, delivered as the Harveian Oration at Edinburgh for 1818. By ANDREW DUNCAN, sen. M.D. and P., F.R. and A. S. S. E. father of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Historical Memoirs of ROB ROY, and the Clan Macgregor, including original Notices of Lady Grange, and a prefatory sketch illustrative of the condition of the Highlands prior to 1745; the whole comprising much authentic information characteristic of Highland Customs and Manners, from private sources. With a likeness of Rob Roy from the only original painting extant. By Dr. M'LEAY, of Glasgow.

A Discourse read at a Meeting of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, March 18, 1818. By ANDREW DUNCAN, sen. M.D. pointing out the great National advantages which would arise from a Royal Garden attached to the Palace of Holyrood-House, for the improvement of Horticulture by Experiment.

A Memoir on the Annular Eclipse of the Sun, which will happen on Sept. 7, 1820. By Mr. F. BAILY, of Gray's Inn.

A new Edition of "Materials for Thinking," by WILLIAM BURDON, with many alterations and corrections, and a Portrait of the lamented Author.

Genius, a Vision. By a Member of the University of Oxford.

Preparing for Publication :

An Essay on the Principles of Christian Evidence, containing Strictures on the Rev. Dr. CHALMERS'S Evidences of Revelation. By the Rev. Professor MEARNS, of Aberdeen.

A Manual of Prophecy; or, a short comparative View of Prophecies contained in the Bible, and the Events by which they were fulfilled. By the Rev. PETER ROBERTS.

The State and Progress of Religious Liberty, from the first propagation of Christianity in Britain to the present time. By the Rev. R. BROOK.

Mr. JAMES MORIER has in forwardness A Second Journey through Persia and Constantinople in 1810-16, a quarto volume, with maps and engravings.

A Classical and Topographical Tour in Greece, during the years 1801, 1805, and 1806 :

1806: by EDWARD DODWELL, Esq. A long residence in Turkey has enabled the Author to examine, and the assistance of a first-rate Artist, to illustrate, the Topography of that seat of early History. Greece, including Peloponnesus and the Ionian Islands, were the particular objects of his Tour; in the course of which many districts, unexplored by modern Travellers, have been penetrated, and remains, hitherto unknown, visited, and most faithful Drawings made of their actual state. In Two Volumes, Quarto, with not less than 100 Engravings. —Many of the Drawings made by Mr. DODWELL and his Artist being upon a scale which, consistent with their extreme accuracy, will not allow of reduction to the size of a quarto Volume; it is intended to publish a separate Work, consisting of Sixty Views of the most celebrated Scenes and Monuments of Greece; in which Fac-Similes of the Drawings, taken and coloured upon the Spot, will be produced, of the size of Stuart's Athens; forming a complete series of all that now exists of Grecian Antiquity.

Narrative of an over-land Journey from India, performed in the present year; with engravings: by Lieut.-col. JOHNSON.

Captain GOLOWNIN, the Narrative of whose Captivity in Japan has excited so much interest, is preparing for publication his "Recollections of Japan." They will comprise a particular account of the Religion, Language, Government, Laws, and Manners of the People, with observations on the Geography, Climate, Population, and Productions of the Country.

A Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions for the Discovery of a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans from the earliest period to the present time. By JOHN BARROW, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

Travels in Canada and the United States of America, in 1816-7; by Lieut. F. HALL, late military secretary to General Wilson, governor of Canada.

The Second Part of the "Life of BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. P.R.A." By JOHN GALT, Esq.

A Biographical Sketch of B. R. HAYDON, Esq. with critical observations on his Paintings, and some notice of his Essays in the Public Journals. By Mr. WILLIAM CAREY.

It is not generally known that some curious Memoirs of LUCIEN BUONAPARTE were printed in 1815; but, when they were nearly ready, obstacles to their appearance arose, the publication was suspended, and the impression was eventually burnt. A London Bookseller, how-

ever, has lately obtained possession of a copy; and the work will shortly be presented to the publick.

Some curious Letters from Madame BERTRAND at St. Helena, addressed to a female Friend in France; in French and English.

Sketches of the Philosophy of Life, by Sir CHARLES MORGAN, fellow of the College of Physicians; a work intended to convey a popular view of the leading facts in Physiology, as they bear more especially upon the moral and social animal.

The Rev. Mr. EVANS of Islington has in the press, The Progress of Human Life; or, Shakspeare's Seven Ages of Man, illustrated by a series of Extracts in Prose and Poetry, upon the plan of his Juvenile Tourist, and his Excursion to Windsor, with a view to the rising generation.

Professor DUNBAR is preparing an additional volume to DALZEL'S "Collectanea Majora," to contain the following extracts, with notes, selected and original, chiefly explanatory of the text: *Æschinis Oratio adv. Ctesiphontem*; *Demosthenis Or. pro Corona*; *Thucydidis Hist. lib. VII.*; *Æschyli Prom. Vinc. et Sept. adv. Thebas*; *Sophoclis Philoctetes*; *Euripidis Alceste et Cyclops*; *Aristophanis Plutus et Nubes*.

An Abridgment of the Dictionary of the English Language, by the Rev. J. H. TODD; under his own direction.

The Rev. Dr JAMIESON is printing an Abridgment from the quarto edition of his Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a new edition of his larger work on *Latin Prosody and Versification*.

Oxford, June 6. The illness of Her Majesty, which (under the apprehension that it might, peradventure, terminate fatally) threw, for a little time, a cloud upon our hopes, having happily been succeeded by an entire restoration to health, and the public feeling being no longer harassed by painful doubts in behalf of this august Personage, our Commemoration and Musical Festival have been honoured by a very full and splendid attendance of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, and the whole has passed away with the happiest effect. On Tuesday morning the anniversary meeting of the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary was holden at the Radcliffe Library; and at 11 o'clock the Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by the two Stewards, the Earl of Abingdon, Lord Churchill, Lord Charles Spencer, W. H. Ashhurst, Esq. M. P. Col. Tilson, Col. Perrott, Major Marsack, and several other Governors,

vernors, went in procession to St. Mary's Church. In the course of the service the *Te Deum* and *Benedictus*, by Orlando Gibbons, were performed. After the third Collect, Handel's magnificent Anthem, "When the ear heard," was accompanied by the principal Singers engaged for the Musical Festival; and immediately before the Sermon, the Old Hundredth Psalm, assisted with instrumental accompaniments, had a very elevating effect, and came with great power on the hearts of the audience. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster then delivered a very able and argumentative Discourse, from Matt. c. iv. v. 24. The learned Divine commenced by observing, that while the systems of Philosophy which had been contrived by worldly wisdom carefully extenuated or concealed from view whatever might affront the dignity, or humiliate the pride of man; the genius of Christianity, on the other hand, set before him, in all the bold, unsophisticated detail of truth, the distempers of his soul, and the malignity of his passions, no less than his corporeal wants, and the diseases of his frame. Almost every variety of wretchedness incident to humanity was unfolded to our view in the Gospel, and the blessed Author of our Religion, in the spirit of his exalted and untiring compassion, while he spiritually supplied the cravings of the soul, did not disdain, whithersoever he went, to alleviate the pain, and dispel the sufferings of the body. Amid those various maladies mentioned by the Evangelists, there was one — that of *dæmoniacal possession* — peculiar to the earliest ages of the Church. The learned Divine then pointed out the misconception and the controversies which had arisen upon this subject, partly ascribable to the evil genius of Infidelity, and partly to the injudicious conduct of the friends of Christianity in the third and fourth centuries. He was a strong and decided advocate for an interpretation of those parts of the Gospel narrative according to the literal import of the words in which they were conveyed, and it was highly agreeable to the suggestions of our reason, that He, whose primary purpose it was "to destroy the works of the Devil," should, here upon earth, have been much and assiduously occupied in subduing those malignant influences, by the agency of which Satan either polluted the hearts or agonized the bodies of men. After several comments upon this interesting subject, urged with great force of argument, perspicuity of language, and much originality of manner, the learned Dean proceeded to notice the gift of working miracles, with which our Saviour was endowed. Of this miraculous power, as

it was exemplified in the cure of mental and bodily diseases, he mentioned two criteria: first, that the diseases cured by our blessed Lord were, generally, such as, humanly speaking, we should pronounce to have been beyond the reach of cure; and, secondly, that the cure, under *his* almighty hand, was *immediate* — there was no interval of time between the application of the remedy and the departure of the malady — no *gradual* recovery — no intervening period, which we should call a *state of convalescence*. These criteria were then illustrated and verified, in the happiest manner, by an appeal to various cases recorded in the New Testament; and this part of the Dean's discourse was terminated by an animated exhortation to his audience to imitate (so far, at least, as man could imitate the example of the Deity) these lessons of divine benevolence. The application of miraculous power, indeed, to the instantaneous expulsion of corporeal disease was a gift beyond our reach; but to soften, by condolence, the sufferings of afflicted humanity — to administer medical skill — to contribute by our alms to the diminution of bodily anguish, and to lessen the countless sum of sorrows existing in the world — these were Christian duties authoritatively imposed by Christ upon those who called themselves his disciples — they were level to our apprehension — they were within the scope of our means — they coincided with the best feelings of our nature, and were most worthy of our imitation. — We should feel great pleasure in continuing this imperfect analysis of one of the finest discourses ever heard from the pulpit of St. Mary's, were we not forbidden, by the narrowness of our limits, so to do. We are constrained, therefore, more abruptly than we could wish, to say, that the Dean, after a most just and appropriate panegyric on the noble Institution for the sake of which he was preaching, concluded with a beautiful apostrophe to the University; and expressed a high and animating affiance, that so long as the Radcliffe Infirmary raised its head amid her lettered towers, the University would not cease to nourish up with anxiety the tree of Charity, whose fruits were more lovely, more engaging, and more godlike than all the discoveries of Science, or all the treasures of learning. — As the congregation departed, a subscription was raised at the doors, and the sum collected, amounted, we understand, to 170*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* John Phillips, Esq. of Culham, and Geo. Dashwood, Esq. of Kirtlington, are appointed Stewards for the year ensuing. — [*The Conclusion of this interesting article in our SUPPLEMENT.*]

SELECT POETRY.

SONG

*On the Expedition, lately gone out of the
Shores of England to endeavour to make
the passage of the North Pole :*

By EDWARD LORD THURLOW.

YE brave and hardy Mariners,
That to the Pole are gone,
Where never man adventur'd yet,
With God to aid alone;
Who bid adieu to human life,
By hearts intrepid led;
May God protect you, Mariners,
And guard each noble head,
When the winds do blow.

God save you from the billows,
That into mountains swell,
And now do rage at Heaven's gates,
And now do yawn like Hell;
And from the dreadful thunder,
That bellows through the deep,
And from the forked lightnings,
Ye Mariners, you keep;
When the winds do blow.

God keep you from the ice-bergs,
And from the frozen air,
That ever blows around them;
And take ye special care,
Ye be not locked up in ice,
Until the judgement-day!
God keep you clear, ye Mariners,
Upon your trackless way,
When the winds do blow.

Ye cannot call too often
Upon that Holy Name;
And praise his tender mercies,
With just and loud acclaim:
For ye shall find no fathom
I' th' seas, that ye shall plough;
Nor any night to friend you,
Or stars, to guide you now;
When the winds do blow.

Ye shall see mighty wonders,
And fearful sights behold;
But they shall nothing daunt you;
Your hearts, we know, are bold:
And well ye know, the living God
Doth walk the watery deep;
And is your certain trust and guard,
Both when ye wake and sleep;
When the winds do blow.

We often think upon you,
Ye brave and noble men;
And lay our charts before us;
And ponder where, and when,

Ye shall affront the floating ice;
And where in open sea,
Pursue ye shall the Northern star,
And through the waters flee,
When the winds do blow.

We trust ye well shall prosper;
And find the Northern shore,
Unknown to old Columbus,
And all, who sail'd before;
And, passing well the Northern Pole,
Shall through all dangers run,
And safely steer through Behring's
Strait;
And then your task is done;
When the winds do blow.

Then anchor'd safe at Greenwich,
Let the mighty cannon roar;
And flowing cups go swiftly round;
Since ye are come to shore:
Ye brave and noble Mariners,
Ye shall have done a feat,
That never yet shall equall'd be
By any earthly fleet;
While the winds shall blow.
Brussels.

AN ADDRESS *

*For the Anniversary of the LITERARY FUND,
at Freemasons' Hall, May 7, 1818.—
Written and recited by WILLIAM THOMAS
FITZ-GERALD, Esq.†*

WHEN thunders ceas'd, and tempests
rag'd no more,
Still did the swelling billows lash the shore;
For though tremendous hurricanes sub-
side,
Time must elapse to calm the angry tide:
And when, at last, the Dove of Peace had
rest
To plume the ruffled feathers on her breast,
O'er Claremont's bowers she mourn'd, with
trembling wings,
The wished-for Mother of a line of Kings!
She saw the Rose of England fade away,
Blighted in bud—sweet vision of a day!
One common sorrow, and one general tear,
From three great Nations hallow'd Char-
lotte's bier;
Long shall her virtues be the theme of all,
When tombs decay, and mouldering tem-
ples fall!
Then let the Bard another subject chuse
More cheering, but not dearer to his Muse;

* Being the 22d Anniversary Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for this Society.

† Extract from the Minutes of the Council and Committee, April 8, 1818 —

“Resolved, That a letter be immediately sent to William Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Esq. conveying to him the earnest request of this Meeting, that he would have the goodness to write a Poem, and favour the Society by reciting it at the ensuing Anniversary Dinner of the Institution.”

Let him, uncharg'd with vanity, impart
The honest pride that warms a Patriot
heart,

To see each Nation's eager eyes appear,
In friendship, or in envy, center'd here:
Where Great Britannia, clad in Honour's
robe, [Globe!

Stands, laurel-crown'd, the Umpire of the
In Europe's battle foremost of the Van;
In Peace, the Advocate of suffering Man;
Content, with native majesty she shines;
Her conquests, for the general good, re-
signs;

And for her triumphs on the land, or wave,
Only demands his freedom for the Slave!
With her no Muse can ever plead in vain
For secret sorrow, poverty, and pain:—
Go seek where pining Want and Misery
dwell,

The Debtor's prison, or the Felon's cell;
The last abode of Anguish, and Despair,
And British Charity's conspicuous there!
His debts discharg'd, she bids th' Insol-
vent go,

And robs e'en Death itself of half its woe;
For when stern Law demands the Culprit's
life,

She finds a refuge for his Child and Wife:
And while the Felon yields his forfeit
breath,

Brings comfort to him, in the hour of death.
But of all wants, with which mankind is
curst, [worst;

Th' accomplish'd Scholar's are, by far, the
For generous pride compells him to con-
troll [soul:

And hide the worm, that gnaws his very
Though Fortune, in her gifts to him, is
blind,

Nature bestows Nobility of Mind,
That makes him rather endless ills endure,
Than seek from meanness a degraded cure!
Yet from his unrequited labours flow
Half we enjoy, and almost all we know;
All that ennobles an enlighten'd Age,
And marks, at once, the Savage, from the
Sage.

The studious man directs more active souls
To steer th' adventurous vessel to the Poles;
T' explore the Regions of eternal Frost,
Where, ages pass'd, a peopled land was
lost;

By realms of ice to Polar Skies confin'd,
Four hundred winters banish'd from man-
kind!

Yet there may Hope anticipate, and trace,
Perhaps, a happy, and a hardy Race,
That neither poverty, nor splendour know,
Exempt from Europe's luxury and woe.

In War what science, or in Peace what art,
In which the Sons of Genius bear no part?
And Commerce, with her "busy hum of
men," [Pen;

Owes to the Sword less homage than the
That powerful engine of the mighty Mind,
As used—the bane or blessing of mankind!

Freedom's main spring! the Tyrant's dead-
ly hate! [State!

Shield of the Poor! and bulwark of the
Ne'er may it be, in some malignant hour,
By Factions tainted, or oppress'd by Power;
Nor, dipp'd in malice, aid the Assassin's
blow,

And prove to Liberty her bitterest foe:

'Twas Heaven's great gift!—to meliorate
and save, [grave!

Freedom's first cradle!—and perhaps her
To starve with Camoens, or with Spenser
pine,

Were better than to write one servile line
To flatter Vice—or what is still more base,
To wound, in secret, those we dare not face:
For Vice and Virtue, with the Pen and
Press, [bless!

Have power to torture, or have power to
Thus the pure stream for man, impartial,
springs, [kings;

For rich, and poor; for subjects, and for
But if dark nightshade mingles as it flows,
The source of health becomes the sink of
woes:

Yet, as the spots that in the sun appear,
View'd with alarm, are magnified by fear,
So, may the Bard's forebodings all be vain,
Nor England's grand Palladium prove her
Bane!

Yours be the task to foster, and protect
Genius in rags, and Learning from neglect;
Morals improved, will soon reward your
care,

For Libel's Want engender'd by Despair!
And half the Licence which the Good de-
plore,

Distress relieved, would plague Mankind
no more!

TO A LADY,

*Requesting some Verses on the Birth of her
Sister's first-born Child. By G. DYER,
Author of "Poetics," &c.*

DAMZELL, right wel ye wot (1), that I
of yore (2)

Forlorne (2) the hilles, and plaines, and
silver springes,

And oaten pipe, a fou (3) at tuneful lore,
And now am close (4)—ypent o'er aunc-
ient thinges;

(Eld (5) that mought michel muse, is slowe
to sing)

Stil ye, as in dispite, persyste to saie,
My sister's newe-born sonne fit sub-
ject bringes:

Colin, be once againe, as whilome gaie,
The litell frenne (6) is come, and claymes
your roundelaie.

Heare tho' (7) my roundelaie; or rather
heare [sung,

What youthly I heard by browne Sibyl
Beside an impé (8), y-rock'd by moder
deare; [hung,

Whyles I, as fix'd by spel, y-wondring

(1) Know. (2) Long since forsook.
(5) Age, or old age. (6) Stranger.

(3) Fool. (4) Close confined over.
(7) Then. (8) Child, or babe.

To weet (9) what wysdome flow'd from
Beldame's (10) tongue.

The powers of hearbes shee counth, (11)
als (12) fortunes told;

And nowe fro (13) meddled (13) hearbes
shee juices prest

In mazer (14) mirke and brade; and
eke (15) shee roll'd

Upwardes her blacke bold eyen, as with
Heav'n's counsels blest.

The juices meynt, (16) she ever and anon
Into hem dipt her finger, and, echetime
With fixt arch eie prophetic gazing on,
Touch'd that Impe's face, redding (17)
a charmed rime—

“—With Genius rath, (18) but ne too hie
to climbe—

—With so moche richesse, as a wight
mought crave—

—With wizzards (19) lear (19), but moe (20)
of motherr (21) sense—

—With so much beautie, as a man
neede have—

—And witt, that ne can give no honest
heart offence.

“—A warffare brave, but ne (22) in
bloodie fiede— [tree]

(In vällie lowlie lyves lyfe's lustie (23)
—Caution to warre with daunger, dreed (24)
to yielde— [to bee—

—In Love's sweet Faerie-Lond awhyle
Tho (25) gang to Hymen's court with

buxom (26) glee:

Lo! in the welkin (27) bryghte a bick-
eryng (28) cloud;

Joyaunce (29) aye (30) linckt (31) with
bale (31), pleasaunce with payne;

Musyc mote han its notes both lowe
and lowde;

And Lyfe is an excheat (32); and Death
to all gives shrowd.” (33)

Tho louting (34) revrendly with matron
grace, [hond (35);

Shee took the gentle parent by the
And castyng (36) with prophetic eyne (37)
her face,

Sain'd mystic (38) meanings, but in lan-
guage blond:—

“Thilke (39) impe bent true-love's gage, (40)
if ryghte I trace:

Heart linckt with heart, and mind with
mind agree;— [pace;

Lyfe is a traveil (41); keepe peregall (42)
Thus your true-lover's knott entrayled (43)

bee, [marrie yee.
Wyles I a priestesse stond, and againe

“ And take this ring, fro faerie lond
ybrought; [tel;

And it so charmed been, as fewe may
Your finger ring (44) with ilk, ne less your
thought;

Use it ne wrong, and ilk wil use ye wel:
Heales deadly bale, I weet (45); and
sooth (46) can quel

That inborn feend (47); sprights (48)
itt can putt to flyghte,

The caytiffs (49) of this world, and broode
of hell; [lyght;

Y-spredds in dungeon dark a cheary
And into distant dayes deigns (50) straunge
seraphic sight.

“ I drem'd a dreme—oh! sweete dame,
what a dreme!

Beares, gryfons, tygers, lyons, rampant
soche (51) [they seme

In forme; with foregn blood yet swelt,
Bursting amaine (52), and I ywonder'd

moche (53); [touch
Yet moe (54), to see them live, as by some

Of Demogorgon (55), and for fyghte up-
spring;

And they wil fyghten; wo (56) worth (56)
each one's clutch!

Ne heede hem, dame; I plyghte mee
by thilke ring,

Soche (57) fyghtes (57) shall ne'er your
Impe into no daunger bring.

“ On a blacke mountain's side a Dragon
dreie (58) [to see!

His long long length yspredd; dreadful
To warre no needes beseme him to re-
quere (59);

Yet cause and umpire of that warre was
hee;

(9) To think. (10) Dame's. (11) Knew. (12) Also. (13) From mixt.

(14) A basket or bowl, dirty and broad. (15) Also. (16) Being mixt.

(17) Uttering. (18) Early. (19) Wise-man's Learning. (20) More.

(21) Native, common sense. (22) Not. (23) Vigorous. (24) Fear.

(25) Then go. (26) Yielding. (27) Sky.

(28) Quivering, or moving backwards and forwards.

(29) Joy. (30) Always. (31) Linked with sorrow.

(32) Or escheat, a law-term; it means lands, or goods, and profits of any kind,
that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture.

(33) Shelter. (34) Then bowing. (35) Hand. (36) Trying.

(37) Eye. (38) Said mysterious. (39) This child be, or is. (40) Pledge.

(41) Travail, journey. (42) Equal, even. (43) Twisted. (44) Encircle.

(45) Know. (46) In truth, or truly.

(47) Original sin, called by some the sin of being born. (48) Spirits.

(49) Villains. (50) Vouchsafes, gives. (51) Such.

(52) With vehemence, or violence. (53) Much. (54) More.

(55) And the dreaded name of Demogorgon.—*Paradise Lost*, B. 11, 964.

(56) Cursed is. (57) Such fights. (58) Dreadful. (59) Require.

And

And he itt kent (60), I wot, with ravenous
glee, [with gold,
And held in clutch a globe, ywrought
Which salvage beastes eied mocht greedi-
lee:— [ye behold:

There the world's valour, sweet dame,
That prize been theirs; long live your
Impe for virtue bold."

Lady, yf my song flows not as of yore,
Know, Colin, now nis (61) Colin never
more; [tofore:

He mote (62) ne, con ne, (63) pipe, as here-
Weleaway! (64) leave seely (65) olde
man, to muse on auncient lore."

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

AS Furnival's Inn will be razed to the
ground before your next number ap-
pears, I send you, by way of a memorial
of it, the Lamentation of an Attorney's
Clerk, written thirty years ago, and which
has never yet appeared in print. J. C.

THE Clock strikes nine, the painful hour
arrives,

To open Chambers, and the toil begin;
With stomachs keener even than our
knives,

We set to work in Furnival's fam'd Inn.
How hard our lot thus doom'd to scribble
on [mock,

The lazy hours, which our impatience
Hark! now it strikes—by Heavens 'tis
only one, [o'clock *.

Another long hour to come till two
At length—at length arrives th' appointed
hour—

To eat we go, but not to eat a dinner,
Heav'n well knows how little we've th' pow'r
To fill our bellies—true as I'm a sinner!

Yet some there are, and those a happy set,
Whose purse permits them at the Dive †
to dine,

See future Judges, Serjeants—Counsel—met
Soaking their silver Sweetlips or their
wine.

There future Hardwickses, future Talbots,
Cokes, [profound,
Hales, Blackstones, Wallace's in law
Dispute, harangue, and crack their legal
jokes,

In lightsome cellar six feet under ground.

Cases—Opinions—Affidavits—Fees—
Demurrers—Judgments—Executions—
Writs,

There are as thick as leaves upon the trees,
What scope for genius, and what food
for wits!

Soon as the labour of the day is past,
Whilst Gray's Inn Bell in gloomy night
does ring ‡

Homeward I trudge, but not to feast, but
fast,

No pipe—tobacco—porter—no such
thing.

At single knock the surly landlord comes
With bosom hard and obdurate as
steel;

Each night and morn he insolently duns,
O! must not he who suffers also feel!

Mr. URBAN,

West-Square, May 1.

THE following *Jeu de mots* was occasioned
by a gentleman's requiring of me to
produce, from an ancient author, a Latin
verse, which should be convertible into
several other forms of metre—like some,
which I had noticed in my larger work on
“*Latin Prosody*”—a verse, in short, which
he described as a perfect “*Proteus*,”
whence I took the hint to save time and
trouble, by presenting him with these lines
of my own, instead of searching the Clas-
sics for such a line as he required.

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

PROTEUS VERSUS.

Ambiguum mediâ mihi Protea nocte vide-
bar

Fortiter injectâ corripuisse manu:
Jamque reluctanti properans domitura *
parabam

Vincula, quum vario corpore versus †
erat:

Totque novas abit in facies transformis, et
artem

Eludit mirâ versus ab arte meam;
Defessus tandem, desperatoque labore,
Sic versum iratis alloquor inde sonis:

“ Nil mihi jam tecum: procul hinc, pro-
cul, improbe Proteu,

Quolibet induto corpore, versus eas!”

(60) Saw.

(61) Is not.

(62) Must not.

(63) Cannot.

(64) Alas.

(65) Simple.

N. B. See Chaucer's “*Knights Tale*,” and Spenser's “*Shepherd's Calendar*.”

* That was then the usual hour of dinner. Now five is the usual time.

† Furnival's Inn Cellar; a place well known to professional gentlemen, where a
good dinner may be had at a reasonable price. Here is a Law Society, on being a
member of which (if I have dived into the secret) you pay for two pots of porter,
which is brought to you in a large silver cup, called Sweetlips. The place boasts
of having been visited by Lord Th—rl—w, Lord K—ny—n, and others in days of yore.

‡ The hour of nine o'clock at night is always announced in Gray's Inn by the
ringing of the Chapel-bell.

§ Mox, domitus vinculis, in sua membra redit. *Ovid. Fast.* 1. 374.

|| “Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub iudice lis est,” utrum “*Versus*,” heic
loci, nomen sit, an participium—*versiculus*, scilicet, an *conversus*. SCHOL.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 3.*

In a Committee on the Indemnity Bill, Lord *Holland* called for explanation on several points. The present Bill did not admit that any illegal arrests had taken place: where, then, was the necessity of indemnity upon that subject? It was proposed that the object was to prevent the disclosure of evidence; then to that purpose the Bill should be limited. There was nothing in the Bill to shew that it was connected with the Habeas Corpus Suspension Acts. It contained a clause not in any preceding Indemnity Bill, which was for indemnifying magistrates for illegal discharges. This ought to be well considered; and he wished to be informed, 1st. Whether a person discharged by authority of the Secretary, a magistrate, without any bill of indictment against him having been thrown out by a grand jury, or acquittal on trial, or on a *nolo prosequi*, can be held to be discharged according to law. 2d. Would a discharge by the Secretary of State prevent the person from being again arrested on the same charge? 3d. Could a person discharged by the Secretary of State insert in his declaration, on bringing an action, that there was an end of the suit against him?

The Lord Chancellor did not think a man discharged in the way mentioned could be said to be discharged according to law; but the cases alluded to by the Noble Lord were just such as required indemnity for the magistrates, who might have discharged men after arrests for crimes which they might not have been able to have proved against them. He contended that it was always the practice of the Court of King's Bench to liberate state prisoners on recognizance.—The House then went into a Committee.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord *Redesdale* proposed to consider the preamble first, as being closely connected with the enacting clauses.

This course was opposed by Lords *Lauderdale*, *Carnarvon*, and *Grenville*, and the preamble, as usual, was postponed.

Lord *Lauderdale* moved to substitute the 4th March instead of 1st Jan. 1817, as the period from which the indemnity should operate, that the Bill might not have a retrospective effect prior to the passing of the Habeas Corpus Suspension.

Lord *Liverpool* said, it would be found very necessary to give the present Act some retrospective force, for on the very first day of the Session, a gross outrage had been committed on the sacred person of the Regent; and it was subsequent to

that day, that circumstances did render it necessary to apply for the powers of the Act. To shew, however, that he was not desirous to press this point to a great length, he was willing that the 1st of January should be altered to the 26th, the day before Parliament met.

On the clause indemnifying magistrates for imperfect discharges granted to those who had been apprehended, being read, Lord *Holland* suggested that there should be a clause providing that the parties so discharged should be deemed to have been sufficiently discharged, the same as if by due course of law.

Lord *Liverpool* and the Lord Chancellor expressed their readiness to concur in such a clause, properly drawn up.

Several other amendments on the clauses were negatived.

The preamble being then taken into consideration, Lord *Lauderdale* moved three amendments, turning the Report of the Secret Committee into ridicule; which were of course all negatived.

On the motion of Earl *Carnarvon*, a return was ordered of the persons imprisoned under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Bennet* presented a petition from Jonathan Buckley of Warrington in Lancashire; and another from Samuel Billing, of Warrington. Mr. *B.* wished to know whether, Mr. Hone having been acquitted, it was intended to prosecute these men for publishing copies of his parodies, or whether they were to be discharged from their recognizances.

The Attorney-general observed, that whether he should proceed against them would be a matter of future consideration; but it did not follow that because one person prosecuted for what was termed a libel had been acquitted, that others should escape with impunity. In the case of Hone, it probably had great weight with the jury, that he had endeavoured to stop the circulation of the parodies.

Mr. *Littleton* expressed his detestation of the parodies in question, but put it to the feelings of the Attorney-general whether the petitioners should be proceeded against, after all the hardships they had already endured. The great cause of Hone's acquittal might have been an aversion to state prosecutions, on account of the measures under which the people had been smarting (*hear, hear,*) and from the manner in which other state prosecutions had been conducted.

Mr. *Brougham* conceived that the juries acquitted

acquitted Hone, because the prosecutions against him were political prosecutions under the cloak of religion; and because they were aware, that had his parodies been ten times more blasphemous than they were, they would not have been prosecuted had they been on the right side. When the present Ministers entered upon office, parodies were in the course of publication, not by a few obscure individuals, or by a few dozen copies at a time, but circulated in great numbers under the special protection of those very persons who had carried on the prosecutions. Had they prosecuted those parodies? No. Because they were against their own political adversaries, and to serve their own political ends.

Lord *Castlereagh* protested against the doctrine, that juries should pry into the motive of prosecutions. If, however, he could remember the parodies to which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had alluded, they were not sent amongst the lower orders, nor published with that intention, but had been introduced in a higher kind of literary publication.

Mr. *Wilberforce* thought that the Attorney-general would have violated his duty, had he refrained from prosecuting from a consideration of improper motives being ascribed to him, though it might have been as well, if it could be possible, to have come to the prosecution of the parodies without any political feeling.

Lord *Cochrane* said, the convenient handle of religion had been laid hold of for the purpose of oppressing individuals who attempted to expose the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in the manner which appeared to them most effectual.

Sir *E. Brydges* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Copyright Act.

Mr. *Arbuthnot* brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply. A long discussion arose on an Amendment, moved by Sir *W. Burroughs*, to reduce the army to 103,640 men. It was negatived, on a division, by 51 to 27, and the Report was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 4.

The Habeas Corpus Bill was reported, and a new clause, proposed by the Lord Chancellor, was agreed to. It extends the indemnity for arrests in Ireland only to cases in which the arrests had been made for offences charged to have been committed in England.

In the Commons, same day, the House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Vansittart* moved for granting 500,000*l.* in the way of supply for civil service, independent of the Civil List accounts.

Mr. *Tierney* objected to voting such a

sum in the lump before the Estimates had been considered. Mr. *Vansittart* then proposed 250,000*l.*; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Arbuthnot* moved for grants for the customary miscellaneous services, all of which, after discussion, were agreed to, with the exception of 4805*l.* for Aliens; the motion for which was withdrawn, in consequence of some observations from Sir *M. W. Ridley*.

Mr. *Vansittart* moved for 725,681*l.* to be applied to the improvement of fortifications in the Low Countries. He informed the House that the French Government had made no delay in the payment of the charges it was to bear.

Mr. *Warre* suggested some doubts as to the construction of the Treaty with the Netherlands.

Mr. *Vansittart* and Lord *Castlereagh* said, the whole charge under that Treaty was not to exceed 3,000,000*l.* of which 2,000,000*l.* were to be expended in the erection and improvement of fortifications.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House was resumed.

Mr. *Brougham* complained that no return had been made to an order for an account of the pensions or places held by the late Commissioners of the Income-tax; and moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire what steps have been taken for the destruction of all office copies of returns, made by individuals and corporate bodies, of property liable to the operation of the Property-tax.

Mr. *Vansittart* said, the return alluded to would be found at the Vote-office. No papers respecting the Property-tax had been preserved but what were necessary for collecting arrears. He hoped, therefore, that the House, upon taking these circumstances into their consideration, would see no necessity for the appointment of a Committee. He distinctly disavowed any intention of ever proposing a Property-tax in time of peace.

A motion by Lord *A. Hamilton*, "for a copy of any notice issued by the Bank in 1817, respecting the payment of their notes, the amount of payment to which they became liable in consequence of such notice, and the amount which they actually paid," was negatived on a division, by 34 to 11.

Mr. *Tierney* entered at large into the concerns of the Bank, and complained that at the moment when reductions were expected, they had increased their issue, and thus created an insuperable bar to the resumption of cash payments. He moved for a return of the total weekly amount of Bank notes and Bank post-bills in circulation, from the 3d Feb. to the 3d March 1818, distinguishing those issued for a less sum than 5*l.*

Mr. *Vansittart* had no objection to the motion;

motion; but did not think the present a fit period for entering into the consideration of the general question.

Mr. *Manning* defended the conduct of the Bank Directors.

Mr. *Grenfell* said, that the extent to which gambling in the funds was carried on at the present moment was without precedent or parallel. This arose from uncertainty as to the continuance of the Restriction Act, and from the concealment of the financial plans for the year, for which he saw no adequate reason.

Mr. *Vansittart* denied that any thing had ever fallen from him that could encourage gambling in the funds; and would treat any insinuation to the contrary with contempt.

Mr. *Tierney* said, if he should find in April next, that the Bank were still proceeding in their present career, he should move certain resolutions declaratory of the opinion of Parliament, for the purpose of giving that security to the property of the Country which he conceived it would, under such circumstances, require.

Mr. *Grenfell* disclaimed the imputation of any corrupt practices to Mr. *Vansittart*, of whose personal purity no man had a higher opinion than he had.

The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 5.

The *Lord Chancellor* read a letter from the Marquis of Hastings, expressing his high sense of the thanks voted to him by the House for his conduct in the Nepaulese war.—The letter was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

On the question for the third reading of the Indemnity Bill, Lord *Auckland* said he could only agree to throw the shield of parliamentary protection over persons who had infringed the law from an over-eagerness to preserve the peace and constitution of the country; but he could not consent to give indemnity to spies who had themselves been the fomenters of treason, and to deprive any innocent man of redress who might have been injured by their nefarious arts. He wished the Bill, therefore, to be divided into two; and with that view moved that it should be recommitted.

Lord *King* supported the motion. He would protect magistrates who had exceeded their powers, but not indemnify Oliver and others.

Lord *Bathurst* opposed the motion; and contended that it was the duty of Parliament to protect those by whose information Government had been enabled to defeat the machinations of the disaffected.

Lord *Grosvenor* protested against the whole system of Ministers, as tending to produce in this Country that state of things which had occasioned all the horrors of

the French Revolution. If the House would allow him, he would bring respectable persons to state on oath at the bar, that Oliver and other spies had endeavoured throughout the country to foment and encourage insurrection, disaffection, and treason. The Suspension Act was intended to operate not against the rich, but against the lower orders of the people. That was the mode practised by all despotic Governments. The Noble Lord then reprobated the prosecution of Hone under the cloak of religion; and expressed his alarm at the maintenance of so large a standing army in time of peace. There were from fifty to sixty thousand yeomanry cavalry in England and Ireland; and was not that body sufficient to preserve the peace of the Country?

The Bishop of *Exeter* and Lord *Rolle* said, that Hone's parodies had been circulated gratis in the Western parts of the country.

Lord *Grosvenor* condemned the parodies; but the means of suppressing them taken by Ministers were productive of a wider circulation of them.

The *Lord Chancellor* supported the Bill; said he was more afraid of the rich than he was of the poor; and applauded the law officers for prosecuting parodies, the object of which was to overturn the Church, the Crown, and the Constitution.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* was for recommitting the Bill, which, in its present state, was at variance with that maxim of old English law, that persons bringing charges against individuals were performing a public duty, and should never be suffered to shrink from the open avowal of their charges.

Lord *Westmoreland* contended that the Bill naturally sprung out of the Reports of the Secret Committee, to the truth of which the House had assented.

Lord *Carnarvon* said, he should enter his protest against the Bill, which tended to inflict a deeper wound on the constitution than could have been effected by all the tumultuous meetings, even if the Habeas Corpus Act had not been suspended.—The motion was then negatived by 93 to 27, proxies included; after which the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion of Mr. *Brougham*, a Select Committee was appointed for inquiring into the state of Education among the lower orders.

The petitions of several persons apprehended last year in Manchester, and other parts of Lancashire, having been entered, as read, Mr. *Phillips* urged the justice of going into an inquiry as to the truth of their allegations respecting the active exertions of spies and informers, to goad the people

people into insurrection. He stated, in justice to Sir John Byng, that he (Sir John) had never, in his life, had a spy or informer in his service or employ; that no man of any such character was ever in any carriage belonging to him, and that he had never had any communication with any such person, directly or indirectly, up to the 28th March; that was, up to the time when the people in Manchester had been arrested. It had been the intention of one of the spies to accuse a reformer with having burnt his house; but suspicion arose that he had been himself the incendiary. It was supposed, when his house had been burnt, it was the intention to have that circumstance stated in the green bag; but he was suspected, and for that reason the statement was withheld. He concluded with proposing a resolution to the effect—"That the House, taking into consideration the Report of the Secret Committee of the 30th of June, and also that of the Secret Committee of the Lords communicated to the House on the 23d of June last, so far as related to their statement that persons said to be employed in detecting conspiracies might have had the effect of encouraging them, and having heard the allegations of certain petitions on the same subject, were of opinion that it was their duty to investigate the nature and extent of the same."

Mr. *Robinson* opposed the motion. He asked, what had become of the assertions, that Government had employed Dewhurst and Lomax as spies? and that the former had been riding with Sir J. Byng in a gig? Such a man as Dewhurst was totally unknown to Government or the magistrates; and as to Lomax, whatever he had done was in the character of a conspirator, and not of a spy; for his letter of the 17th of March to Lord Sidmouth, offering information, had never been answered. Mr. Robinson then entered into various statements in the petitions, which he shewed to be false or contradictory; and contended, from the general bad character of several of the petitioners, that they were not entitled to credit.

Mr. *F. Douglas* said, that the agency of spies at Manchester was proved by 26 petitioners, whose characters were unimpeachable. He warmly reprobated the employment of such a man as Oliver, and the wicked artifices by which he inflamed the discontents of the populace.

Mr. *Blackburne* vindicated the conduct of the Manchester magistrates.

Mr. *Courtenay* opposed the motion, which, he said, was mainly designed to catch the vote of Mr. Wilberforce. Oliver, he asserted, had come forward, in the first instance, as a voluntary informer.

Lord *Lascelles* highly praised the con-

duct of Sir John Byng; and regarded all that had been said about Oliver as idle talk and clamour.

Lord *Milton* thought that Ministers should agree to the motion, from regard to consistency, having stated, in their own Reports, that the spies had overacted their parts. He believed that Ministers opposed the inquiry, because they were afraid to have the subject inquired into; and because they felt that, if probed to the bottom, the result would be, to discover the facility and improvidence with which they had listened to every tale-bearer who was seeking to curry favour. The great danger of such a policy was, that it went to establish a system of espionage, which must finally produce universal suspicion and jealousy, and wholly alienate the affections of the People from the Government.

Lord *Stanley* feared that Ministers had shown a blameable negligence in giving too easy credit to representations, which, considering from what sources they were derived, it was natural to suppose were highly coloured.

Mr. *Bennet* stated that the spy who went by the name of Dewhurst, was Michael Hall, a returned transport, who, after getting the people into a net, suddenly disappeared. He was prepared to support all the statements he had formerly made respecting the conduct of Oliver, not by suspicious or polluted evidence, but on the testimony of men in no way connected with the acts of the conspirators. He dared His Majesty's Ministers to the inquiry; and if they did not face it, there would be but one verdict in the country—that their guilt alone prevented them. With regard to the assertion that no man had been arrested on the oath of Oliver, he should be glad to learn all the circumstances which preceded the meeting at Thornhill-Lees. He was already apprised of his having called in person upon individuals at Birmingham, Tewkesbury, and Liverpool, inviting them to attend that meeting. He had in his possession a copy, in Oliver's hand-writing, of a note of invitation of the same import. He had also the written memoranda of a conversation between him and another person, at Liverpool, in which he insisted that it was useless to look for relief either to the Lords or Commons: that the people must depend on their physical force alone, and that a great crash might be soon expected. (*Hear.*) The person to whom this language was addressed refused to attend the meeting at Thornhill-Lees. Had he been examined before the Committee? No. The course pursued by his Majesty's Ministers was, first to pack a committee, then to garble, and finally to suppress evidence. What was the period when Ministers chose

chose to send down Oliver as a pretended London delegate to the country? Precisely the moment when Mr. Parker, the Sheffield magistrate, wrote to Lord Sidmouth that the greatest danger he dreaded was the arrival of deputies from London. This was the manner in which the distemper was treated; a blister was applied to the sore place, and the effects that followed might have been easily foreseen. He implored the House to recollect, that as soon as Oliver was withdrawn, tranquillity was restored as by a charm, and that from one end of the country to the other there was one universal desire of investigation.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* opposed the motion, and asserted that Oliver had been an accomplice, but represented himself to Government to have fallen into what he feared was a dangerous society—one formed for the purpose of secreting persons charged with treasonable practices. It was deemed necessary to encourage him to afford information; and he was sent down to the North with Mitchell, who was a principal conspirator, and against whom a warrant had been previously issued. Sir John Byng had borne testimony to the character of Oliver in a public newspaper. Government knew nothing of his private character previous to his journey in company with Mitchell; but they had reason to believe that he had ever since conducted himself as a respectable individual.

Mr. *W. Smith* said, if an inquiry were gone into, it would be proved by most respectable witnesses that Oliver, though a person well calculated for the purpose for which he had been employed, being possessed of talents and plausibility, was wholly destitute of truth and principle; that he had been guilty of a series of frauds upon his employers for a great number of years.

Mr. *Tierney* argued at great length in support of the motion. The question was, whether the House should give its sanction to a system which had no parallel in the history of Great Britain—the regular organization of spies into an effective body for the worst purposes. If Lomax was not a spy, why was he discharged when

his companions were detained? The identity of Dewhurst with Michael Hall could be proved. In defence of the spy Waddington, not a word had been said. Oliver went down from London to assure the discontented that 70,000 men would rise at the waving of his hand; and thus the North and the South at once blazed with a co-operating flame. Was it possible to imagine a blacker villain than a man, who with such a lie in his mouth seduced the wavering and entrapped the unwary? The subordinate spies were innumerable, and though their information came refined through the strainers of constables and magistrates (for every magistrate, every constable, had his little corps of spies and informers), yet the system was all one: it was an open and avowed adoption of the odious method of espionage, and not a whit preferable to the French police.

Mr. *Wilberforce* did not see any benefit that could result from the inquiry moved for; if his Hon. Friend behind him (Mr. Bennet), or any Hon. Gentleman, would pledge himself to bring forward any credible witness, who would prove that Oliver, or any other person, had instigated others to commit treason, he, for one, would give his vote for an instruction to the Attorney General to prosecute such a wretch. The system of espionage he execrated; and he considered it as not one of the least evils resulting from it, that those who, from circumstances, might be able to furnish information, and who would be willing to do it from motives of pure patriotism, might nevertheless be deterred from rendering such an essential service, lest they might be suspected of vile and mercenary motives; while, on the other hand, the hired spy, from anxiety to please his employer, and to do himself credit, would irritate instead of appeasing discontent, and would make a plot if he did not find one.

Lord *A. Hamilton* supported the motion, which, after a reply from Mr. *Phillips*, was negatived by 162 to 69.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up.

Lord *Castlereagh* gave some explanation relative to the vote for fortifications in the Netherlands; and the Report was agreed to.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF TUESDAY MAY 5.

(Concluded from p. 456.)

Extract of a Dispatch from the Governor in Council, at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated Jan. 5.

Since our last letter to your Honourable Committee, dated the 2d inst. was closed, we have received, through the resident at Nagpore, the copy of a dispatch from Brig. Gen. Doveton, to the Adjutant General of

the army of the Deccan, dated the 19th of last month, a transcript of which we have the honour to enclose.

On a perusal of that dispatch your Honourable Committee will learn, that after the arrival of the Rajah of Berar at the residency, and a compliance on the part of his Highness with all the conditions which had been demanded of him, the Brig. General, in proceeding to take possession of the artillery, and to disperse the Rajah's troops,

troops, was attacked by a large body of the enemy, on the 16th of December, which he compleatly defeated, and no less than 75 pieces of ordnance fell into his hands, with the loss of 130 men killed and wounded. The return referred to was omitted to be forwarded; but we understand by a letter received from Lieut. Col. Burr, that no officer was among the number of either.

We offer to your Honourable Committee our hearty congratulations on this happy and complete termination of the contest at Berar, the effects of which can hardly be estimated at this interesting crisis.

Letters from Lieut. Col. Burr, and Lieut. Robertson, of the 1st of this month, acquaint us that the Peishwa had re-appeared with his troops in the vicinity of Poonah, with the supposed intention of attacking the British detachment under the command of the first-mentioned officer, and the city.

The second battalion of the first regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, which Col. Burr had ordered to join him from Seroor, has been attacked and surrounded by large bodies of the Enemy, and has suffered considerably. It had reached the town of Goregaum, within about 14 miles of Poonah, and we hope it may be enabled to protect itself against further loss, until succours may be sent to it.

The only further account we have received from the head-quarters of the army of the Deccan with Sir T. Hislop, reports, we regret to say, that upwards of 30 European officers and 700 men were killed and wounded at the battle of the 21st December. About 2000 infantry of the Enemy had been killed in the field and during the pursuit, and upwards of 60 cannon had fallen into our hands. The names of the officers adverted to are not mentioned.

The last accounts from Major-general Sir W. G. Keir are dated at Rutlaum, the 25th December. The Bombay division was moving in the direction of Rampoor, towards which place the Enemy is reported to have fled after the action of the 21st.

Accounts have been received from Lieutenant-col. Burr, dated the 3d, intimating, that Captain Staunton, commanding the 2d battalion 1st regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, had been fortunately able to commence his march back to Seroor, with 125 wounded, having buried about 50 at Goregaum, and left 12 or 15 there, very badly wounded; that the Peishwa had proceeded Southward, General Smith being in pursuit, which has probably saved the battalion.

[The following is a Copy of a Report from Brigadier-gen. Doveton, commanding the 2d division of the army of the Deccan, to the Adjutant-general, dated Camp, Nagpore, 19th Dec. 1817, with an enclosure.]

"Sir,—I have the honour of reporting, for his Excellency the Commander in Chief's information, (through the Quarter-master-general of the army) my arrival at this place with a part of the force, highly equipped, on the morning of the 12th, and my expectation of being joined by the remainder on the following day.

These troops did join me on the evening of the 13th, and I determined to allow them sufficient time to recover their fatigues after so long a march, previous to the Resident making known to the Rajah the terms which it was proposed to grant him, in order that I might have it in my power to attack his troops immediately in the event of his not agreeing to them. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the 13th, I ordered the whole of the stores and baggage of the force to proceed and take post under the Sutabulder-hill, where they would be protected by the 1st battalion 20th and 1st battalion 24th regiment, and a battalion of his Highness the Nizam's infantry. I having placed the troops in the order I intended they should attack, the whole slept upon their arms to be in readiness to commence hostilities at half-past four o'clock the following morning, previous to which time the Rajah's determination would be known. Early in the morning I received information from the Resident that his Highness had agreed to the terms proposed, and was hourly expected at the Residency. The time fixed however elapsed, and the Resident was told, that the troops could not well be further delayed in their movements, should the Rajah not soon make his appearance. With his approval therefore I shortly after moved down; I took up the position from which I intended the troops should commence the attack; soon after my reaching it, I was informed of the Rajah's arrival at the Residency; of his having given orders to put into my possession the whole of his artillery by twelve o'clock, and that the agent from him would arrive in my camp for that purpose. I accordingly waited the arrival of the agent, and accompanied by him proceeded with the whole of my force in battalion columns of divisions, followed by the different reserves, in line.

On my approach to the first battery, it was drawn out in line ready to oppose us; but, having come rather unexpectedly upon it, the Enemy quitted their guns and retired. Having taken possession of these, and left the division under Lieut.-col. Scott in charge of them, I continued my advance in the same order; when, shortly after, a heavy fire was opened upon us by a large body of troops, posted in the Sucker Durry Gardens, which was followed by a general discharge from the whole of their batteries. The infantry consisted of the

the divisions under Lieut.-col. M'Leod and Mackeller, supported by a battery and a reserve of infantry under Lieut.-col. Crosdile; and a reserve of infantry under Lieut.-col. Stuart continued their advance until the ground could admit of a formation in line, when the Enemy's batteries in the front were carried in a most gallant manner at the point of the bayonet.

The horse artillery, under Lieut. Poggenpohl, and cavalry in parallel regimental columns of divisions under Lieut.-col. Gohan, supported by their reserve of gallopers and cavalry under Captain Smith, were fired upon at the same time; and having made a detour round a tank immediately in front of the Sucker Durry Gardens, charged and carried instantly the batteries opposed them in a most dashing style, driving, at the same time, before them an immense mass of the Enemy's cavalry, which they routed and pursued as long as there was a chance of doing them any mischief.

A few of the Enemy's guns, which had been charged by the cavalry, but which had re-opened their fire, upon the latter advancing in pursuit of that of the Enemy, were charged and carried again in a very spirited manner by five companies from the reserve under Lieut.-col. Stewart, by the artillery of reserve, and a party of reformed horse, under Capt. Pedlar, who distinguished themselves much on the occasion; and by half past one o'clock the whole of the Enemy's guns and camp equipage were in our possession, together with upwards of 40 elephants.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be gratified to find, by the accompanying list of killed and wounded, that our loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected, from the great superiority of the Enemy's cannon; the wounds, however, I regret to say, are generally severe, being chiefly from cannon-shot.

It gives me much satisfaction to assure his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the whole of the troops composing this force who had the good fortune of being engaged on this occasion, behaved in the most gallant manner; and I am happy, after bearing this general testimony to the merits of the officers and men of the division under my command, to mention more particularly for his Excellency's information, those of Lieut.-colonels Gohan, M'Leod, Scott, Mackeller, and Crosdile, commanding brigades of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and of Major Munk and Captain Western, commanding corps of cavalry, and of Lieut.-cols. Stewart and Fraser, Major Pereira, Pollosk, M'Dowal, Wildon, Macbian, and Carner, commanding corps of infantry and artillery. I must also bring to his Excellency's fa-

vourable notice the merits of Lieut. Poggenpohl, in command of the horse artillery, and of Lieut. Hunter, of that corps, the latter of whom having been attached to the column where I myself was, afforded me an opportunity of witnessing personally his uncommon exertions. To Major M'Leod and the officers of the General Staff, and to Capts. Morgan and Edmonds, my personal staff, I am quite at a loss to express how much I feel myself indebted; nor must I omit to mention the uncommon zeal and activity of Lieutenant Davis, senior engineer in the field, during the entire movements. I am likewise much indebted to Capts. Lucas, Grant, and Nixon, and to Lieutenants Davidson, Fenwick, and Sherriff, who volunteered their services on this occasion. Of Major Addison's valuable services I was unfortunately deprived by severe indisposition.

Before I conclude this dispatch, I beg leave to mention, for his Excellency's further information, that the Resident having previously requested that his brother, Major Jenkins, commanding the infantry of the Rajah's contingent, might attend me as an extra Aide-de-camp on the occasion, it becomes a pleasing part of my duty to express how much I was indebted to that officer for his uncommon exertions; nor can I pass over in silence the merits of Lieut. Bayley, attached to the Nagpore contingent, who, though suffering under a severe wound received in the attack of the 26th, volunteered his services, and, from his local knowledge, was of great use to me.

His Highness the Nizam's troops, under the command of Major Pitman, having been previously detached to bring on the baggage, were prevented from being present in the action; but I am thoroughly convinced that, had it been otherwise, they would have distinguished themselves equally with the other troops. I inclose, for his Excellency's information, a return* of the killed, wounded, and missing of the division I have the honour to command, as also of the ordnance, &c. captured from the Enemy. I have, &c.

J. DOVETON, B. G.

Camp, near Nagpore, Dec. 19, 1817.

Abstract return of the Ordnance and Ammunition captured from the Enemy at Nagpore, on the 16th inst.

Total number of guns—75.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-general Lionel Smith, C. B. commanding the Poonah subsidiary force, to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at the Court of the Peishwa, dated Camp, at Pundapoor, 9th Dec. 1817, with one inclosure.

I avail myself of this opportunity to report occurrences since the force left Poonah

* Not transmitted.

on the 22d ult. ; here he showed from 4 to 5000 horse in front and rear of our column ; we pursued one body in advance, of about 2,000, with the second regiment of cavalry and horse-artillery gallopers, but with no great effect, the 2d regiment of cavalry being a good deal broken down by their recent forced marches. The second and larger body of the Enemy hung upon the rear, and the march being very long (24 miles), and winding through hills, they succeeded, towards the evening, in carrying off from 15 to 20 bullocks, and some private baggage also. In the course of the day's skirmishing the Enemy lost about 20 men and horses. Our loss was two auxiliaries killed and four wounded. I crossed the Nura the same evening ; and on the 26th reached the bottom of the Salpee Ghaut. On the 27th we halted to refresh, the Enemy threatening to defend the pass.

The following morning we ascended the Ghaut, and perfectly unmolested, until we reached the top, when the Enemy showed about 600 horse, and threw a few rockets. The advance drove them back with loss, but they gathered strength as they retired in our front, and towards the close of the march showed about 3000, while a larger body, which had ascended by another pass, hung upon the rear ; the horse-artillery gallopers drove them from the front with great effect. The rear-guard, consisting of the second battalion ninth regiment under Major Thatcher, took an opportunity of making a galloper, under a division of the auxiliary which the Enemy threatened to charge, which did considerable execution : we had no casualties. On the 29th, the Enemy were cautious and distant till the close of the march, when he showed about 5000 horse, formed as if disposed to stand.

The advance was thrown forward, and the Enemy slowly retired to keep out of range. The nature of the ground, however, enabled me to push upon them rapidly, and unperceived, when all the gallopers and a $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzer, opened upon them with great effect, and they immediately dispersed in confusion, and retired for several miles.

They disappeared altogether from the 30th of November to the 6th inst. when they came upon our rear again at Inoze in considerable strength, but were baffled in every attempt upon our baggage by the rear-guard under Lieut.-col. Cox, of the first battalion, 8th regiment.

On the 7th, during the march upon this town, he again showed from 6 to 7000 horse in our rear, and seemed inclined to attack, but afterwards kept in very dispersed order. The rear-guard was strengthened during the march ; and towards the close of it the Enemy annoying us with

rockets, I directed three troops of the 2d regiment of cavalry, and a few infantry of the rear-guard, with a galloper, to drive them off, which was immediately accomplished.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-gen. Smith, to Lieut.-gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B. dated Camp, four miles North of Ahmednuggur, Dec. 24, 1817.

In a letter I addressed to the Adjutant-gen. from Seroor, I begged him to acquaint you, that nothing whatever of interest had occurred since my Report* to you from Punderpore.

The Enemy appeared in greater force than I have ever yet seen since he broke up from Gorporat, at our passage of the Gore River ; but he attempted nothing, except keeping up an incessant fire of matchlocks, scarcely within cannon range. We had not a man touched, and I never returned his fire in any way. Gokla's, the Vinehoorkur and Narroo Punt Apty's divisions appear to have united at that time, and amounted probably to about 10,000 horse ; they left a small body when I halted between Seroor and Poonah, and then followed the Peishwa, who, by our latest accounts, was near Nassick. His Highness marched himself through the strong hilly country of Kulliaim and Jooneer, having been previously joined by Trimbuckjee with about 1000 Bheels and Arab infantry from Sungumner ; he had been also joined on the Beemah by some infantry and four or five guns, under Bapoo Sindiah, the late Chief of Darwar. I have not yet heard how he disposed of those guns, but conclude he has not taken them with him in the very difficult strong country he has entered, which indeed determined me on my present route, and will also enable me the better to keep him from passing into Khandeish. If I could have possibly persuaded his Highness to any particular route for our advantage, he has brought me in that I should have named, and which has enabled me to provide supplies for our bazar, and every thing we required.

By his having taken up infantry also (and no other troops can defend him in the Ghaut), I earnestly hope I may be able to get up with him. I should be at Nahooorie to-morrow, on the Moola Ghaut, and shall have turned all the Ghauts to the Westward, and be prepared to act either with or without light guns.

*** Though the official account is deficient in these particulars, the following list of Officers killed and wounded in a battle between a part of the British army under Sir Thomas Hislop and Holkar's army on the 21st December, 1817, has been received in a private letter from the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean.

* Not transmitted.

Killed.

Killed.—Lieut. Coleman, of the Madras European reg.; Lieut. Macleod, of the Royal Scots; Lieut. Glen, of the 1st bat. 3d Poonah subsidiary force.

Wounded.—Major Bowen, of the 16th; Capt. Hunter, of the 3d; Capt. Norton, of the 19th, doing duty with the rifles; Lieut. Nobb, of the horse artillery; Lieut. Lyon, of the 8th cavalry; Lieut. Gibbings, of the 18th; Lieut. Gwynne, of the rifles; Lieut. Drake, of the ditto; Capt. Elliott, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. Campbell, of the royals; Lieut. Palmer, of the 16th; Lieut. Calder, of the rifles; Lieut. Hancodne, of the Madras European regiment, since dead; Lieut. Macintosh, of the 14th; Capt. Brown, of the 14th; Lieut. Gun, of the rifles; Lieut. Shannahan, of the ditto; Lieut. Eastwell, of the ditto; Lieut. Jones of the 3d; Lieut. Clernons, of the ditto; Lieut. Mathias, of the 6th; Dr. Stevenson, of the 16th; Lieut.

Macintosh, of the ditto; Lieut. Gamage, of the horse artillery; Capt. Evans, Deputy Paymaster: all severely, as there was no musketry, all round and grape. Our loss is upwards of 600 killed and wounded, and the Enemy about 2,000 killed and wounded. The following list of Officers killed and wounded in attacks made upon the 2d battalion of the 1st reg. Native Infantry, by the whole of the Peishwa's army, on the 1st and 2d Jan. 1818, has been published in the *Bombay Courier* of the 6th of January:—

Killed.—Lieut. Chisholm, of the Madras Artillery; Assistant surgeon Wingate, of the Bombay establishment.

Wounded.—Capt. Swanson, of the Madras establishment, commanding a body of auxiliary horse; Lieuts. Pattison (Adjutant) and Connellon, of the 2d battalion 1st regiment.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The official instrument, containing the result of the long negotiations at Paris, and of the successful and effectual mediation of the Duke of Wellington, regarding the private claims of foreign subjects on the Government of France, has at length reached us. This convention bears date the 25th April, 1818, and is signed by the Duc de Richelieu, and the Ministers of the four great Powers respectively. By it the French Government is bound to the Allied Powers (England not included) in the principal sum of 240,800,000 francs; to provide for which, it undertakes to enter in the Great Book of France 12,040,000 of rentes; which are to be placed in the hands of commissioners appointed by the four Allied Courts, to be by them distributed amongst the individual claimants of their several countries, according to certain principles and regulations referred to in the body of the convention. A twelfth part of the sum due to each power is to be liquidated on the 1st of every month; and the rentes are to commence from the 22d March, 1818.

A separate treaty has been concluded with Great Britain, providing for the more speedy discharge of the claims admitted in favour of the subjects of his Britannic Majesty. By this instrument the King of France engages to place at the disposal of the English Commissioners a rente of 3,000,000 francs, equivalent to a capital of 60,000,000; and to liquidate therefrom, by monthly payments, the principal and interest of the British claims. The rights of English subjects, touching certain goods warehoused at Bourdeaux in the year 1814,

are reserved by a special article from the operation of the present treaty.

The execution of some of the murderers of M. Fualdes took place at Albi on the 3d instant. The persons executed were Bastide, Jausion, and Collard. They all declared their innocence to the last moment of their lives. The widow of Bancal was respited, to give her an opportunity of making discoveries.

We learn, from a private letter which has been received in this country from Bourdeaux, that one of the Deacons of the Protestant Church of that city has been condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, to pay a fine, for not decorating the front of his house with the usual signs of Catholicity, during the Procession of the Host on Corpus Christi Day!

SUPPOSED DIAMOND MINE.—The *Journal of the Department of the Meuse* contained lately the following extract of a letter:—"Our fortune here is made. At Ornes we have discovered a mine of diamonds. I send you a specimen. I have tried it in cutting glass, and with complete success. It was discovered in digging a well. It lies at no great depth, below a very solid mass of rock."—The owner of the mine, and writer of the letter, are, however, grievously disappointed. The supposed diamond turns out to be a native demi-metal, very difficult of fusion, neither bismuth, or cobalt, still less zinc. It is considered pyrite sulphate of brass. This is, however, an important discovery for agriculture and arts.—*Paris Papers.*

SPAIN.

The following anecdote is related of the Duke of Wellington.—"At entering a large

large town in Spain, it was not unusual for the Duke of Wellington to inquire particularly about the height of the cathedral or finest church of the place. These questions, which were of course considered as marks of interest taken by *El Lord* in their splendid ecclesiastical structures, were answered with great complacency by the authorities civil and religious. 'Then if it is so high, you must have long ladders for cleaning it occasionally?' This question, though its scope could not be so easily comprehended, was also answered usually in the affirmative. In which case the ladders marched on with the English waggons to assist *at the next storm*.

ITALY.

An article from Rome states, that the health of the Princess of Wales is satisfactory; but that her Royal Highness is a prey to the melancholy emotions produced by the death of her beloved daughter.

GERMANY.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, it is said, restores the Duchy of Parma, &c. to the Infanta of Spain, and receives a million of francs annuity instead. — The Archduchess is at her father's palace at Vienna.

Young Napoleon, the son of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, has received the Dukedom of Reichstadt, in Bohemia; which title, with the appellation of Highness, he is hereafter to bear.

A notice has been published by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, having for its object the establishment throughout his territories of such regulations as ought in justice to precede the abolition of *personal servitude*, which it is the benevolent purpose of that Sovereign to banish from amongst his people.

The Towns and rural Communes in Bavaria have, by a Royal Ordonnance, been restored, in a great measure, to their ancient rights; they being again allowed to chuse their own Burgomasters, and other Magistrates, and to manage their own police. This Decree is said to be the precursor of the new Constitution for Bavaria.

An earthquake was felt on the 28th ult. a little before midnight, in the mountains which separate Bohemia from Austria. At Hohenfurt several rents were made in a very thick wall. The shocks were very violent in the most elevated parts of the mountains.

The inhabitants of Leipsic, or rather the booksellers of that city, have, it seems, determined to permit only Christians to carry on that trade at their usual fairs. The Jews, in consequence, have published an address to their brethren, calling upon them to unite against this intolerant design, and to petition the King of Prussia for leave to establish a fair at Naumburg, to be held twice a-year, Easter and Michaelmas. In this address, they dwell

upon the great advantages which Leipsic has derived from its fairs; and add, that those who carry on the greatest traffick are the Jews, who resort thither from Russia, Turkey, and all Europe. They complain, with great justice, of a proceeding which would have suited better the darkest intolerance of ancient times.

EXECUTION OF GERMAN BANDITTI.—

The following particulars of the conviction and execution of the leader and principals of a desperate gang of banditti, which had for several years previous held the inhabitants at the mouth of the Elbe, and its vicinity, in constant terror by their frequent and lawless outrages (which are curious, as they exhibit a picture, perhaps new to most of our readers, of the criminal process in this part of Germany), are copied from the common-place book of a gentleman lately returned from thence, and who was an eye-witness of what he describes. This band of desperadoes, about thirty in number, had for many years practised the most alarming and extensive midnight depredations upon the South bank of the Elbe; their numbers either defying attack, or their dexterity eluding the vigilance of the officers of justice sent in pursuit of them. At length the cruelties inflicted by them upon their victims, most frequently unprotected females, and of a description too dreadful and indelicate to relate, for the purpose of extorting a discovery of concealed property, roused the neighbourhood to exertion, and led to the detection of the offenders. The leaders, and chief proportion of these wretches, proved to be farmers, many of them wealthy, and residing in a line extending along the Elbe, from Stickenbuttel and Cuxhaven, through the towns of Ottendorf and Nergehouse to Frieburg, embracing a tract of about thirty English miles. Their operations were usually conducted upon a system, which, in a few hours, would collect the gang, and enable them to carry on their villainous designs on a most extensive scale. Their chief, named Koster, with his lieutenant Lunder, and his own son, third in command, all lived on their respective farms, at Stickenbuttel. Koster wore a cocked hat, and very appropriately assumed the title of Napoleon, by which he was usually addressed by his comrades.

The apprehension of the six principal miscreants had taken place as long since as the latter end of the year 1815; but, having been tried by the laws of Ham-burgh, according to the established practice the whole of the evidence, with the sentence, was submitted to the head professors of the university of Gottingen, whose confirmation or judgment is seldom obtained in less than from one to two years, leaving the culprits in a state of suspense,

suspense, which usually terminates in indifference or forgetfulness of their approaching fate. Such was the case with these unhappy wretches: after a long confinement and hard labour in the castle of Ritzebuttel, on the 26th April, 1817, the confirmation of their sentence arrived, with directions for its immediate execution. Koster sen. and Lunder were condemned to be beheaded; and the others to perpetual and various periods of imprisonment, viz. to 12, 15, and 25 years*. On the judgment being publicly read by the Lieutenant, the Governor pronounced the sentence in the following words: — “The law is spoken, the stick is broken; sinners, you must die;” at the same time breaking a small stick of about 12 inches in length, painted black, with white ends, as usual on such occasions. On this declaration the executioner, Hannings, stepped up with his attendants to the two condemned robbers, telling them they were now left to him, and that on Monday the 28th, they would lose their heads; his assistant very jocosely assuring them, that they could not have fallen into better hands than his master, who would relieve them of their heads in a moment, and without any pain. On the Monday morning they were conveyed from the Castle in a waggon to the fort at Stickenbuttel; where, upon a small eminence, the sentence of the law was first inflicted upon Lunder, who, being placed in a chair, a handkerchief was tied over his eyes, and a black ribband under his chin and over his head, and held up by the assistant, when, with one blow of a two-edged sword, the executioner severed his head from his body, amidst the acclamations of the spectators. The blood issued as from a fountain, and a glass being filled with it, was drank in the presence of the multitude by a young woman, named Weiling, as an infallible cure for apoplexy. Koster’s execution immediately followed, in a similar manner — when the executioner holding up the two heads and taking off his cap, saluted the people, being greeted with loud applauses and clapping of hands. To a person who has witnessed the solemnity of an English execution, it was not the least revolting part of this ceremony to see the wretched sufferers unattended by any clergyman, and incessantly plied with liquors to a state of complete intoxication. Although we do not profess an unqualified approbation of our own criminal code, we cannot refrain from a

* In Germany the 24 hours confinement is reckoned as two days, the criminal being liable to be put to labour either in the day or night: the real term is thus shorter by one half than the nominal time of imprisonment.

comparison which certainly must be gratifying to us as men and Englishmen.

RUSSIA.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Emperor of Russia to Marshal the Duke of Wellington, dated Warsaw, March 20, 1818: —

“My Lord Marshal—I have been informed that an attempt has threatened your life. Heaven did not allow it to succeed, and I am sincerely rejoiced thereat. Your military glory, joined to your elevated views and character, have associated you so closely with the maintenance of the general welfare, that it cannot but suffer from any circumstance that would tend to alienate you from it. This is a testimony which I feel pleasure in bearing towards you, and which is independent of those claims which you have to my personal regard. A coincidence which the generosity of your sentiments will not fail to appreciate, is, that, by the authority with which you have been invested by the confidence of the Allies, you have exercised, and you will continue to exercise, a salutary influence in the country, and in the very spot, where malice has directed its impotent efforts against you. Receive, my Lord, the renewed assurance of my high esteem.

(Signed)

“ALEXANDER.”

The accounts from Petersburg speak of a number of tremendous storms which have done great damage in Russia, and of a frequent alternation of heat, and frost and snow, very unusual in that Empire.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden was crowned with the usual pomp on the 11th ult. by the title of Charles XIV.

The new King of Sweden, in his speech to the States, on the 20th ult., laid down the policy which he intends hereafter to pursue. “My object,” he observed, “will be, to place you in the scale of a happy, rather than of a conquering nation.” — “Our policy and interest,” he continued, “will induce us never to interfere with Foreign States; while my duty and your dignity teach, that we should never permit any foreign interference with our own affairs.”

TURKEY.

Accounts from Coanstantinople state that a numerous Deputation had arrived from Algiers, to acquaint the Grand Signor with all that had taken place in that capital for some months past. It appears now, that poison was administered to the Dey, Ali Hadschia, and that he did not die of the plague, as at first stated. That tyrant was odious to all the inhabitants of Algiers. The Grand Signor has been solicited to confirm the appointment of the new Dey, Hossein Pacha, whom the majority of inhabitants have placed at the

the head of the Algerine Government; and he has been accordingly recognized as such by the Porte.

ASIA.

A battle between Sir Thomas Hislop and the army of Holkar, on the 21st of December last, continued three hours, and ended in the capture of the whole of the enemy's artillery, and the entire defeat and dispersion of his army, with a loss of 3000 men. The British also sustained a loss of 806 men killed and wounded. The conduct of Brigadier-gen. Sir John Malcolm, who commanded the advance under Sir T. Hislop, and led the assault on the left of the enemy's line, called forth from his Excellency the highest encomiums, and the warmest admiration of the whole British army. The proceedings of Gen. Doveton against the forces of the Rajah of Berar finally resulted in the capture of Nagpoor, and in the submission of the whole country to our arms. The loss, however, sustained by Gen. Doveton in an unsuccessful attack on the palace of Nagpoor, appears more serious than was expected. The attempt to storm, being made on the 24th of December, was completely repulsed by the Arabs, and other troops in the service of the Rajah, who killed and wounded above 300 of our men, including 104 Europeans and 10 officers. On the 30th of December, the Arab garrison evacuated the city, on certain conditions; when it was forthwith occupied by the British troops. Our Government was in possession of the Rajah's person.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2d of February presents accounts of a series of successes obtained by detachments of the British troops over many of the Pindarree chieftains, to the Northward of the river Nerbudda. Headed in all directions, and almost surrounded, by the co-operating divisions of the Generals Donkin, Marshal, Sir William Keir, and Col. Adam, the Pindarrees, with the loss of much of their baggage, betook themselves towards Holkar's camp: but having intelligence of the treaty negotiated by that leader with the British Government, they moved to Rampoorah, where it is said they were attacked by Gen. Brown, and dispersed without resistance. Cheetoo, the richest and most powerful of these plunderers, whose immediate followers had had a principal share in the former invasion of the British territories, was attacked by Sir William Keir on the 6th of January, when he lost five guns and a portion of his baggage. The main body of the Pindarrees was reported to have fled in the direction of Oudepoor. Cheetoo's force was said to have been beaten and plundered near Shapoorah, where his brother was taken prisoner, and he himself escaped with only nine followers. Gen.

Smith had an action with Appagee, a Sardar of the Peishwa's, who fled, but in vain, to the fort of Cheemeenial. The fort was carried by escalade; when Appagee, with several other officers, were made prisoners; and 70 guns, 83 elephants, a number of fine horses, and great quantities of treasure, were taken. In no part of India does it appear, from these statements, that any formidable opposition still menaced the projects of Lord Hastings; nor, indeed, should we suppose that the victories of our arms had left much more in the way of hard fighting to be apprehended throughout the Continent of India.

A Madras Gazette Extraordinary of the 9th of February contains extracts from a Calcutta Gazette of January 23, the most material of which are the terms of the Treaty concluded with Holkar. According to these, the Company's Government agree to extend the same protection to the dominions of Holkar, as to their own; and he, on his part, promises to assist them in the resistance of all-freebooters. He also confirms the engagement made by the British Government with the Nabob Ameer Khan, and renounces all claim to the dominions of the latter. He cedes to the British Government all claim of tribute from the Raipoot Princes, and of territory within, or North, of the Recondic hills. In consequence of these and of some other cessions, "the British Government binds itself to support a field force to maintain the internal tranquillity of the territories of Molhar Row Holkar, and to defend them from foreign enemies. This force shall be of such strength as shall be judged adequate to the object. It shall be stationed where the British Government determines to be best; and the Maharajah Molhar Row Holkar, agrees to grant some place of security as a depôt for its stores." This is not the only article in the Treaty which has a tendency to place the dominions of Holkar in the power of the British Government. By another, he agrees to discharge his superfluous troops. He also "engages never to entertain in his service Europeans, or Americans, of any description, without the knowledge and consent of the British Government." An accredited Minister from the British Government is to reside at the Court of Holkar. The Treaty was signed at Mandeloor, on the 6th of January.

Intelligence from Batavia states, that the Dutch settlement of Chinsura was delivered up by the British Authorities to those of Holland; when Mr. Forbes, the English resident, surrendered the place with all the accustomed formalities. Now as the settlement of Chinsura is situate within 22 miles of the British capital of Calcutta, some persons think the policy was

was rather more than doubtful, of binding ourselves by treaty to abandon it to Holland; and thus to establish a third nest of foreigners (for we have already one of Danes and one of Frenchmen) in the heart of our Eastern empire.

AFRICA.

By recent letters from a gentleman at Senegal, to one of the Directors of the African Institution, it appears, that the Slave Trade there, with all its horrors, continues to increase on the part of the French; and a list of ten ships is given, which are openly employed in this execrable traffick.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Some official statements of the disputes between America and Spain afford proofs rather of the relative power of the two contending parties, than of the moderation of the stronger. Spain has offered to refer her disputes with the United States to the mediation of England; but it was declined by America, she assigning as a cause, that she "will not enter into the labyrinth of European politics." The course pursued by America with respect to the parts of Spanish Louisiana which she has seized, is the exact copy of the conduct of Buonaparte and revolutionary France, when in the zenith of their power and iniquity. Whatever they chose to take from other States, and to annex to their own dominions, by a municipal law, they held to be inalienably theirs; and would not suffer to be brought into dispute, because the laws of France must not be subverted; so also says the American Secretary to the Spanish Ambassador: "With regard to those parts of the province of Louisiana which have been incorporated within the State of that name, it is time that the discussion should cease: forming part of the territory of a sovereign and independent state of this Union, to dispose of them is not within the competency of the Executive Government of the United States; nor will the discussion be hereafter continued." This peremptory style shows how well aware the writer is of the weakness of Spain.

A New York paper mentions, that an attempt has been made in the American House of Representatives to violate the Sabbath, by holding sittings on that day; but it was rejected.

It now appears, that the enactments of the American Navigation Act are more rigid than were at first imagined; inasmuch as a clearance out from Bermuda, or any other intermediate port between the British West India Colonies and the United States, will not be considered an exemption from the operation of the Act; such second clearance being deemed only a continuance of the original one.

The celebrated statuary, Canova, is at present employed by the American Government in executing a statue of Washington, which is to form the ornament of the capitol.

On the 13th April the new flag of the United States was hoisted on the flag-staff of the House of Representatives, at Washington. The stars are twenty in number, and so disposed as to form one great star in the centre of a blue field; the stripes are thirteen.

The *New York Evening Post* of the 11th April contains a list of 400 insolvents advertising for the benefit of the Act, in that State alone!

Very few people can have imagined, that the little host of French Revolutionists, collected in the Southern parts of the United States, were sincere in professing, that they had united for an agricultural purpose. Their number exceeds two thousand men; some accounts carry it as high as four thousand. Vessels from Philadelphia and other ports are joining them, while Lallemand himself has disappeared; having proceeded, as is supposed, towards the frontier of Mexico, to make arrangements, probably, for the co-operation of a party in that province, when his comrades shall present themselves near it. Joseph Buonaparte has supplied part of the funds for the expedition; Marshal Grouchy and Gen. Girard are among the leaders.

Papers of the 12th ult. from Port-au-Prince, officially announce the death of the late President Petion, and the arrangements for his funeral; and contain a Proclamation, issued by the new President, General Boyer, on the 1st ult. eulogizing the conduct of his predecessor; calling upon the people and the army to rally round the tree of liberty; notifying his acceptance of the Government, by the choice of the Senate; invoking the support of all classes; and assuring them, that nothing established by Petion, with regard to the rights of property, to agricultural, commercial, or financial affairs, should undergo any alteration.

The following are some new regulations of Christophe, of Hayti: — "A white man who marries a woman of Hayti becomes a citizen; and, after a residence of a year and a day, is eligible to all offices, and may become a proprietor on the island. A white woman, marrying an inhabitant of Hayti, becomes a female citizen of Hayti. A white man, of any part of the world, marrying a Negress in the place where he resides, may come to the territory of the Republic: on his arrival, the expences of his voyage shall be paid him. This regulation is applicable to both sexes."

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

May 7 This evening the city of *Winchester* became a scene of great confusion, in consequence of the young gentlemen of the College revolting in a most serious manner against the Masters of that establishment. After returning from their usual excursion on the neighbouring hills, the young gentlemen suddenly attacked the porters, forced from them the keys of the College, and locked out all the Masters. Having thus obtained full possession of the building, they proceeded to take up with pick-axes, &c. the large stones with which the court was paved, and soon conveyed upwards of a cart load of them to the top of the building, threatening any one who approached the gates. In this barricaded state they kept possession all the night, deaf to the remonstrances of their friends, and bidding defiance to their Masters. On the following morning, after many admonitions were in vain given them to return to their duty, it was found necessary to call out a party of military, some constables, &c. who procured crow-bars and other instruments to force the gates. Upon observing these preparations, the young gentlemen opened the gates, came out in a body, and many of them went to their respective homes. Twelve ringleaders were expelled; and about 40 of the Gentlemen Commoners have been allowed to resign. There were only six (out of 230) who did not join in the revolt—the two senior and four other College Prefects.

May 9. D. Crisp, the greatest pedestrian of the age, has accomplished his extraordinary and unparalleled undertaking of walking to and from *Oxford* and *London* for 17 successive days, being 61 miles each day. This being the last day, he started in good spirits at four o'clock in the morning, from the Queen's Head, Knightsbridge, on his return to *Oxford*; and at eight minutes past 11 o'clock he arrived quite fresh, at the Boot, in *Holywell*, 52 minutes within the given time.

Lord Fitzharris, invited, under an Act passed last Session, to contribute the tenth of his net income, as Governor of the Isle of Wight, in aid of the public service, has directed the same to be paid, in equal portions, to the *Winchester* and *Salisbury* Hospitals, which have just received 55*l.* each establishment.

The Lunatic Asylum for the West Riding of Yorkshire, erected near *Wakefield*, which has cost upwards of 40,000*l.* is now opened, and ready for the reception of 150 patients.

The following are some interesting particulars of the fate of persons inclosed in

the *Quarrelton* coal-pit, near *Glasgow*. Two, by a remarkable Providence, have been got out alive; but with regard to five others there is no hope. The water from an adjoining waste broke into the pit on the morning of May 2d, and though a powerful steam-engine was instantly set to work to pump it out, and continued to do so night and day, it was observed by the following Monday that little progress had been made, and it was therefore resolved to drive a mine from the pit to the place where it was probable the men might be. Accordingly, on Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, the mine was begun, and completed on the morning of the 12th instant. The opening of the mine into the work was considered to be attended with danger from the foul air; and it was arranged that Robert Hodgert, and his brother William, should encounter this danger. When they broke through, the foul air instantly extinguished their lights, and the feelings of the parties may be more easily conceived than described, when the words "Is that you, uncle?" saluted the ears of Robert Hodgert. These words were uttered by his nephew, Wm. Hodgert, who, along with his brother James, had heard the sound of the mining for, as they conjecture, two days, and were waiting for deliverance from one of the most awful possible situations. They immediately entered the mine, and got out. Their only sustenance for ten days and ten nights, in total darkness, amidst bad air, was the impure water of the pit and three pieces of oat cake, which, by groping round the work, they found in the pockets of the clothes left by some of the men who escaped. The only person in the same awful situation with themselves that the Hodgerts had any communication with, was Alexander Barr, but whose voice they had ceased to hear, as they suppose, for at least two days before their deliverance.—To enter the mine is now impracticable, owing to the bad air, and it will be a number of weeks before the water is drawn from the pit; consequently the fate of the remaining five men is certain.

At the late *Tyrone* Assizes, Mr. John Irvine was tried for assaulting Mr. Alexander Sinclair, and for sending him a message to fight a duel. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned 18 months, and to find securities to keep the peace, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each.—Mr. C. S. Monk was also put on his trial for delivering the hostile message from Mr. Irvine to Mr. Sinclair. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for the space of eight months.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

“St. James’s Palace, June 7. His Majesty has passed the last month in a very tranquil manner, and continues to enjoy good bodily health; but his Majesty’s disorder is unaltered.”

Thursday, June 4.

This day our venerable Sovereign completed the 80th year of that life which, from the commencement of his reign, has been devoted to the happiness of his subjects and the interest and honour of the Empire. He has been a munificent patron of the arts, and of every institution calculated to promote the improvement of mankind and the embellishment of society. His private character has been marked by piety, and a strict regard to all moral and relative duties. He may be justly styled the Father of his People, for he has always watched over their interests with paternal attention. Of his intellectual powers and attainments, Johnson and Beattie have given the most satisfactory evidence; and the record of his virtues, as a wise and patriotic Monarch, will be found in the imperishable page of impartial History.

The health of Her Majesty continuing progressively to amend, the usual bulletins were discontinued after the 28th May, and Sir Henry Hallford took his leave. We are concerned, however, to add, that her Majesty experienced a renewal of indisposition on Monday 21st June; but it was happily of short duration. The latest accounts (June 26) are, “that her Majesty is going on very well.”

Saturday, May 9.

The Royal Cobourg Theatre, erected in the New Cut, Lambeth, at the end of Waterloo Bridge-road, opened this night. The house is small, but of dimensions and form excellently adapted to the enjoyment of dramatic performances. There are two tiers of boxes. These, as well as the whole interior of the theatre, are painted a fawn colour, ornamented with gold wreaths of flowers, and in the centre of each box is an allegorical painting. The pit and gallery are so constructed, that every part of the stage (which is very spacious) may be viewed from them. The drop scene is a view of Claremont.

Monday, May 25.

This evening, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with his Bride the Princess of Hesse, youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick, and niece of the Elector of Hesse, landed at Dover, under a salute from the batteries. And on the following evening they arrived in town; as did, in a separate carriage, the Landgrave, father to Her Royal Highness. On the 28th the Duke had the pleasure of introducing the Duchess to the Queen, who

received her daughter-in-law most graciously and affectionately. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards went to Carlton House, on a visit to the Prince Regent.

Thursday, May 28.

Thistlewood was sentenced, for sending a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, to be imprisoned for a year in the gaol at Horsham, and to find security for 600*l.* (See pp. 173, 462.)

Friday, May 29.

The Members of the Pitt Club dined together at the City of London Tavern, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt; Lord Lascelles in the Chair—on his right, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Bathurst and Harewood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Wigram, Sir J. Call, Mr. Round, and Sir J. Chetwode—on the left, Lords Liverpool and Westmorland, Sir W. Scott, Sir W. Grant, Dean of Winchester, Mr. Macqueen, M. P. and Sir J. Inglis. The usual toasts and songs were given. Lord Liverpool returned thanks, on the company drinking the health of his Majesty’s Ministers; and in the course of his address adverted to the necessity of checking the growing profaneness of the age, which threatened equal injury to Church and State.

Monday, June 1.

Their R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were re-married this day at the Queen’s Palace; the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony. There were present the different branches of the Royal Family, the Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, the great Officers of State and of the Household, and other persons of distinction. The royal pair took their wedding dinner with his R. H. the Prince Regent. Her R. H. appears to be about 22 or 23 years of age, five feet six or seven inches in height, and of a most elegant figure; her countenance prepossessing, with dark eyes and hair. The Landgrave, father of the Duchess, is a venerable old gentleman, about 70, with a countenance the picture of good-nature, and resemble much our late visitor Platoff.

Wednesday, June 3.

The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, who had been taking leave of his friends during the last two days, left London for Brighton, in company with his Princess and attendants. Her Majesty and the Princesses were deeply affected, and her Royal Highness seemed to suffer the severest emotion on this her first separation from her family and country. The Prince and Princess will stay at Brighton for a week, then proceed to Dover, whence they will embark for the Continent. The terms upon which the Princess Elizabeth has left the Queen are these: if the shock of her departure should produce any ill effect upon the Queen, or if her Majesty’s health should, from

from any cause, become worse, the Princess returns to town immediately.

The Bill for amending the Regency Act with respect to the custody of His Majesty's person, after providing for the increase of Her Majesty's Council, proceeds to enact, that in case Parliament shall be separated, at the period of the Queen's demise, a proclamation is to be forthwith issued calling it together within sixty days. If there should be no Parliament at the occurrence of such an event, and in case it should happen before the day of meeting appointed by writ of summons, a proclamation shall be issued for the meeting either on the day appointed, or within sixty days. If the event shall happen on or after the day appointed by such writ, then a proclamation is to be issued in like manner for the Parliament to meet within sixty days. The last clause enacts that nothing in the present Bill is to affect the provisions of any other Act providing for the meeting of Parliament.

A case occurred lately in the Court of King's Bench, in which the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Alban's, Woodstreet, were the parties, as to the right of the Churchwardens to place against the walls within-side the church, monuments, tablets, &c. at their own discretion, without being subject to controul either from the Rector, Ordinary, or any other ecclesiastical person. Mr. Marryatt argued against the right of the Churchwardens, and contended that the controul was in the Rector, who had the freehold of the church. Mr. Bolland, in support of the right of the Churchwardens, contended, that they had a right vested in them of entry to the church, although the freehold was in the Rector. Lord Ellenborough and the rest of the Court contended that this was too broad a doctrine to lay down. If the proposition now contended for was conceded, namely, that Churchwardens had a right to enter the church, and place any thing against the walls which they might think proper, subjects extremely improper, and unfit to find a place there, might be introduced. It was an established doctrine, that nothing could be placed in the church until the permission either of the Rector or Ordinary had been obtained.

Several convictions have lately taken place in the Court of Exchequer, of dealers charged with having in their possession a quantity of sloe leaves and whitethorn leaves fabricated into an imitation of tea, whereby they incurred the penalty of 10*l.* for every pound weight of such imitation. The penalties have been levied in most cases; and it is hoped the nefarious practice will be completely checked.—Other convictions have also taken place, for having in possession a

large quantity of vegetable powder, made from scorched peas and beans, resembling coffee, and intended to be sold as such, contrary to the Statute of the 43*d* of the King, whereby the offending parties became liable to pay a fine of 100*l.*

A new optical instrument called a *Kaleidoscope*, the discovery and invention of Dr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, has of late been all the rage in the Metropolis.—With the aid chiefly of two longitudinal darkened pieces of glass, placed at a certain angle inside a circular tube, and some common bits of coloured glass at the end, optical illusions are produced by reflection of the most beautiful colours, shape, and symmetry, and in form ever varying.—Such is the amusement with this simple instrument, that the Doctor's patent is eluded, and tinmen and glass-cutters have been in one universal requisition.—The invention is likely to be of great utility to calico and floor cloth printers, by presenting them with figures for patterns in a variety of form and beauty unparalleled.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Piece.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

May 27. *The Castle of Paluzzi; or, The Extorted Oath*; a Serious Drama, in two Acts.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

June 15. *Is he Alive?* a Farce.

SUMMER CIRCUITS. 1818.

HOME.—Lord Ellenborough and Mr. Justice Abbot: Hertford, July 16. Chelmsford, July 20. Maidstone, July 27. Lewes, Aug. 1. Guildford, Aug. 6.

NORFOLK.—Lord Chief Justice and Baron Graham: Buckingham, July 13. Bedford, July 16. Huntingdon, July 18. Cambridge, July 20. Bury St. Edmund's, July 23. Norwich and City, July 28.

MIDLAND.—Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Dallas: Northampton, July 7. Oakham, July 10. Lincoln and City, July 11. Nottingham and Town, July 16. Derby, July 18. Leicester and Borough, July 22. Coventry and Warwick, July 25.

NORTHERN.—Baron Wood and Mr. Justice Bayley: York and City, July 11. Durham, July 27. Newcastle and Town, Aug. 1. Carlisle, Aug. 7. Appleby, Aug. 12. Lancaster, Aug. 15.

WESTERN.—Mr. Justice Park and Mr. Justice Burrough: Winchester, July 14. New Sarum, July 18. Dorchester, July 23. Exeter and City, July 27. Bodmin, Aug. 3. Wells, Aug. 8. Bristol, Aug. 13.

OXFORD.—Mr. Justice Holroyd and Baron Garrow: Abingdon, July 13. Oxford, July 15. Worcester and City, July 18. Stafford, July 23. Shrewsbury, July 29. Hereford, Aug. 4. Monmouth, Aug. 10. Gloucester and City, Aug. 12.

PROMO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, May 18. Rt. Hon. William Earl of Erröl, Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Admiralty-office, May 7. Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B. Vice-admiral of the White, Maj.-gen. of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, *vice* Sir George Hope, deceased.

Foreign-office, May 19. Lewis Cameron, esq. Consul at Cagliari and its dependencies.

May 21. Sir Charles Hamilton, bart. Vice-admiral of the Blue, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

June 13. Lord Cranborne, and Lord Walpole, Commissioners of the Board of Controul.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Capt. Seymour, Serjeant at Arms of the House of Lords, *vice* Watson, dec.

Oxford, May 21. Mr. Cooke, Keeper of the Archives.

Oxford, June 17. Rev. Thomas Loveday, M.A. Pro-proctor, *vice* White.

Rev. George Cope, D.D. Master of the Hospital of St. Catherine's at Ledbury, *vice* Napleton, dec.

Mr. J. B. Smith, Head-master of Horn-castle grammar-school, *vice* L'Oste, dec.

Rev. Samuel Slack, M.A. Head-master of Bradford Free-grammar-school, *vice* Barmby.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. David Evans, a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Brecon.

Rev. Thomas Westmoreland, M.A. Sandal Magna V.

Rev. Fred. Kendall, Riccall V. co. York.

Rev. Caleb Colton, M.A. Kew and Pethersham V. Surrey, *vice* Marsham, dec.

Rev. Andrew Tucker, Catherston Lewston R. Dorset.

Rev. H. B. Pacey, D.D. Alderkirk-cum-Fossdike R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Hutton, dec.

Rev. George Taylor, B.A. Stoke by Clare Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. Robert-Rede Cooper, Ingoldsthorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. A. Partridge, Cranwich R. and Freshwold V. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Beckett, B.A. Chapelthorpe Curacy, co. York, *vice* Wilson, dec.

Rev. John L. Sutton, M.A. Oakley Parva R. and Weekley V. co. Northampton.

Rev. James Gibson, M.A. Worlington R. Suffolk.

BIRTHS.

April 23. At Rothiemay, Lady Jane Tayler, a son. — 30. At Naples, the wife of Thomson Bonar, esq. of Camden-place, Kent, son.

May 9. In Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of Hon. D. M. Erskine, a dau. — 12. At Cottesbrooke, co. Northampton, the wife of Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, a son. — At Tatton Park, co. Chester, the wife of Wilbraham Egerton, esq. M.P. a son. — 13. At Antwerp, the wife of A. Ellerman, esq. Consul for Hanover, a son. — 15. In Bedford-square, the wife of John Ruxton, esq. a son and heir. — 21. The wife of Lieut. E. Montmorency, R.N. in the revenue service, nephew of Visc. Frankfort de Montmorency, a son. — 24. In Rodney-street, Pentonville, Mrs. George Buckton, a son. — 29. In Bedford-place, the wife of Lieut.-col. James Allan, a son. — In Bolton-street, the wife of G. Holford, esq. M.P. a son. — 31. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of a Princess.

Lately.—At Wanstead-house, the wife of Long Wellesley, esq. a dau. — At Nottingham, the wife of Maj. Colclough, 33d reg. a dau. — The lady of Sir A. O. Moles-

worth, of Pencarrow, Cornwall, bart. a son. — At Brahan Castle, co. Ross, Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, a son and heir.

June 1. The wife of G. R. Dawson, esq. a son. — 6. The wife of Mr. Turtle, surgeon, Buntingford, a dau. — 8. At Cambridge, Lady Mortlock, a dau. — 9. At Brighton, Lady Katherine Halkett, a son. — 10. In Great George-street, Rt. Hon. Lady Amelia-Sophia Drummond, a dau. — At Bargaly Newton, Stewart, the wife of John Mackie, esq. a son and heir. — 11. The wife of Lieut.-col. Hugh Percy Davison, a dau. — 12. At Hay Castle, co. Brecon, Hon. Mrs. Wellington, a dau. — At Broomfield House, Southgate, the wife of H. P. Powys, esq. a son. — 13. The wife of Lieut.-col. Webber Smith, a dau. — 14. In Princes-street, Hanover-square, the wife of Ralph Franco, esq. a son and heir. — 18. The wife of John Morgan, esq. of Highbury-place, a son. — 19. In Saville-row, the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Lyttelton, a son. — 20. In Arlington-street, the wife of Thomas Glyn, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 22. At Bombay, Edward Ironside, esq. Judge and Magistrate of the district of Kaird, to Caroline-Mary-Anne, second dau. of John Rawlins, esq. late of the East India Company's Civil service on the Bengal establishment.

25. At Balligunge, near Calcutta, Lt. Leeson, 21st Lt.-drag. eldest son of Hon. J. Leeson, to Anne, eldest dau. of Anthony O'Reilly, esq. Capt. in the same regiment.

May 12. Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, to Lady Sophia Cecil, only dau. of the late Marquis of Exeter.

Mr. J. C. Buckler, of Bermondsey, to Esther, only daughter of the late Capt. Fair.

16. At Cork, Capt. Thomas Mosse, 1st or Royal Scots reg. of foot, to Margaret Essex, eldest dau. of Maj.-gen. Gordon.

18. John George Crickitt, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Cook, esq. of Woodbridge-house.

23. Lieut.-col. Jarvoise, 8th foot, to Eliza, dau. of — Maitland, esq. of Exeter.

Capt. R. Duff, 78th reg. to Sarah Maria, second dau. of Charles-Gordon Gray, esq. of Stratton-house, co. Somerset.

25. John-Clayton Freeling, esq. second son of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office, to Mary, third dau. of the late Edw. Coxe, esq. of Hampstead-heath.

L. B. Hollinshead, esq. late of Trevor-hall, co. Denbigh, to Miss Potts, dau. of Mr. Potts, Serjeants Inn, Fleet-street.

27. By special licence, Count Luci, to Miss Maria Giffard, fourth dau. of the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne.

At Clifton, Thomas-Charles Yates, of the Inner Temple, to Maria-Isabella, youngest dau. of Sir William Richardson, bart.

28. Dr. Dansey, son of John Dansey, esq. of Blandford, to Sarah, dau. of Thomas Warburton, esq. of Hackney.

29. Rev. T. Jervis, to Frances-Mary, only dau. of the late Dr. Disney, of the Hyde, Ingatestone.

Rev. H. Cotton, M.A. to Miss Laurence, dau. of Rev. Dr. Laurence, Canon of Christ Church College, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Hebrew.

At Dublin, Michael-Charles Fox, esq. eldest son of L. Fox, esq. late one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, to Miss Katherine Bushe, second dau. of the Solicitor General.

At Coburgh, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, to her Serene Highness the Princess Dowager of Linangen, sister to Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg.

Lately. At Plymouth, William-Henry Hawker, esq. to the daughter of the late Adm. Manley.

At Dantzic, B. Pickering, esq. late of Liverpool, to Emilie-Henrietta-Wilhelmina; and Sir W. C. V. Kamke, knt. Commander of Dantzic, and Col. of the 4th

reg. to Paulina-Adelfriend Wilhelmina, daughters of C. C. Steffens, esq.

June 1. Maj.-gen. Sir T. Bradford, K.C.B. to Mary-Anne, widow of the late Lieut.-col. Ainslie, 4th Drag.

Sir George Sitwell, bart. of Renishaw, to Susan, eldest dau. of Craufurd Tait, esq. of Harviestoun.

Maj. Kingdon, 80th reg. to Mary-Anne, only dau. and heiress of the late Rev. Leonard Herring, of Petherwin, Devon.

3. Rev. Samuel Arnott, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss Bunting, dau. of the late Rev. E. Bunting, rector of Yelden, co. Bedford.

4. Capt. Kenny, 73d reg. to Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Gibbes, R.N. of Keynsham, near Bath.

J. P. Rogers, esq. third son of Rev. Dr. Rogers, LL.D. rector of Killeagh, Castle Martyr, Ireland, to Margaret-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Paul Limrick, of Calcutta.

6. John Wright, esq. of Montague-street, Portman-square, to Amelia, dau. of the late Governor Woodley, of Berbice.

8. William Margesson, jun. esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, to Mary-Frances, daughter of Bryan Cooke, esq. of Anston, co. York.

Capel Hanbury, esq. Royal Scots, to Ellen, only dau. of the late William Franklin, esq. formerly Governor of New Jersey.

10. John Hayman, esq. to Miss Hodgson, sister to the Dean of Chester.

11. Dr. Miller, physician, of Exeter, to Anne, dau. of Rt. Hon. Sir George Hewett.

13. W. Milward, esq. of Waterford, to Anne, dau. of W. Newport, esq. of Belmont, co. Waterford, and niece of Sir John Newport, bart.

15. At St. James's Church, John-George Green, esq. of Kilvrough Castle, co. Glamorgan, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William J. Albert, esq. of London, and niece of Sir M. Lopes, bart.

John-Symonds Breedon, esq. eldest son of Rev. Dr. Breedon, of Bere-court, Berks, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-col. H. W. B. Hawley, of West Green-house, Hants.

16. At Harrington-house, the Duke of Leinster, to Lady Charlotte-Augusta Stanhope, youngest dau. of Earl of Harrington.

18. Capt. Edward Wildman, 20th Light Drag. to Antonia, only dau. of Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart.

20. The Rev. W. W. Dickins, only son of F. Dickins, esq. of Wollaston-house, Northamptonshire, to Miss Knatchbull, eldest dau. of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bt.

Alfred Fawkes, esq. of Great Cumberland-street, Portman-square, to Wilhelmina, dau. of John Milford, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

The illustrious and venerable Prince Louis Joseph de Bourbon-Condé, Grand Master of France, sunk on the 18th of May, at the age of 82 years, under a disease with which his Serene Highness was attacked three days before. This Prince was raised by public feeling above the level of his illustrious rank—a distinction which he owed in part, no doubt, to his personal character and noble qualities; but partly also to the times in which he lived; to the prominent station which he filled throughout the Revolution; and to the calamity which overwhelmed his declining years, and extinguished for ever the prospects of the House of Condé. He was the only son of the Duke of Bourbon and the Princess Caroline of Hesse Rheinfels; and being left an orphan when five years old, was educated under the direction of the Count de Charolais, his uncle and guardian. Louis XV. conferred on the young Prince the post of Grand Master of his Household, which had been held by his father, and delegated its functions to the Count de Charolais, till his nephew should be old enough to fulfil them. In like manner he gave the reversion of the Government of Burgundy to the Duke de St. Aignan, in trust for the young Prince, when he should have attained the age of 18 years. The Count de Charolais superintended the education of the heir of the house of Condé, with a strictness which early developed in him the love of learning and of glory. On the 2d of Feb. 1752, he was created a Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost; and on the 3d of May following, at the early age of 15, he married the Princess Charlotte Godafride Elizabeth de Rohan Soubise, who died in 1756, in the flower of her age, leaving two children by him: the Duke of Bourbon, born in 1756, and Mademoiselle de Condé in the following year. On the 13th of August, 1754, his Serene Highness, then 18 years of age, in quality of Governor of Burgundy, opened the Assembly of the States of that Province. This office he held for 35 years, and endeared himself in it to the Burgundians by his liberality.—In the ensuing year he commenced his military career in the first campaign of the seven years' war, in which he obtained great distinction. At the battle of Hastenbeck, being solicited by M. de Tournaille, his first gentleman and aid-de-camp, to move ten paces to the left to avoid the direction of a battery, which was making dreadful havock round about him, he replied: "I find no such precautions in the history of the great Condé."—At the battle

of Minden, two years afterwards, he displayed the most impetuous courage. At the head of his reserve he vigorously charged the enemy upon a field strewn with the bodies of officers of the gendarmerie and carbineers. His military talents were still more strikingly developed when the Prince had a separate body of troops under his command. He then obtained various advantages over Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the relative and worthy lieutenant of the Great Frederick. The victory of Johannisberg, gained over the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, in 1762, was the most brilliant achievement of the young Prince of Condé during that war.—He had held a Council in the midst of the fire, and notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, he remained master of the field of battle. Louis XV. to reward his valour, gave him part of the cannon taken from the enemy on this occasion. The Duke of Brunswick afterwards visited the Prince of Condé at Chantilly, and not finding these pieces of cannon, which, from genuine delicacy, the Prince had kept out of sight, he observed—"You have contrived to vanquish me twice: in war by your arms, and in peace by your modesty."—This Prince was fond of Literature, and cultivated it with success. A society of literary men met at the Palais Bourbon, and dined with him once a week. Among them were Valmont de Bomare, Desormeaux, St. Alphonse, Grouvelle, and Champfort. The first had formed at Chantilly, at the expence of his Highness, one of the finest cabinets of Natural History that ever existed. It is well known that this Prince, who was a friend to noble magnificence, built the Bourbon Palace, which, notwithstanding some defects of proportion, is one of the most important edifices of the French capital. He also made a point of adding every year to the embellishments of Chantilly, which afforded work to the population of that then so flourishing village. Nothing could be more brilliant than the entertainments which his Highness there gave to illustrious travellers. When the Comte du Nord (Paul I. Emperor of Russia) visited France, the Prince of Condé entertained him three days at Chantilly. He never disregarded the distresses of his people. In 1775, affected by their sufferings, occasioned by the high price of provisions, he directed 30,000 francs to be laid out in corn, for the purpose of being sold at 45 sous per bushel, whatever the cost might be, to the most distressed inhabitants of the Clermontais. Endowed with all the qualities of a genuine Knight, the Prince of Condé, though he had sufficiently

ciently evinced his bravery in the field of battle, did not refuse upon occasion to place himself upon a level with any gentleman. A striking proof of this spirit was seen in his celebrated duel with the Count d'Agoult, Captain of his Highness's guards. At the appointed hour the two champions met in the Champ de Mars, and fought before witnesses. The Prince was slightly wounded in the arm, and the interference of the Marquis d'Autichamp and the Count de Cayle, his Highness's second, was required to put an end to a combat which might have proved so fatal. On the 17th of July, 1789, on the breaking out of the first civil disturbances, the Prince of Condé quitted France with his family, and retired to Brussels, whence he proceeded by way of Switzerland to Tunis. A great number of gentlemen, all ready to fight for the cause of Royalty, accompanied him in his retirement. It is well known what sacrifices were made by his Highness to support this little army. Having exhausted all his finances, he borrowed near 500,000 livres upon his diamonds at Genoa. Declining the generous offers of Gustavus III. of Sweden, he remained on the frontiers of Germany. The National Assembly then confiscated all the property of the Prince. The Revolutionists ravaged Chantilly, and carried away the cannon which adorned that beautiful seat, and commemorated the glory of him by whom it had been inhabited. The Prince, at the head of his army, opened the campaign of 1792, by marching towards Landau. That of 1793 was marked by important events. The Duke de Bourbon, accompanied by his son, the Duke d'Enghein, joined his father's army in the Black Forest; and three generations of heroes were seen combating together.—The most remarkable affairs in that campaign were the battles of Jockrim, Pfortz, Barbelroth, Berstheim, Weissemburg, and Haguenu. At Berstheim the noble chasseurs, in order to support the legion of Mirabeau, advanced upon the village, crying, "*With the bayonet! With the bayonet!*"—The Prince of Condé, yielding to their ardour, thus addressed them:—"Gentlemen, you are all Bayards; let us march to the village; but I will run my sword through the body of him who shall enter it before me." The village was carried, and the Prince was the first that entered it. After this glorious action, the Austrian General Wurmser visited his Highness. "Well, Marshal," said the Prince, "what do you think of my little body of infantry?"—"Monseigneur," replied Wurmser, "it grows larger in the fire."—In the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, the army of Condé was employed only in marches and counter-marches. That of 1796 furnished his Highness with fresh occasions for signa-

lizing himself; but, Austria having made peace with France, the Prince passed in 1797 into the service of Russia.—His army was cantoned in Poland, and he himself repaired to Petersburg, where Paul I. treated him in such a manner as proved that he had not forgotten the hearty welcome which the Comte du Nord had formerly received at Chantilly. After the campaign of 1800, his Highness removed to England, and resided at the Abbey of Amesbury. There he married the Dowager Princess of Monaco, who died in 1813; and in this retirement also he received the fatal tidings of the death of his grandson, the Duke d'Enghein, the last scion of a family so productive of heroes.—The Prince of Condé made his entry into Paris with the King on the 2d of May, 1814, and again beheld and welcomed with joy all his old servants, and those whom he had formerly honoured with his esteem and friendship. Time and grief had not diminished his affability. He attended the famous royal sitting of the 17th of March, 1815; afterwards accompanied the King to Ghent, and returned with his Majesty on the 8th of July, 1815.—The greater portion of his time since his return to France has been spent, we believe, at Chantilly, where the Prince inhabited a small building, the wreck of his own ancient and magnificent palace. His town residence was the Palais Bourbon. His mind, since the murder of his heroic grandson, the Duc d'Enghein, the last branch of a glorious House, had imbibed a deep tinge of sadness. But from this affliction he took refuge in habitual piety, and looked for comfort where the best comfort is to be found—in the exercise of his religious duties, to which he devoted a large portion of the latter years of his life. He may, without exaggeration or injustice, be entitled a Prince in the highest degree brave and polite, affable, generous, and pious.—During his leisure the Prince of Condé wrote a life of his illustrious ancestor. This work, the manuscript of which had been left behind in France, was published in 1806, with the modest title of "*Essay of the Life of the Great Condé, by L. J. de Bourbon, his fourth descendant.*" This work, written with a truly historical simplicity, precision, and accuracy, was admired on all these accounts at the period of its publication, and was translated into English by Miss Holcroft.

THE PRESIDENT PETION.

March 28. Died, at Hayti, after a week's illness, the President Petion. The following extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated April 1, affords unequivocal testimony of the general regret occasioned by his death.

"I was

"I was forced to break off yesterday morning, to attend the last remains of the President; the funeral was grand, but we were kept six hours in the sun, which, with the fatigue, incapacitated me from doing any thing more that day.

"The corpse was laid in state two days; and, to the moment of being consigned to the vault, the features did not exhibit any visible change. Every one who chose went to see it, and you would have been surprised at the scenes which occurred every instant; they were such as are seldom witnessed on the demise of men in power! In the different quarters of the galleries of the palace, were men, women, and children, some on their knees, others standing, who, after taking a last sight of the body, were imploring Heaven for his soul. They were all bedewed in tears, and, on retiring from the palace, filled the air with their cries and lamentations; not perhaps one dry eye quitted that place out of the myriads which visited it; but at the funeral the stoutest heart must have melted—the procession had nearly a mile to go to church and to return to the place of interment, which was in a vault under the Tree of Liberty, opposite the Palace; the troops, of which there were a great many in town, were formed in two lines from the Palace to the Church. The body was on an open bier, dressed in state clothes, and laid on a car made in imitation of that used for our late Lord Nelson; it was drawn by six horses, covered with black silk velvet, ornamented with white tassels, and with white feathers and crape on their heads the same as on the car; round the four sides of the latter was written, '*Alexander Petion, President d'Hayti; imitons ses vertus, il n'a jamais fait couler les pleurs de personne.*'

"The concourse of people was immense, and the lamentations unceasing; the women, in particular, screeched and howled, clasping their hands as if they had been frantic. The men walked silently along; a few with simply a dejected countenance, but the greater number by far with streaming eyes. The same was the case with the soldiers forming the line; the officers endeavouring in vain to conceal their tears behind the pillars of the galleries; in fact, never, I believe, was there witnessed more real and undissembled grief—it was not confined to the lower, the middling, or the higher classes; it was universal, and the moment the body was lowered into the vault, exhibited a scene which it is not in my power even to attempt to describe.

"It is a curious circumstance that he has died voluntarily, which, indeed, was suspected by some about him from the beginning of his sickness, which only lasted eight days, from his constantly refusing all

kinds of medicine and nourishment, and even water; or if he did take any thing, it was at the pressing solicitations of those who surrounded him, but he spat it out again; and he preserved to the last that calmness and serenity of mind for which he was so remarkable through life—expiring without a groan or a struggle. His body has been opened, and found as sound as that of any man; no indications of any disorder whatever, and the physicians do not hesitate in declaring that he died of inanition! What may have been the cause is yet a mystery. He had frequently been heard to say that he wished himself dead; for that, with all his study to render the people happy and prosperous, some were still dissatisfied, and made his life a torment. About a fortnight ago a man was taken up about the Palace, who, it appears, intended to assassinate him; but, from what has transpired, I deem it most likely that he was a madman; but, at all events, it can hardly be supposed that this accident could contribute to his fatal determination. Time will, perhaps, reveal the cause; in the meanwhile, his loss is to be lamented; for, I repeat, there are few such men as he was, more particularly in acts of charity and benevolence.

"His death threw all the merchants into the greatest consternation, as there is computed to be in the Republic 6,000,000*l.* worth of British property alone, including the shipping. The judicious measures which were immediately adopted, tended, in some degree, to calm our fears: all the military were turned out, and have been kept at their posts to this day. An embargo was placed on the shipping, and no one suffered to leave the town till pretty late on Sunday; and the appointment of the present President (Boyer) has been unanimous; nor to this moment have I heard of any Chief having expressed a wish for the situation; we are, therefore, reviving a little. The President will be proclaimed this day, and in two or three he will proceed to the frontiers to examine the line; for it is very possible that Christophe, on hearing of the death of Petion, might advance, in the hopes of profiting by dissensions which might arise between competitors for the Presidency: some of the troops which were here in garrison, and attended yesterday, were marched off after the solemnity, for the frontiers; in fact, every precaution that prudence can dictate for private tranquillity, and external security, appear to have been adopted. It is also the intention of the merchants to request Sir Home Popham to send a ship of war here, in the event of Christophe's advancing; you may therefore make yourself easy."

GEORGE

GEORGE DEMPSTER, ESQ.

Feb. 13. Died at Dunnichen, co. Forfar, in his 86th year, George Dempster, esq. He was born at Dundee, where his grandfather acquired a considerable fortune by commerce, and where his father also was largely engaged in the same pursuits. After receiving his education at the grammar-school of his native town, he finished his studies at the University of Edinburgh, chose the Law for his profession, and in 1755 was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. — While at Edinburgh Mr. Dempster associated with all the men of letters, and frequented all the celebrated societies of that day. Among these was the Select Society, founded in 1756 by Allan Ramsay, the painter, and intended not only for philosophical inquiry, but for the improvement of its members in public speaking. In 1759 they amounted to 130, and included all the literati of the Scottish capital, as well as many of the nobility and gentry. In 1761, this celebrated society undertook the Herculean task of refining the language spoken in Scotland from the vernacular idiom, and rendering it English both in purity and pronunciation. Mr. Dempster was one of the most active promoters of this improvement, and laboured, in conjunction with all who were accounted either wise or learned, to introduce the *new language*. Indeed the whole body of the Select Society contributed warmly to the advancement of this plan; and he was nominated one of the 16 directors of the “Society for promoting the Reading and Speaking of the English Language in Scotland.” This epidemic, however, was not of long continuance, for it abated quite as rapidly as it arose, and the vernacular tongue of North Britain still continues to be spoken in its *original purity*, both in respect to language and accent, in the “gude town of Edinbro.” — After advocating a few causes, Mr. Dempster quitted the Bar for the Senate, having been in 1762 elected Representative of the district of boroughs with which he and his family were more immediately connected, after a struggle which is said to have cost 10,000*l*. So well satisfied were his constituents with his conduct in this situation, that he was returned in the four succeeding Parliaments, and retained his seat for 28 years, till he voluntarily withdrew at the general election in 1790. As a member of the House of Commons his sentiments were always heard with extraordinary attention. This did not proceed from his delivery, though easy and fluent, or from his person and address, though the one was handsome, and the other winning; but from the integrity of his character, which impressed full conviction on all who heard him that he was not influenced by any personal or

paltry considerations. Though he accepted in 1765 the office of Secretary to the Order of the Thistle, the emoluments of which are rated at 500*l*. per annum, and which was conferred on him during the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham with whom Mr. Dempster constantly acted; this circumstance does not seem to have in the least degree biassed his conduct at any period of his life. — Mr. Dempster did not retire from public affairs for the enjoyment of inglorious ease; but on his return to his own estate, he soon began to exhibit, by a practical example, what might be achieved in the country at large. His improvements were by no means on a small scale, as he commenced by the inclosure of the farms around his paternal mansion, the draining of a lake, and the building of a village. Neither were his views confined to the improvement of his private property: he was always eager to embark in every scheme likely to promote the prosperity of his native land. He was accordingly one of the first to engage in a society for extending the fisheries of Scotland, was chosen one of the directors, and in that capacity, both in 1788 and 9, he delivered a “Discourse” to the members, which he afterwards published, “containing a summary of the proceedings for extending the fisheries, and improving the sea-coasts of Great Britain, together with some thoughts on the present emigrations from the Highlands.” In this publication, he gives the outline of a project for putting a stop to emigration, by building towns, erecting quays and wharfs, and establishing cod and herring fisheries on the coasts of Scotland. This project the society to which he belonged attempted to reduce to practice. Considerable tracts of land were obtained for trifling quit-rents in the islands of Mull, Skye, &c.; towns were planned out; subscriptions to the amount of 150,000*l*. were raised, or expected, in aid of the scheme; but, partly owing to the new war, which soon afterwards broke out, and partly to the disadvantages necessarily incident to a joint stock company, the zeal of individuals began to cool, and their hopes ended in general disappointment. — This was not the only mortification of the kind that Mr. Dempster was doomed to experience. Acting on the principle, that where labour is cheap, manufactures may be carried on with the greatest advantage, he had, jointly with his brother, who had realized a considerable fortune as commander of an East Indiaman, purchased an estate in the county of Caithness, and begun the necessary erections; but in consequence of the war, and the pressure of the times, this speculation also was not attended with that success which it merited. — If, however, he had the pain of witnessing the failure of these more distant enterprises,

prizes, he was amply indemnified by the success which attended his efforts to improve his paternal estate. Here he drained the moss of Dunnichen, and besides adding to the cultivated surface of his domain, was rewarded with abundance of marl, formed by the deposition of innumerable shell-fish, though at an elevation of nearly 400 feet above the level of the sea. The peat-bog of Resteneth, consisting of about 70 acres, was afterwards brought into cultivation, and marl, to the value of 14,000*l.* was dug from its bottom in the space of fourteen years. Within a short distance of the family mansion, the village of Letham rose as if by magic at his command; he feued out the land to the sons of toil; and the place has now a stamp-office and a weekly market for the sale of yarn and brown linen manufactures, which he zealously exerted himself to promote. By what means he achieved these improvements, is touched upon in a very interesting manner in a communication addressed by him to the *Farmer's Magazine*, in Feb. 1803. — In noticing the more important objects pursued by Mr. Dempster, we ought not to omit stating that he was the first to teach his countrymen to pack their fresh salmon in ice, by which means it may be sent to the British metropolis, where both commodities find a ready market. — The following deserved tribute is paid to his memory in the *Edinburgh Courant*:

“In early youth Mr. Dempster succeeded to the family estate, and, during the course of a life extended beyond the usual period, exhibited in his conduct, on all occasions, the finished picture of a complete gentleman. He was a scholar, a man of science, an accomplished courtier, and a benevolent man. His very favourable exterior reflected the image of the powerful and benevolent mind within: his kindness to his tenants and dependents, and his extreme courtesy to all, were universally acknowledged and admired. There was no subject within the compass of human knowledge, of which he was ignorant. The antient, as well as many of the modern languages, were familiar to him. He made the tour of Europe. The learned sent him their works to revise, and artists their plans to examine, before presenting them to the publick. His own printed treatises, and his essays in numerous publications, and especially the speeches delivered by him in Parliament, show how much he was skilled in the business of every department of his own country, as well as in what regarded our foreign relations; and withal, how much he ever had the benefit of mankind at heart. The valuable improvement which he suggested on the fisheries, and the inexhaustible treasure of manure which he discovered in his own country, will make him be long and

gratefully remembered. To him Agriculture is indebted for many most important and valuable improvements. He had a peculiar felicity of expressing his thoughts in writing; and in speaking on any important subject, his manner, tone of voice, good humour, and benevolent look, all operated like a charm, and gained on every heart. It may be safely said, that no man in the present generation has left the world more generally and deservedly applauded and admired than Mr. Dempster of Dunnichen.”

ENNIO QUIRINO VISCONTI.

Feb. 14. Died M. Ennio Quirino Visconti, one of the most eminent antiquaries of the age. He was the son of Jean Baptiste Visconti, who succeeded the celebrated Winkelmann in the office of Commissioner of Antiquities, and at whose instigation Pope Clement XIV. undertook researches which led to important acquisitions. Ennio Quirino manifested, almost from his birth in 1752, the happiest dispositions. He knew the heads of the emperors on medals when he could scarcely pronounce their names, and the *Novelle Letterarie* of Florence for 1755 relates very extraordinary particulars of his precocious attainments. At the age of ten years he sustained, in the palace of Cardinal Prince Ferdinand de Rossi, a public exercise on the sacred and Roman history, numismatics, chronology, geography, and geometry, and another, two years afterwards, in the Angelican Library, when he entered into the most profound questions in trigonometry, analysis, and the differential calculus. He translated the Greek poets into verse, and at thirteen printed his translation of the *Hecuba* of Euripides, where he describes the method which he pursued to study the languages. He afterwards undertook a metrical version of Pindar, and detailed the plan which he had formed for the better execution of this task. His father having projected a description of the Museo Pio Clementino, of which he was keeper, composed some articles for that work. The first volume, which appeared in 1782, bears his name, though almost the whole of it was from the pen of his son, by whom the work was continued. The 7th and last volume was published in 1807. This great undertaking did not prevent him from laying before the publick many smaller pieces and essays, either printed separately or in the collection of M. Guattani, the *Roman Anthology*, the *Journal of Mantua*, or in the works of his friends. On the invasion of Italy by the French, M. Visconti accompanied to Paris the monuments to which he was so strongly attached; and “this event we considered (says M. Millin)

Millin) as one of the happiest results of our victories." He immediately fell to work to arrange the works of art which France had thus acquired, and drew up accounts of them short and precise, but always replete with erudition and taste. As the Museum kept increasing, he reprinted these accounts; and gave more ample descriptions of the principal monuments in the splendid collection intitled "*Le Musée Français*," undertaken by Robillard. He was doubly enrolled among the members of the Institute; he made reports to the two academies to which he belonged, and published many interesting papers in different journals, and in the works of various scholars. He conceived the vast plan of a Greek and Roman Iconography; government furnished him with the means of executing this enterprize, to which it has ever since afforded every encouragement. The Greek Iconography is completed (2 vols. folio, or 3 in 4to. with a volume of plates); the most difficult part of the Roman, that of the great men, has just made its appearance (one vol. folio and one 4to, with a volume of plates); that of the emperors alone remains to be done, and for this portion but few materials besides the medals themselves are required. Foreigners as well as his own country sought the aid of M. Visconti's experience and talents. Twenty-five years ago, Sir Rd. Worsley employed him to draw up descriptions of the works of art collected by him in Greece, which were published with the title of "*Museum Worsleianum*," in two folio volumes; and when the British parliament was in treaty with Lord Elgin for the purchase of his marbles, it availed itself of the superior intelligence of M. Visconti, who did not disappoint the expectations of the Nation which paid him this honour. The memoirs which he afterwards published on the subject of those marbles were immediately translated into English. The vigorous constitution of M. Visconti afforded promise of a much longer life: he fell a martyr to the painful disease the stone, which carried him off on the 14th of February. He has left little besides a great reputation to his widow and two sons, one of whom holds a civil office, whilst the other, still very young, has adopted the profession of architect. The designs made by him for his father's Iconography and for the Camoens published by Count de Sousa, are pledges that he will arrive at distinction in the honourable career of the arts. M. Visconti has been succeeded as Keeper and Director of the Museum of Statues by the Count de Clarac, who is well known for his taste and intelligence; and M. Mongez is charged with the completion of the Roman Iconography.

DEATHS.

1817, **A**T Redgeree, on his passage to Europe, Cornet Alex. Leigh Strachan, 6th regt. Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of James Strachan, esq. of Edinburgh.

Oct. 12. At Serepore, in the Berar, whilst proceeding, with an escort of the 3d regt. of light cavalry, to join the 3d division of the Army of the Deccan, which he was appointed to command, Colonel H. Walker, of Clayton.

Oct. 14. At Hyderabad, Capt. Charles Cornwallis Johnston, of the East India Company's service.

Oct. 18. In the East Indies, Capt. J. S. L. Williams, 15th regt. N. I. eldest son of John Lloyd Williams, esq. of Alderbrook hall, Cardiganshire.

Oct. 29. In his 30th year, Mr. Wm. Hector, surgeon R.N. He was on his passage from Quebec on board the *Autumn of Dundee*, which vessel was wrecked on the coast of Iceland, and all on board, to the number of 20, perished.

Nov. 6. At Calcutta, in his 32d year, William Beckford Gordon, esq. of the Civil Service, son of the late G. H. Gordon, esq. of Berners-street.

Nov. 14. At Vesijapatam, J. Steddy, esq. superintendant-surgeon of the Madras Northern Division.

Nov. 26. At Naghpore, aged 30, Geo. Sotheby, esq. eminently distinguished for his abilities and acquisition of the Oriental languages. His death, a voluntary sacrifice to the public service, was occasioned by the wounds received towards the close of the action against the Rajah of Berar, in which he had exposed himself in every situation.

Nov. ... With the army under Marquis Hastings, Lieut. Joseph Mico Gibson, 24th dragoons. His death was occasioned by the cholera morbus, which has devastated the army of the Upper Provinces of Bengal.

Dec. 8. At Bombay, aged 28, Sophia Louisa, wife of John Raymond Snow, esq. senior magistrate of Police.

Dec. 11. On board the Company's ship *Streatham*, William Parker, esq. of the Bengal civil service.

Dec. 14. At Cawnpore, Captain J. S. Snell, of the Bengal army commissariat department.

Dec. 31. On board the *Hadlow*, on the passage from Calcutta, aged 25, Captain Edw. Lamb, jun. commander of that ship.

1818, Jan. 13. On board the *William Pitt East Indiaman*, soon after leaving Bengal, William Hall, esq. of the firm of Palmer and Co. Calcutta.

Feb. 2. At Jamaica, Grace, only daughter of Hon. George Pinnock.

Feb. 7. At Paris, Gustave François Fournier, one of the most eminent physicians of that capital. He was born at Brussels,

Brussels in 1798; and the promise of future eminence which he gave in his "Eloge de St. Jerome," published upwards of a year since, has excited deep regret in all the friends of Literature and Science for his premature loss. He contributed various articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and had planned several important literary works; but his capital undertaking would have been a "History of the School of Alexandria," which was to have embraced six centuries, from the end of the reign of Alexander to the beginning of Constantine's. His ardour for study expired only with himself. Three days before his death, knowing that his father was engaged upon the article Incubation for the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales," he gave him the most curious particulars respecting the ideas which the ancients attached to that term, in the form of a letter from Aspasia to Pericles.

Feb. 10. At St. Lucie, Mary, wife of John J. J. Alexander, esq. of that island, and relict of the late Rt. Hon. Robert Cullen, one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary in Scotland.

Feb. 23. On board the Richmond East Indiaman, on his passage to England, in his 29th year, Lieut. Robert Jenkins, 24th regt. Native Infantry Madras Establishment, only brother of W. K. Jenkins, esq. Devonshire-street, Portland Place.

Feb. 25. At Malta, aged 26, Eliza, wife of Mr. Thomas Southwood, merchant.

Feb. ... At New York, in his 40th year, Archibald Bruce, M. D. Professor of Mineralogy in the Medical Institution.

March 1. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley Mackenzie.

March 9. At St. Helena, Edward Watson, esq. of the Bengal Civil service.

March 13. In the Strand, of a protracted illness from wounds received in the battle of Toulouse, Lieut. Charles Maclaren, 42d regt. or Royal Highlanders. His intrepid conduct when at the head of the grenadiers of that gallant regiment at the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, will long live in the recollection of those who witnessed his undaunted courage.

In Oxford-street, in his 69th year, Mr. Robt. Bradberry, patent spectacle-maker.

At Bath, Elizabeth, widow of the late Matt. Munro, esq. of the island of Grenada.

March 14. At Dublin, the wife of Chas. Baron Maydell, Lieut.-col. in the King's late German Legion.

March 15. In High-row, Knightsbridge, aged 56, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with great Christian patience and resignation, Mrs. Hannah Meffré, wife of the Rev. Jos. Cl. Meffré. She was a most excellent person, a lady of highly polished manners, and in her were blended, without any ostentation, the

virtues of a Christian, with the sincerity and attachment of a wife and of a friend.

At Madeira, Hon. John Perceval, eldest son of Lord Arden.

At Trinidad, in his 28th year, Lieut. John Tucker, Royal Artillery.

March 17. The wife of Rev. Samuel Hartopp, of Little Dalby, co. Leicester, and daughter of the late George Pywell, esq. of Barnwell Castle, co. Northampton.

March 21. At Madeira, in his 17th year, James, eldest son of Rev. James Olive, minister of St. Paul's, Bristol.

March 24. The wife of Rev. J. L. Fenner, of Taunton, co. Somerset.

At Greenwich, aged 45, T. G. Player, esq.

March 28. In Baker-street, Portman-square, aged 58, Lieut.-general William St. Leger, late of the 24th light dragoons.

Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. William Atlington, of Twywell, Northamptonshire.

March 30. At Christchurch, Hants, in his 69th year, Charles Reeks, esq. one of the oldest burgesses of that borough, and late of his Majesty's Customs.

April 1. Mr. Abraham Hitchin, of Gerard-street, Soho. He had endured great pain many years from water in the brain, from which the most eminent of the faculty could afford him no relief; but his friends have reason to believe his sufferings were increased, if not his dissolution hastened, by his inhaling vital air or oxygen gas.

At Lamport, co. Northampton, aged 77, Sir Justinian Isham, bart. He succeeded his uncle Sir Edmund Isham, the sixth baronet, in 1772, having previously married, in 1766, Susannah, daughter of — Barrett, esq. by whom he had four sons and seven daughters.

April 3. At Delnies, near Nairn, in his 104th year, John Reid, supposed to be the oldest soldier in his Majesty's dominions, having entered the service in the 2d batt. of the Scots Royals 88 years ago. His first encounter with the enemy was in 1743 at Dettingen, where the British, under the command of that gallant and true Scotsman, the Earl of Stair, defeated the French with immense slaughter. In 1743, he fought at Fontenoy. In 1746, he fought with his regiment at Culloden. In 1749 he was one of the storming party at the murderous encounter at Wall in Holland, where his regiment was nearly annihilated. His last appearance in the field of honour was in 1759, on the Heights of Abraham, where Wolfe breathed his mighty soul in the arms of victory. His strength was such that he scarcely passed a day without walking three or four miles; and to the day of his death was able, without the aid of glasses, to read his Bible, which afforded him exquisite delight during a long course of years.

April

April 4. At Southampton in his 86th year, J. Fergusson, esq. admiral of the white squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

April 6. The wife of S. A. Lloyd, esq. of Newbury, Berks.

April 8. At the Abbey, near Llanrwst, North Wales, the wife of J. Bayly, esq. of Desborough, co. Tipperary, and daughter of the late R. Uniacke, esq. of Cork.

At Carlton, in Holderness, aged 52, John Dodsworth, esq. formerly a merchant in Hull.

April 9. In George-street, Hanover-square, aged 69, Sir Richard Gamon, bart. He was the son of Richard Gamon, esq. by a daughter of John Grace, esq. of Grace Castle, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland. He was born in 1748, and educated at Winchester School. At the earnest request of the electors of Winchester, he resigned the office of Commissioner of the Salt Duties, that he might be eligible to become their Representative in Parliament, which trust he faithfully discharged nearly 30 years. With him originated that useful and humane law for regulating the number of outside passengers on stage coaches. In 1795 he was created a Baronet. Sir Richard married Grace, daughter of James Jefferys, esq. half sister to the late Duke of Grafton and the first Lord Southampton, by whom he had no issue. In 1796 he was united to Lady Amelia, relict of Thomas Ivie Cooke, esq. daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Athol. This lady died in 1806, leaving one daughter, born in 1797. The baronetcy devolves, agreeably to the patent, in failure of male issue, to Richard Grace, of Grace Castle, Ireland. A sister of Sir Richard married the last Duke of Chandos, by whom she was mother to the present Marchioness of Buckingham.

At Limehouse, J. M'George, esq. captain in the royal navy.

James Lawson, esq. F. R. S. director of the machinery of his Majesty's Mint.

At Gosport, Miss Hollis, sister of Capt. Hollis, R. N.

April 10. Lieut. Ebenezer Winton, R. N. of Exmouth, Devon.

Aged 90, Henry Duncombe, esq. of Copgrove, near Knaresborough, many years M. P. for the county of York.

April 11. At his father's, in Great Marlborough-street, in his 34th year, H. T. Bower, esq.

At Dilhorn, co. Stafford, in her 29th year, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Rev. John Smith, M. A. vicar of Bicester, co. Oxford.

Mr. Robert Sandwith, of Stokesley, co. York, surgeon.

April 12. In Abingdon-street, B. J. Johnson, esq.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Jonathan Den-nett, esq.

In Russell-square, in his 55th year, J. Hulme, esq.

Miss Tarleton, daughter of General Sir Banastre Tarleton, bart.

At Sidmouth, aged 39, Dr. Jas. Clarke, late physician to the Nottingham Hospital,

At Bath, aged 59, Robert Anstey, esq.

April 12. In the guard-room of Kinross gaol, in extreme wretchedness, Andrew Nicol, well known in the Court of Sessions and caricature-shops under the name of the *Kinross Lawyer*. From a tradesman in easy circumstances and of decent character, he reduced himself by his litigious and quarrelsome temper to the state of a beggar, and finally an outcast from all society. Rather than give up his pretended rights to the famous *Middenstead*, he obstinately refused all supply from the poor funds of his parish; and in order that he might retain what he conceived would be the means of bringing him once more within the walls of the Parliament House, wandered about from place to place, until at last, from his habits of body and mind, he became such a nuisance, that, disowned by every relation, and shut out from every house, it was found necessary to convey him to the common prison, which he quitted only for that asylum where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

April 13. At Great Thurlow, aged 66, Rev. Thomas Crick, vicar of that parish, and also of Mildenhall.

April 14. Thomas Finch, esq. of Kentish-town.

April 15. In Edward-street, Portman-square, aged 73, Mrs. Gray, widow of the late Edward Gray, esq.

Aged 78, Thomas Bowerbank, esq. of Lothbury.

At Islington, Anne, relict of the late John Stevens, esq. of Fore-street, Cripple-gate.

April 16. At Edinburgh, aged 20, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Jervis Hay, esq. banker.

April 17. At Grove, co. Nottingham, Rev. John Hardolph Eyre.

At Rhagatt, co. Merioneth, Charles Wynn, son of Edward Lloyd, esq. High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh.

Anne, relict of Mr. Benjamin Gillam, of Bristol, banker.

April 18. In her 22d year, the wife of Mr. Gilpin, surgeon, of Westbury, Wilts.

At Swindon, Wilts, in her 69th year, Mrs. Goddard, relict of the late Ambrose Goddard, esq. who honourably represented that County in Parliament for upwards of thirty years. In all the relations of life, both public and private, she was a pattern to her sex; she was an affectionate wife and mother, a sincere friend, charitable in the extreme to the poor, and a pious Christian.

Aged

Aged 17, Anna Maria, younger daughter of Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart. of Sidmonton, co. Hants.

At his father's, Plymouth Dock-yard, in his 32d year, Mr. John Stephen Dadd, surgeon in his Majesty's Navy.

At Whitehaven, at an advanced age, Mrs. Huddleston, widow of Capt. Huddleston, of the *Powell* of that port. She was seized with a paralytic stroke a few days before, immediately after receiving her only daughter and her son-in-law on their return from their nuptials.

April 19. At Oak Lodge, Southgate, in his 64th year, Edward Smith, esq. Mr. Smith had been an auctioneer of great eminence, and was held in just and general esteem for the honour and integrity with which he exercised his professional duties, and in private life his amiable qualities endeared him to all his friends.

At Cheltenham, Henry Hles Underwood, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portmansquare, many years resident at Demerara.

At Plantation Bohemia, in his 58th year, his Honour Emanuel Samuel, esq. President of the Courts of Justice in the colony of Berbice, and formerly of the East India Company's law department, Madras.

April 20. At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late Capt. George Edwards, R. N.

At Wimpole, Rev. T. Sheepshanks, rector of that place, and for nearly forty years an active magistrate for the county of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, B.A. 1775, M. A. 1778.

At Bishop Auckland, aged 29, Mr. G. Nicholson, master of the Barrington-school. Mr. Nicholson's accurate knowledge of the Madras system of education, and assiduous attention to his scholastic duties, rendered him at once an invaluable acquisition to the neighbourhood, and a worthy object of his venerable Patron the Bishop of Durham. Mr. Nicholson was also Secretary of the Saving Banks.

April 21. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 54, Jeremiah Dixon, esq.

In Harp-lane, Tower-street, in consequence of internal bruises received by the overturning of his carriage, John Smiton, esq.

At Homerton, aged 60, Harry Sedgewicke, esq.

At Bromley Lodge, Kent, Capt. Peter Rolland, of the East India Comp. Service.

At Caversham, Berks, in her 73d year, Mrs. Taylor, widow of Walter Taylor, esq. of Portswood-green, near Southampton.

April 22. At Walton on Thames, in her 61st year, Deborah, relict of the late J. K. Escott, esq. of Ongar-hill, near Chertsey.

At Windsor, in his 77th year, Rev. Charles Morice, M. A. thirty-two years

private chaplain to their Majesties at Windsor, and chaplain to the Duke of York.

In his 41st year, John Dyson, esq. of Willow-field, near Halifax.

April 25. At Topsham, in his 78th year, Capt. Carter, R. N. With the exception of Admiral Schank, he was the only surviving officer, who went to the North Cape of Lapland, to observe the transit of Venns in 1768, in the *Emerald*, commanded by Sir C. Douglas, of which the deceased was then first-lieutenant.

At Edinburgh, aged 105, Mrs. Isabel Taylor; she was born in the parish of Crieff, co. Perth, 4th March, 1713, in the reign of Queen Anne. Her memory remained nearly unimpaired, and she would converse on the events of 100 years since with surprising correctness.

April 24. At Chiswick, aged 80, Grace Anne, relict of the late Rev. Arthur Co-ham, archdeacon of Wilts.

Mr. John Griffith, proprietor of the Cheltenham Chronicle.

April 25. At his nephew's, in Salisbury-street, Lieutenant-gen. Sir Albert Gledstones.

Aged 33, J. J. Alphonso M'Arthur, esq. barrister-at-law, only son of John M'Arthur, esq. of Hinton Lodge, Wilts.

On Clapham Rise, aged 70, S. S. Kemp, esq.

At Bath, George Mogg, esq. of Farrington Gurney, co. Somerset.

At Nether Poppleton, co. York, aged 59, Rev. William Faber, B. A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Edinburgh, aged 78, Mr. Andrew Bell, late farmer at Hillhead, co. Edinburgh. This gentleman was one of the few survivors who fought under the banners of the 25th or Edinburgh regiment of foot, at the battle of Minden, where six battalions of British troops and two of Hanoverians beat 15,000 French.

April 26. Charlotte, relict of Mr. Joseph Skinner, surgeon of the 29th regiment, and daughter of the late Charles Davids, esq. of Brecon, South Wales.

At Bristol, Mrs. Elizabeth Walcott, widow of the late Robert J. Walcott, esq. of Barbadoes.

April 27. At Eltham, aged 19, Augusta, eldest daughter of Thomas Cleeve, esq.

At Bath, in his 57th year, Sir Egerton Leigh, bart. of Brownsover-house, co. Warwick.

April 28. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 32, Sophia, wife of Robert Robinson, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Robert Forster, esq. of Turnham-green.

In Canonbury-square, Islington, Mary, wife of T. Morris, esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

At Hastings, Matthew Warner, esq. late of Great Eastcheap.

April

April 29. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 45, Anne, wife of Samuel Paynter, esq. late of Canonbury-grove, Middlesex.

At Bristol, in his 90th year, Mr. Arthur Palmer. Having been blest with a good memory, he was for many years a chronicle of that city as to dates and families. He possessed a cheerful happy temper, and always sustained the character of an upright and honest man.

At Mathern, co. Monmouth, aged 85, Samuel Rosser, esq. the eldest magistrate of the county, and only remaining officer of the original Monmouthshire militia, raised in the year 1745. He was a man of inflexible integrity, honour, and independence of mind.

April 30. In his 69th year, Rev. Ser-vington Savery, rector of South Hykeham, co. Lincoln, vicar of Sutton Benger, Wilts, and chaplain to St. Thomas's Hospital. He obtained the living of Sutton Benger in exchange with Rev. Mr. Kett, for the perpetual curacy of North Higham, co. Lincoln. He published two Sermons preached in 1785 and 1786, the one in behalf of the Magdalen Charity, the other of the Humane Society.

May 1. At Bath, Mrs. Lawtie, widow of G. H. Lawtie, esq. of Calcutta.

At St. Petersburg, Lieut. T. Simpson, R. N. son of Dr. Simpson, of that city.

May 2. Of a rapid decline, aged 31, Mr. David Lee Steel, eldest son of the late David Steel, esq. barrister-at-law. This unfortunate gentleman was gifted with a surprising memory and capacity. Deeply imbued with the spirit of Attic literature, and a critick in the learned languages, he was an elegant and profound scholar; but, an infant in the selfish commerce of the world, was usually duped by the designing and the base. Driven from home by a dispute concerning his patrimonial rights, he honourably made his talents the means of subsistence; but the legal vexations he encountered in maintaining those rights, and the injurious ardour of a secluded life of study, gradually obscured his mental perceptions, and produced the disorder, which, defying all means of cure, soon terminated his guileless, but melancholy existence. Of Mr. Steel's higher compositions, many have appeared; but his unaffected modesty invariably withheld the name of their author. During the latter years of his life his talents were employed in the printing-office of Mr. Valpy.

May 6. At Allexton-hall, co. Leicester, Col. George Crump.

At Liverpool, Edward Murphy, esq. formerly of Eton and Cambridge.

At Withington, co. Lancaster, aged 67, John Parker, esq.

May 7. At Sheerness, at an advanced age, Mr. Wyatt, shipbuilder. His death was occasioned by an anchor weighing 46 cwt.

which he was trying to move, falling against his chest.

At Walkhampton, aged 100, John Williams. He was the eldest of eighteen sons of Jane Williams, late of Brenton, (who died in her 111th year) seventeen of whom are now alive and in perfect health. He retained his faculties to the last, and had strength sufficient to gain his livelihood by hard labour, until within a fortnight of his dissolution.

At Florence, Lady Campbell, wife of Sir Grey Campbell, bart. and daughter of Montagu Burgoyne, esq. of Mark-hall, Essex.

May 8. At Monstown-castle, Benjamin Kearney, esq. of Dublin.

May 9. In Seymour-place, Upper George-street, aged 70, Edward Ingram Clapton, esq.

In his 74th year, F. Van Hemert, esq. only son of the late J. Van Hemert, esq. of Old Broad-street.

At Walworth, in a fit of apoplexy, Thos. Fish, esq. many years a magistrate for the county of Surrey. He is supposed to have left property to the amount of one million sterling.

At Chester, aged 58, Charles Hamilton, esq. Lieut.-colonel in the Chester Local Militia.

May 10. In Upper Guildford-street, in his 84th year, Daniel Stephenson, esq. formerly of Blandensburg in America, and afterwards for many years a most respectable merchant in Tower-street, London.

William, son of Rev. W. Wright Wilcocks, and nephew of Col. Sir B. D'Urban, K.C.B. Dep. Quarter-master-general.

At St. Cross, near Winchester, aged 72, Mrs. Arabella Shepard, relict of Mr. Thomas Shepard, of Lymington, and many years post-mistress of that place. She was cousin to General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec;—but it is rather to her distinguished virtues than her illustrious connexion, that the writer of this (one who knew her well, and knowing loved her) desires to bear his feeble testimony. She was a child of sorrow; but through all the heavy pressure of her afflictions and trials, she was admirably supported by a firm reliance on the mercies of her God; and by her cheerful submission to his dispensations, she drew the affection of the kindest sympathy from every class of persons around her. She was constantly in the active exercise of every Christian virtue; and her goodness of heart and excellent disposition will be long fondly and gratefully remembered.—W. S.

At Bristol, aged 48, Miss E. Day, sister to Rev. Mr. Day.

At Hereford, in her 79th year, Mrs. Cam, wife of T. Cam, esq. of that city, and mother of Mr. T. C. Cam, surgeon of Bath.

Aged 33, Anne, wife of Rev. John Green, rector of South Kilvington, near Thirsk.

At Hatfield, co. York, aged 75, George Kitson, esq. He served the office of Sheriff of York in 1789.

The lady of Sir Gilbert King, bart. of Charlestown, co. Roscommon.

May 11. At Clifton, Rev. William Deane, of Great Torrington, Devon.

Aged 54, Mr. John Brown, parish clerk of Griston, near Watton, Norfolk. He discharged the various duties of his office with great fidelity.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-col. David Rattray.

May 12. In Lower Cadogan-place, Mrs. D'Oyley, relict of the late Charles D'Oyley, esq. of Southrop, co. Gloucester.

The wife of Rev. F. A. Cox, of Hackney.

At Putney, in his 55th year, John Pooley Kensington, esq. formerly banker in London, and Colonel-commandant of the Third Regiment of Loyal London Volunteers.

May 26. At her house on Heath-green, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, deeply and universally regretted, aged 59, Mary, the eldest and last surviving daughter of the late Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, Lancashire, esq. She was endowed with every amiable quality, and uniformly displayed the most genuine and unaffected piety, with the mildest benignity of disposition; cheerfully acquiescing in all the dispensations of Providence; soothing and alleviating the sufferings of the afflicted; relieving the wants of the indigent, and zealously inculcating the purest principles of Christianity with every moral virtue in youth, whose innocent amusements she was ever ready to indulge. Her last painful and protracted illness she bore with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation; and for a considerable time before her demise, when the paroxysms of her malady permitted, or when not occupied in those devout exercises preparative to the awful change she was about to undergo, the intervals were employed in forwarding mementos to her numerous and respectable friends. She left every direction relative to her funeral; and, agreeably to her own desire, her remains were deposited in a small vault in the Churchyard of Kirkthorpe, at the spot previously fixed on by herself.—The death of her sister Mrs. Monsell is noticed in our vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 72.

June 1. In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, aged 59, William Watson, esq. F. R. S. one of the magistrates for Middlesex, chairman of the Sessions for that County, and also of the city of Westminster, serjeant-at-arms of the House of Peers, and senior common pleader of the city of London. He was very generally esteemed for his humanity and social qualities.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, after a long and useful life, spent in the perform-

ance of every social and religious duty, Mrs. M. Biles, aged 94; and on the 3d, Mrs. Webster, aged 81. There have died lately at the same place, Mrs. Warder, aged 72; George Heath, 76; and John Hawkins, 74.

June 2. At Windsor, in his 64th year, Jas. Cobb, esq. secretary of the East India House. A more amiable and respectable character never existed in society. He possessed every quality that could endear him to the private circle of his numerous friends, and render him a valuable servant to the publick. As a man of business, he was expert, diligent, and correct. In the performance of his public duty, no persons were ever kept in suspense, or waiting beyond the period when a decisive answer could be given to their applications. The East India Company displayed great judgment in the appointment of this gentleman. He possessed literary powers and dramatic talents, which have been displayed in productions that will always retain their rank on the stage. He had considerable knowledge and a cultivated taste in musick, and sung with judgment and effect. A more even, affable, and benevolent temper, no mortal ever possessed. His conversation was lively and intelligent, always marked by good humour, and a most respectful attention to others in company. The courtesy of his manners, the pure effect of a heart truly benevolent, excited an interest in his favour in those who were only casual witnesses of his conduct. Conscious of the high station which he held by his connexion with the greatest commercial body on earth, he lived up to the dignity of that station; and being of a hospitable turn, it is hardly possible that he can have left a suitable provision for an amiable widow; but the East India Company will, doubtless, mark their respect for his memory by some act of liberality on the occasion.

June 3. Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Ridout, of the Crescent, New Bridge-street.

June 5. At Exmouth, in his 76th year, Rt. Hon. John Leslie, Baron Lord Newark, of North Britain, many years Lieut.-colonel of the Old Buffs or 3d foot, and an aide-de-camp to the King. He was a friend to the distressed, and the poor always found in him a liberal benefactor.—His Lordship was the fourth direct lineal descendant from Lieut.-gen. David Leslie, who commanded the Scotch Parliamentary forces at the battle of Dunbar Sept. 3, 1650, and afterwards successfully opposed Cromwell at Stirling; accompanied his sovereign Charles II. to England, and commanded under him the Scotch forces at the battle of Worcester Sept. 1651; after the Restoration, his Majesty, in reward of his faithful and meritorious services conferred on him the title of Baron Newark, with a pension.

June

June 9. At her seat at Stanmore, Mrs. Anne Heming, relict of the late George Heming, esq.

June 10. In Parliament-street, in his 35th year, Charles Bacon, esq. architect, clerk of the works in the department of Whitehall, Houses of Parliament, &c. surveyor to the county of Middlesex, &c.

June 11. In Halkin-street, Rt. Hon. Viscountess Althorp.

At Langford Court, Somerset, of a mortification in his stomach, Rt. Hon. J. Hiley Addington, late M. P. for Harwich. He had been indisposed for some time, but it was not apprehended that his dissolution would be so speedy till the day before his death. An express was then sent off to his brother Lord Sidmouth, who set off immediately, but could not arrive before the fatal event had taken place.

June 12. Of a rapid decline, in his 51st year, Thomas Farrow, esq. of Monks Eleigh, Suffolk.

At Kinsale, in Ireland, on his way from Berbice to London, for the recovery of his health, in his 19th year, James Hart Davies, esq. one of the sons of Thomas Hart Davies, esq. of Madras.

June 13. At Baldock, Herts, in her 20th year, alike respected and lamented by all who knew her real worth, Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Simpson, rector of Baldock; pious, affectionate, and interesting, she terminated a useful life under a lingering illness, which she bore with the most patient and Christian resignation, leaving her disconsolate parents and family, and many valuable relatives and acquaintance, to deplore her loss.

June 17. In Grove-road, Regent's Park, in his 81st year, James Elliot, esq. The

many virtues which shone so conspicuous in him, during a long life, will cause his memory to be cherished by all who had the happiness to be acquainted with him, and having lived a strictly religious life, and ever prepared to die, his death, though sudden, was deprived of its sting, by the consoling reflection that he is removed to a better world, and we may all truly wish, that "our latter end may be like his."

At Plumstead Common, Kent, in her 72d year, after a lingering and painful illness of eleven months, arising from a paralytic affection, Mrs. Hannah Brayley, relict of Mr. Henry Brayley, and mother to E. W. Brayley, the Historian of Westminster Abbey.

At Rochester, at the prebendal-house of the Hon. and Rev. F. Hotham, Sarah, wife of Robert Clement Sconce, esq. and the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Vicesimus Knox. On the 12th she had been safely delivered of a son, and no alarm was entertained until the day preceding her death, when she was seized with convulsions, occasioned, it is supposed, by the unusually sultry state of the weather, which defied all human aid, and terminated her existence in the prime of her age. Possessed of sensibility, delicacy, and tenderness, an excellent understanding, and most aimable manners, she enjoyed the unbounded love and esteem of all around her, and her premature and melancholy end will be long and deeply deplored. Three children, the eldest not two years and a half, survive her.

June 20. At his house in Hatton-Garden, in his 62d year, Dr. Joseph Adams; of whom a Memoir in our SUPPLEMENT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1818.
<i>May</i>	°	°	°		
27	55	66	54	30, 23	fair
28	54	66	48	, 10	fair
29	50	59	47	, 09	fair
30	50	60	49	, 02	fair
31	56	70	59	29, 88	fair
<i>Jun</i> 1	60	74	58	, 90	fair
2	60	76	62	, 92	fair
3	62	79	62	30, 01	fair
4	60	77	61	, 09	fair
5	60	75	61	, 25	fair
6	61	75	57	, 24	fair
7	59	75	62	, 15	fair
8	66	72	60	, 22	fair
9	66	74	61	, 19	fair
10	65	76	65	, 18	fair
11	68	78	63	, 02	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1818.
<i>June</i>	°	°	°		
12	66	81	69	29, 92	fair
13	69	86	68	, 82	fair
14	66	76	66	, 95	cloudy
15	66	76	64	, 90	fair
16	67	74	63	, 85	fair
17	66	76	64	, 74	showery
18	66	70	60	, 69	cloudy
19	60	66	57	, 67	showery
20	57	64	55	, 66	showery
21	56	68	60	, 82	cloudy
22	60	67	55	, 70	showery
23	60	68	58	, 80	fair
24	57	69	60	, 92	fair
25	60	74	66	, 98	fair
26	66	76	67	30, 02	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 26, to June 23, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males - 1029	} 1913	Males - 761	} 1534	2 and 5	149
Females - 884		Females 773		5 and 10	68
Whereof have died under 2 years old 415				10 and 20	56
				20 and 30	114
				30 and 40	158
				40 and 50	151
				50 and 60	149
				60 and 70	121
				70 and 80	90
				80 and 90	52
				90 and 100	11

Salt £1. per bushel ; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel ; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 20.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	85	0	46	0	47	0	33	5	51	4
Surrey	76	0	46	0	48	0	32	6	52	0
Hertford	72	8	52	0	46	0	32	8	45	3
Bedford	79	2	48	0	43	0	29	8	52	0
Huntingdon	74	7	00	0	42	0	28	10	50	9
Northamp.	77	2	00	0	47	0	29	0	47	6
Rutland	78	0	00	0	49	6	31	6	48	0
Leicester	83	0	48	0	50	6	31	4	61	0
Nottingham	82	8	50	6	47	6	32	4	62	4
Derby	81	2	00	0	56	0	31	8	69	4
Stafford	92	1	00	0	55	5	34	11	72	1
Salop	98	3	62	2	57	9	36	10	00	0
Hereford	94	11	57	6	55	5	36	3	65	7
Worcester	88	4	00	0	53	7	35	4	53	9
Warwick	81	4	00	0	52	9	34	0	72	8
Wilts	75	10	00	0	40	6	34	8	67	6
Berks	80	4	00	0	44	2	35	11	58	5
Oxford	79	3	00	0	44	0	35	6	55	0
Bucks	78	6	00	0	39	0	32	0	55	11
Brecon	102	4	78	4	70	4	00	0	00	0
Montgom.	92	0	00	0	00	0	44	3	00	0
Radnor	102	5	00	0	58	1	37	7	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	72	9	43	0	41	6	30	9	48	3
Kent	79	4	00	0	42	0	30	0	44	4
Sussex	79	0	00	0	00	0	31	0	55	0
Suffolk	82	3	43	2	48	2	32	7	50	1
Camb.	75	4	00	0	43	11	25	8	47	7
Norfolk	78	7	00	0	43	4	27	3	50	9
Lincoln	73	2	00	0	39	10	27	9	53	5
York	74	0	55	4	39	6	28	10	54	1
Durham	82	3	00	0	52	0	36	4	00	0
Northum.	68	8	56	0	46	5	33	4	00	0
Cumberl.	88	0	64	0	54	8	34	2	00	0
Westmor.	97	8	64	0	60	9	39	5	00	0
Lancaster	86	0	00	0	00	0	34	1	55	0
Chester	89	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Flint	81	0	00	0	51	2	31	2	00	0
Denbigh	83	4	00	0	59	0	32	2	00	0
Anglesea	77	0	00	0	46	0	27	0	00	0
Carnarvon	90	8	00	0	51	4	36	0	00	0
Merioneth	94	1	00	0	54	4	32	8	00	0
Cardigan	96	0	00	0	52	0	22	0	00	0
Pembroke	86	10	00	0	55	4	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	94	3	00	0	64	6	23	11	00	0
Glamorgan	87	7	00	0	54	0	32	8	00	0
Gloucester	84	10	00	0	49	9	38	6	63	2
Somerset	92	0	00	0	46	4	30	6	50	0
Monm.	96	0	00	0	64	0	38	4	00	0
Devon.	92	7	00	0	47	10	35	8	00	0
Cornwall	85	5	00	0	49	10	27	6	00	0
Dorset	82	6	00	0	42	3	32	5	00	0
Hants	79	3	00	0	43	4	30	7	55	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

84 3|54 3|49 9|32 5|55 6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

67 11|62 3|44 4|30 9|51 1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 22, 65s. to 70s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 20, 36s. 2d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 24, 49s. 8½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 22:

Kent Bags.....18l.	0s. to 20l.	0s.	Sussex Pockets20l.	0s. to 23l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto17l.	0s. to 19l.	0s.	Essex Ditto20l.	0s. to 23l.	10s.
Kent Pockets21l.	0s. to 24l.	10s.	Farnham Ditto.....23l.	0s. to 28l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 22:

St. James's, Hay 5l. 12s. 0d. Straw 2l. 17s. 9d. Clover 0l. 0s. 0d. Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 0s. Straw 3l. 0s. 6d. Clover 6l. 16s.--Smithfield, Hay 6l. 2s. 6d. Straw 2l. 19s. Clover 7l. 13s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, June 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....4s.	4d. to 5s.	4d.	Lamb.....6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.
Mutton.....5s.	0d. to 5s.	6d.	Head of Cattle at Market June 22:
Veal.....5s.	0d. to 6s.	0d.	Beasts1,877.
Pork.....5s.	0d. to 6s.	0d.	Calves 300.
			Sheep and Lambs 14,030
			Pigs 300

COALS, June 26: Newcastle 31s. to 41s. 9d. Sunderland 36s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 5d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 4½d.

SOAP, Yellow 98s. Mottled 108s. Curd 112s.—CANDLES, 12s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in June 1818 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Coventry Canal, 960*l.* ex half Yearly Div. 22*l.*—Stafford and Worcestershire, 620*l.* ex Half Year Div. 18*l.*—Monmouthshire, 130*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* Half-Year.—Grand Junction, 231*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* ditto.—Old Union, 90*l.*—Gloucester and Berkley, 70*l.*—Ellesmere, 65*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 23*l.*—Thames and Medway, 31*l.*—Croydon Railway, 18*l.*—Surrey Iron ditto, 10*l.*—West India Dock, 202*l.* Div. 10*l.* *per annum.*—London Dock, 81*l.* Div. 3*l.*—East Country, 20*l.*—Globe Assurance, 130*l.*—Imperial Ditto, 8*l.* 960*l.*—London ditto Ship Shares, 22*l.* 15*s.*—Hope, 3*l.* 17*s.*—Rock, 4*l.* 12*s.*—East London Water Works, 90*l.* Div. 3*l.* *per annum.*—West Middlesex, 52*l.*—Grand Junction Ditto, 52*l.*—Original Gas Light, 70*l.*—Russel Institution, 15*l.* 15*s.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3 Ct	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy	B. Long Ann.	Irish per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sib Sea	India Bonds.	E. Bills 2d.	E. Bills 2½d.	Omnium
1	280	78 3/8	79	88 1/4	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	89 pr.	19 pr.	20 pr.	1/4 pr.
2	280 1/4	78 3/8	79 1/4	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	89 pr.	19 pr.	20 pr.	1/4 pr.
3	Holiday	78 1/4	79 1/8	88 1/8	96 3/8	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	88 pr.	20 pr.	20 pr.	1/4 pr.
4	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	91 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.	1/4 pr.
5	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	92 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.	1/4 pr.
6	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	92 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.	1/4 pr.
7	Sunday	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	92 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.	1/4 pr.
8	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	92 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.	1/4 pr.
9	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	92 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.	1/4 pr.
10	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	91 pr.	20 pr.	20 pr.	1/4 pr.
11	Holiday	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	91 pr.	20 pr.	20 pr.	1/4 pr.
12	280	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	91 pr.	19 pr.	20 pr.	1/4 pr.
13	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	91 pr.	19 pr.	20 pr.	1/4 pr.
14	Sunday	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	91 pr.	19 pr.	20 pr.	1/4 pr.
15	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	88 pr.	19 pr.	18 pr.	1/4 pr.
16	279 1/2	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	88 pr.	16 pr.	18 pr.	1/4 pr.
17	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	107	76 3/8	—	—	—	86 pr.	16 pr.	16 pr.	1/4 pr.
18	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	87 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.	1/4 pr.
19	279	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	88 pr.	17 pr.	17 pr.	1/4 pr.
20	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	88 pr.	16 pr.	17 pr.	1/4 pr.
21	Sunday	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	88 pr.	17 pr.	17 pr.	1/4 pr.
22	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	88 pr.	17 pr.	17 pr.	1/4 pr.
23	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	89 pr.	16 pr.	17 pr.	1/4 pr.
24	Holiday	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	89 pr.	16 pr.	17 pr.	1/4 pr.
25	279 1/2	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	89 pr.	16 pr.	18 pr.	1/4 pr.
26	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	76 1/4	—	—	—	89 pr.	16 pr.	17 pr.	1/4 pr.
27	—	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	89 pr.	16 pr.	17 pr.	1/4 pr.
28	Sunday	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	89 pr.	16 pr.	17 pr.	1/4 pr.
29	Holiday	78 3/8	shut	88 3/8	96 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	89 pr.	16 pr.	17 pr.	1/4 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.



SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXVIII. PART I.

Embellished with a View of EGHAM CHURCH, SURREY.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

THE curious and very ancient Church of Egham, in Surrey, (*see the Plate*) was wholly demolished last year. It consisted of a body and chancel, with a square Tower at their junction, standing on the North side, and was entered by a venerable and handsomely ornamented timber Porch on the same side. The body comprised two aisles of Saxon architecture (which was massy and without decoration), opening to each other by three irregularly proportioned arches, resting on cylindrical columns. It is probable that the chancel walls were Saxon, as well as those of the body, or not less antient than the basement half of the Tower, which appeared by its windows to have been built in the style immediately succeeding the circular arch. All the original windows of the Church have however been altered, and, except that at the East end, are of small dimensions, and mostly in two openings, with varied and not inelegant tracery. Beneath the Porch was a Saxon door, which preserved its columns and ornaments unusually perfect till the day of its total destruction. The upper story of the Tower, and the slender shingle spire on its summit, were the most modern parts of the Church. By the demolition of this picturesque and interesting building, the County of Surrey is deprived of one out of the few curious structures with which it was ornamented.

J. C. B.

REPORT from the Select Committee on the COPYRIGHT ACTS.

The Select Committee appointed to examine the Acts 8 Anne, c. 19; 15 Geo. III. c. 53; 41 Geo. III. c. 107; and 54 Geo. III. c. 116, respecting

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Copyright of Books; and to report any or what Alterations are requisite to be made therein, together with their Observations thereupon, to the House; and to whom the Petitions regarding the Copyright Bill, and all Returns from Public Libraries, and from Stationers Hall, presented in the present Session, were referred; and who were empowered to report their Opinion thereupon to the House;—Have examined the matters to them referred, and have agreed upon the following Report and Resolutions.

THE earliest foundation for a claim from any Public Library, to the gratuitous delivery of new publications, is to be found in a deed of the year 1610, by which the Company of Stationers of London, at the request of Sir *Thomas Bodley*, engages to deliver a copy of every book printed in the Company (and not having been before printed) to the University of Oxford. This however seems to be confined to the publications of the Company in its Corporate capacity, and could in no case extend to those which might proceed from individuals unconnected with it.

Soon after the Restoration, in the year 1662, was passed the “Act for preventing Abuses in printing seditious, treasonable, and unlicensed books and pamphlets, and for regulating of printing and printing-presses;” by which, for the first time, it was enacted, that every printer should reserve three copies of the best and largest paper of every book new printed, or reprinted by him with additions, and shall, before any public vending of the said book, bring them to the Master of the Company of Stationers, and deliver them to him; one whereof shall be delivered to the Keeper of His Majesty’s Library, and

and the other two to be sent to the Vice Chancellor of the two Universities respectively, to the use of the public libraries of the said Universities *. This Act was originally introduced for two years, but was continued by two Acts of the same Parliament till 1679, when it expired.

It was, however, revived in the 1st year of James II; and finally expired in 1695.

It has been stated by Mr. Gaisford, one of the curators of the Bodleian Library, "that there are several books entered in its register, as sent from the Stationers Company subsequent to the expiration of that Act;" but it is probable that this delivery was by no means general, as there are no traces of it at Stationers Hall, and as Hearne, in the preface to the "*Reliquiæ Bodleianæ*," printed in 1703, presses for benefactions to that library as peculiarly desirable, "since the Act of Parliament for sending copies of books, printed by the London booksellers, is expired, and there are divers wanting for several years past."

During this period, the claim of authors and publishers to the perpetual Copyright of their publications, rested upon what was afterwards determined to have been the common law, by a majority of nine to three of the Judges, on the cases of *Millar* and *Taylor* in 1769, and *Donaldson* and *Becket* in 1774. Large estates had been vested in Copyrights; these Copyrights had been assigned from hand to hand, had been the subject of family settlements, and in some instances larger prices had been given for the purchase of them (relation being

had to the comparative value of money) than at any time subsequent to the Act of the 8th of Queen Anne †. By this Act, which in the last of these two cases, has since been determined to have destroyed the former perpetual Copyright, and to have substituted one for a more limited period, but protected by additional penalties on those who should infringe it, it is directed, that nine copies of each book that shall be printed or published, or reprinted and published with additions, shall, by the printer, be delivered to the warehouse-keeper of the Company of Stationers, before such publication made, for the use of the Royal Library, the libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the libraries of the Four Universities of Scotland, the library of Sion College in London, and the library belonging to the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh.

From the passing of this Act until the decision of the cases of *Beckford* and *Hood* in 1798, and of the University of *Cambridge* and *Bryer*, in 1813, it was universally understood, that neither the protection of copyright, nor the obligation to deliver the eleven copies, attached to the publication of any book, unless it was registered at Stationers Hall, an act which was considered as purely optional and unnecessary, where it was intended to abandon the claim for copyright: and in conformity to this construction, the Act of 41 Geo. III. expressly entitled the libraries of Trinity College, and the King's Inn, Dublin, to copies of such books only as should be entered at Stationers Hall ‡.

* Upon reference to the continuing Act of 17 Ch. II, c. 4, the clauses respecting the delivery of the three copies appear to be perpetual, yet it should seem that they were not so considered, not being adverted to in the Act of Anne.

† Birch, in his Life of Archbishop Tillotson, states, that his widow, after his death in 1695, sold the copyright of his unpublished sermons for 2,500 guineas.

‡ The whole number of entries during the 70 years from 1710 to 1780, does not equal that which has taken place in the last four years.

Books and Music entered at Stationers Hall from the passing of the Act 8 Anne, 1710 to 1818.

April 1710 to April 1720 (10 years)	872	April 1770 to April 1780 (10 years)	1,033
— — — 1730 (do.)	492	— — — 1790 (do.)	2,606
— — — 1740 (do.)	343	— — — 1800 (do.)	5,386
— — — 1750 (do.)	618	— — — 1810 (do.)	3,076
— — — 1760 (do.)	417	— — — 1814 (4 do.)	1,235
— — — 1770 (do.)	433	— — — 1818 (do.)	4,353

Very little if any Music was entered at Stationers Hall till 1776-7, when some legal dispute arose respecting the Copyright of Music; and single Songs do not appear

In *Beckford versus Hood*, the Court of King's Bench decided, that the omission of the entry only prevented a prosecution for the penalties inflicted by the statutes, but it did not in any degree impede the recovery of a satisfaction for the violation of the copyright. The same Court further determined, in the case of the University of *Cambridge* against *Bryer* in 1812, that the eleven copies were equally claimable by the public libraries, where books had not been entered at Stationers Hall as where they had.

The burthen of the delivery, which by the latter decision was for the first time established to be obligatory upon publishers, produced in the following year a great variety of petitions to the House of Commons for redress, which were referred to a Committee; and in 1814 the last Act on this subject was passed, which directed the indiscriminate delivery of one large paper copy of every book which should be published (at the time of its being entered at Stationers Hall) to the *British Museum*, but limited the claim of the other ten libraries to such books as they should demand in writing within twelve months after publication; and directed that a copy of the list of books entered at Stationers Hall should be transmitted to the librarians once in three months, if not required oftener.

It appears, so far as Your Committee have been enabled to procure information, that there is no other country in which a demand of this nature is carried to a similar extent. In America, Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, one copy only is required to be deposited; in France and Austria two, and in the Netherlands three; but in several of these countries this is not necessary, unless copyright is intended to be claimed.

The Committee having directed a Statement to be prepared by one of the witnesses, an experienced bookseller, of the retail price of one copy of every book entered at Stationers Hall between the 30th July 1814 and the 1st of April 1817, find that it amounts in the whole to £1,419. 3s. 11d. which will give an average of

£.532. 4s. per annum; but the price of the books received into the Cambridge University Library from July 1814 to June 1817, amounts to £1,145. 10s, the average of which is £.381. 16s. 8d. per annum.

In the course of the inquiry committed to them, the Committee have proceeded to examine a variety of evidence, which, as it is already laid before the House, they think it unnecessary here to recapitulate; but upon a full consideration of the subject, they have come to the following Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That it is desirable that so much of the Copyright Act as requires the gratuitous delivery of eleven copies should be repealed, except in so far as relates to The *British Museum*, and that it is desirable that a fixed allowance should be granted, in lieu thereof, to such of the other public libraries, as may be thought expedient.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That if it should not be thought expedient by the House to comply with the above recommendation, it is desirable that the number of libraries entitled to claim such delivery should be restricted to the *British Museum*, and the Libraries of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, *Edinburgh*, and *Dublin* Universities.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That all books of prints, wherein the letter-press shall not exceed a certain very small proportion to each plate, shall be exempted from delivery, except to *The Museum*, with an exception of all books of mathematics.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That all books in respect of which claim to Copyright shall be expressly and effectually abandoned, be also exempted.

5. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the obligation imposed on Printers to retain one Copy of each Work printed by them, shall cease, and the Copy of *The Museum* be made evidence in lieu of it.

5 June 1818.

appear to have been entered till April 1783 : since that period, Music, particularly single Songs, has formed a considerable portion of the articles entered.

Stationers Hall, }
June 3d, 1818. }

Geo. Greenhill,
Warehouse-keeper of the Company of Stationers.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, May 1.*

YOUR pages are ever open to record departed worth. Biography is one of our pleasing studies, and we may trace the value of it up to the Sacred Volume. How many gratifying reflections arise from this source of contemplation! and what a stimulus for imitation, as characters are continually "leaving us an example that we may follow their steps!" The Rev. John Carter, whose Epitaph is below, was a man of sensibility and feeling—a Clergyman that was a credit to his profession; he had served repeatedly as Chaplain in the Navy, a situation peculiarly delicate, a situation on shipboard, singular. Going one day on shore on duty, his Master's Hood blew off, and "went adrift;" this produced a hearty but rude laugh from the quarter-deck: he looked up from the boat with his manly countenance, and with his well-toned voice said, "Gentlemen, you may laugh; but remember, *that* cost me as many years to obtain, as the white facings of your uniforms cost you." He was Chaplain with Admiral Christian in that tremendous gale they experienced in the Channel; and he was also Chaplain with Capt. Fancourt during that memorable and disgraceful mutiny at the Nore, when all the Officers were turned on shore except himself and the Surgeon. "My lads," says he to the Mutineers, "why detain me? why keep me a prisoner? can I do you any good, in the present state of your minds? are you fit to hear my admonitions, or to join me in public worship?" * "God bless you, Sir, go below," was the reply.—There is a certain trait in the character of British seamen of a superior cast to persons of similar stations in society on shore; for they possess an ingenuous open disposition, however dreadfully they swerved from their duty in that stance.

After quitting the Navy, he settled on shore, and became a useful instructor to Scholars whose pursuits were for the navy or merchant service. In the desk he was truly devout, in the pulpit sincere and faithful, the

respected minister and sincere Christian.

Placed against one of the buttresses on the South side of the venerable Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, is a small tablet, bearing the following inscription: plain, but sincere, short, but containing facts, and sufficiently evincing the estimation he was held in by those who could best appreciate his character.

DEPOSITED
near this place
Sept. 13th 1817, aged 64,
the mortal remains
of the
REV. JOHN CARTER, A. M.
Lecturer
of St. John of Wapping,
and Vicar of
Waterperry,
Oxon.

A few Friends placed
this Tablet
as a memorial of him;
in whose affectionate
and respectful remembrance
HE STILL LIVES.

The inimitable Young says,

"Earth's highest station ends in —
— 'Here he lies!'"

And Dust to 'Dust' concludes the noblest Song."

Yours, &c. THO. WALTERS.

*Original Letter from Dr. PARKHURST
to a condemned Prisoner.*

Mr. WATSON, *Epsom, April 7, 1785.*

I THIS morning received your letter, and assure you I should have been very happy if my application to the Judge on your behalf had been successful. His Lordship, however, having, for wise and good reasons, I doubt not, thought proper to refuse my petition, it grieves me to add, that (notwithstanding any thing the woman you sent to me might tell you) I fear there are no longer left any hopes of mercy for you in this world!

You say the Judge is, as this day, to make his Report to the King of the prisoners under sentence, and most probably he will report that you were convicted upon the clearest evidence of stealing my two horses, and that

* This anecdote may shew forcibly the necessity of always having Chaplains on board our Ships of war; and if Chaplains support their characters as Christian Ministers and Clergymen, depend upon it, they are *not* useless characters on board.

the Grand Jury had found another bill of indictment against you for stealing another man's horse the same night. Were I to attempt a petition to his Majesty for you, what have I to say in your favour? I am sorry to reply, absolutely nothing; unless that you have already been imprisoned seven months. This only plea for mercy I have already urged to the Judge, and you see his Lordship has rejected it; and so, no doubt, would the King; as in truth it seems but a very weak one in behalf of a man who had forfeited not only his liberty but his life to the laws of his country the moment he had committed the theft.

Nothing, therefore, I apprehend, remains for you, but by earnest prayer, and a deep and unfeigned repentance for all your sins, and particularly for that which brings you to such an untimely end, to prepare yourself for that awful change you are shortly to undergo. I dare say your conscience, if fairly consulted, will remind you of many heinous breaches in your duty to God, your neighbour, and yourself. Men rarely proceed to capital felonies at once. The indulgence of other vices and extravagances is what, under the instigation of the devil, usually leads them to such enormous crimes.

Abundant reason, therefore, I doubt not, you have to humble yourself in dust and ashes, under the Almighty hand of God, who in the course of his providence (and remember there were some very providential and uncommon circumstances in your detection) has brought you to your present deplorable situation.

Flatter not yourself with the hopes of life. These can only tend to make your repentance slight, if not hypocritical. Reflect, seriously reflect, that God sees the heart, and that the prayers of the hypocrite are an abomination to him. But remember also for your comfort, that as *all* men, the best as truly as the worst, are sinners, so *this is a faithful saying, and worthy of all men to be received, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save Sinners*; and that God has appointed his blessed blood, shed on the cross, to be *the propitiation for our sins*, and not for ours only, *but for the sins of the whole world*. The me-

rit of this blood is infinite, and will certainly be applied to *all* those, however sinful they have been, who with hearty repentance and true faith approach the throne of God's grace, in the name of that divine and blessed Redeemer who shed it for them. His merits and intercession are the *only* grounds of hope which *the best* of men have, not only of obtaining heaven, but of *escaping hell*; and you, my brother sinner, can have no other.

Cry, therefore, day and night, while your life is granted you, to Almighty God for the pardon of your numerous offences, in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, whose blessed body was broken, and whose blood was shed, to purchase it for you. And if this be done with a penitent and believing heart, your cries will not be in vain, God will hear and receive you to mercy: For though the crime you have committed is indeed a heinous one, and such as the wisdom of our laws and judges find necessary in many cases to punish with death, yet you ought to be abundantly thankful that the Devil was not suffered to hurry you on to still more grievous offences, such as house-breaking and murder. And even your being so early stopped in your career, though by an ignominious death, may be regarded as a great mercy; for, remember, you are in the hands of a gracious, though offended *Father*; and if you make a proper use of this severe chastisement in this world, I have the strongest hope, nay assurance, that it will conduce to the saving of your spirit in the day of the Lord; which that it may do, is the sincere and earnest prayer of the hearty well-wisher to your eternal interests,

J. PARKHURST.

While I was writing the above, Mr. Smith came in; what passed between us he will tell you. Do not, however, be too sanguine of our success. But oh! *if we succeed*, let every day and every action of your life show your thankfulness and gratitude to that God who has saved you from an untimely and shameful death; and when our short time here is passed, may the prosecutor and the prosecuted meet in heaven! You may read this to your fellow-condemned; and God grant it may lead them to true repentance!

J. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

VIATOR has my thanks, and is entitled to the applause of every conscientious Minister of the Established church who is desirous of seeing the Edifices dedicated to Divine uses maintained with becoming decency, for his laudable endeavours to engage and attract the attention of those whom it especially concerns to the disgraceful state of some of our country churches. If his travels should lead him into Kent, I beg leave to say that he will find abundant and lamentable cause for his judicious strictures. Passing from Rye to Hythe lately, I could not avoid noticing, near the bank of the famous military canal on which so many, many thousands of pounds have been (I will not say uselessly) lavished, the Parish Church of ———, reduced to bare walls, without a roof, without a floor, and without windows! I could not avoid noticing that it is not only in a condition the most ruinous that imagination can pourtray, but profaned to some of the vilest uses to which a Christian Temple has ever been misapplied, being made use of partly for a pig-stye, and partly as a depository for the broken wheels of a dung-cart!

The dilapidated condition of this building is not imputed to the incumbent of the *sinecure* rectory of the value of £.300. per ann. to which it belongs, as a fault; but common decency should at least have preserved a sacred edifice from such brutal violation; and I most sincerely hope that the state of this Church, and of so many others in every Diocese which have long demanded attention, will be surveyed, and animadverted upon by abler pens than mine, amongst which I respectfully reckon *Viator's*, before any great progress is made in the scheme of building new Churches, whilst scores of old ones are left to crumble in neglect and decay.

Yours, &c. CICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

CAPT. Parr reports in page 212 that the Admiral ordered the Coventry and Chaser towards Bengal and against the Dutch. Both ships sailed from the Coast of Coromandel; where the Coventry, Capt. (since Sir Andrew) Mitchell had joined the fleet. The Chaser, after losing company, &c.

was approaching Calcutta, when Capt. Parr was importuned to pass that City, and run on with the same flood-tide against Chinsura. His pilot was extremely eager, appeared quite acquainted with the place and its defences, and anticipated very little opposition from the Dutch. The Pilot's account had filled the Officers and Crew with ideal prize-money; and the Captain provided for realities, as soon as his superior in command (*sine qua non*) should warrant the attack.

The Nymph sloop of war was lying at Calcutta under some repair; her Commander was presently possessed of the Pilot's proposal, and of Capt. Parr's people being all on tiptoe to proceed. Capt. Parr was supposing at the moment immediate activity on the part of the Nymph's Commander, to have jumped on board the Chaser, and gone with them.

No such thing; the tide was spent, and the first report to Capt. Parr next morning was, that the Lieutenant of the Nymph had in the night-flood been sent with her boats manned and armed to take Chinsura!

Capt. Parr and the Nymph's Captain never met afterwards. The Death of Honour on the *Superbe's* quarter-deck in February drew its veil over aught less worthy! It is mentioned now, that similar partial attempts may not again endanger the Public Service in War. Besides, we have a generally acknowledged maxim at Sea—*Neighbour's fare is good enough for any Man.*

Yours, &c.

P.

Mr. URBAN,

June 11.

THE Editors of *all* the modern Peerages (not excepting the elegant and intelligent Author of the *Biographical Peerage*) give an erroneous statement of the revival of the ancient Earldom of Ormonde in 1791, in the person of John Butler, father of the present Peer. Sir Egerton Brydges states that the "attainder of the honours was reversed in his favour." This is erroneous. In Lord Mountmorres's *History of the Irish Parliament*, vol. I. page 215, you will find the following notice relative to this ancient and illustrious title; viz. "The revival of the Earldom of Ormond in 1791, and the restitution in blood of John Butler, the present Earl, turned upon the following question: James Butler,

Butler, the second Duke of Ormond, was attainted by two acts; one of the English, and another of the Irish legislature. The question before the House of Lords of Ireland was, whether the second act in 1715-16 extended only to the forfeiture of the property of the said Duke, or whether it affected the titles also? Upon this latter point the House decided that it did not.—The House of Lords of Ireland having decided that the Irish honours of the second Duke of Ormonde remained unattainted, it of course follows that on his Grace's death in 1745, the dignity of Duke of Ormonde *in Ireland* (his English Dukedom of Ormonde, &c. being legally forfeited) descended to his brother, Charles Butler, Earl of Arran, who however never assumed the dignity, supposing the Irish honours to have been included in the attainder, as it was certainly intended they should have been. Lord Arran, who was in fact the third Duke of Ormonde, was enabled, by an Act of the English Parliament, passed in 1721, to purchase the Ormonde estate; which he accordingly did. He died in 1758, when the titles of Duke and Marquess of Ormonde became extinct, as also the claim to the English attainted honours of Duke of Ormonde, Earl of Brecknock, and Baron Butler of Llanthony, he being the only male descendant of James Butler (twelfth Earl of Ormonde, and) first Duke of Ormonde in England and Ireland.

Lord Arran left the Ormonde estates to his sister, Lady Emilia Butler (who survived him about a year), with remainder to his male heir, John Butler, esq. of Kilcash, descended from the younger brother of the first Duke. This John Butler was in fact the fifteenth Earl of Ormonde; but, not being aware of his right, and conceiving the honours to have been attainted, never assumed the dignity. He died in 1766 without issue, when the estates devolved to his first cousin, Walter Butler, esq. of Garryricken, who was in fact the sixteenth Earl of Ormonde. His son John Butler, seventeenth Earl, was admitted to the titles of Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Viscount Thurles, and Baron of Arklow, in 1791, by the House of Lords of Ireland; it appearing that the attainder of 1715-16, passed by the Irish Legislature, involved the property only, and not the honours.

The Earl died in 1796, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter, the *eighteenth* Earl of Ormonde, who in 1801 obtained a new patent of the title of Baron Butler of Llanthony (one of the English honours forfeited by his collateral ancestor the Duke); and in 1816 was created Marquess of Ormonde, in Ireland.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

MR. URBAN,

June 12.

I SEND you a few memoranda of the family of Supple, now enjoying a place among the British Baronets under the name of De Capel. This family have been seated in the County of Cork since the time of Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign they removed from the County of Limerick, where they are mentioned by Camden by the name of Saple. The family appear to have taken part in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion; and John Supple, of Ightermurragh, was found by an inquisition held in Cork, Sept. 9, 1588, to have been concerned in that Earl's opposition to the existing Government; in the same list with him also appears Gerald Supple of Ightermurragh. Smith, in his History of Cork, mentions the Castle of Ightermurragh erected by the Supples, who married into the family of Fitzgerald; he also mentions some tombs of the Supples in the parish church of Ightermurragh. Edward Supple, Esq. was living in 1750 at Supples Court, near Castle Martyr, which Smith calls "an handsome seat." Smith also mentions "Aghada, near Killeigh, the seat of Mr. Richard Supple. From the latter is descended the present Sir Richard Brooke de Capel Brooke, Bart. of Northamptonshire, who assumed the name of Brooke, and changed the name of Supple, at the same time, to De Capel, the old mode of spelling.

Yours, &c.

G. H. W.

On Disorders arising from Indigestion.
(Continued from p. 216.)

§ *On the Periods of Disorders.*

BEFORE we proceed further in the inquiry into the causes and varieties of disorders originating in the digestive organs, it will be necessary to describe a phenomenon of a curious and important nature, connected

nected with such disorders. I allude to the periodical returns of paroxysms of disease.

The tendency of diseases to occur in periodical fits is particularly striking in those complaints which happen in the stomach and bowels, or which are the consequence of the sympathetic action of some distant part of the body, which occurs with some digestive disorder.

A natural division may be made of periodical paroxysms, into those, first, which depend on some internal causes in the animal body, and appear unconnected with any external cause; and, secondly, those which seem referable to atmospherical and lunar periods.

That many diseases, having once occurred, acquire a tendency to recur at the same time of the day, month, or year, for a long while, is well known; but the question at present to be cleared up is, how far these periods are synchronous with certain periodical alterations in the state of the atmosphere. The celebrated Dr. Sydenham, and also Dr. Mead, inclined to the opinion that there were causes for the periodical returns of diseases dependent on the Moon; and though this doctrine has been carried to an undue length by the antients, it seems not wholly without foundation.

To proceed in the most clear and philosophical way with this inquiry, we will briefly allude to several sorts of periods, and the collateral phænomena in the atmosphere and in the vegetable kingdom, and see how far the periods of diseases agree with the periods of the atmospherical changes.

I shall first speak of the annual periods of diseases. It has been long known that many nervous complaints, as well as gout, &c. &c. have a tendency to return at the same time of year, for many years together. Numerous cases of melancholic insanity have lately come to my notice, in which the patient became attacked at the same time of year, for a long space of time. The paroxysms, after recurring for several months once every lunation, at length subsided, but returned again at the same time of year, and went through the same course; only mitigated, but not cured by medicines. How far depletion might have ultimately succeeded, if

properly persevered in, in these cases, I am unable to decide.

Another sort of periods consists in the monthly paroxysms, or exacerbation of diseases, which seem to recur at particular times of the moon. The early writers on medicine made frequent mention of the influence of the Lunar periods on diseases, and our celebrated physician Sydenham has written very ably and ingeniously on this influence. I have of late been enabled to confirm by my own observation the doctrine of this writer with respect to Insanity. By a collation of a great number of cases it appeared that in by far the greater number of cases of periodical Insanity, the paroxysms returned at intervals of about twenty-eight or nine days: of these the greatest number occurred near the full of the moon; the next greatest number happened near the new moon; and few, or, I may say, almost no paroxysms, were found to occur at the quarters. Moreover, the recurrence of the paroxysms was generally synchronous with those changes of the weather which usually happen near, and are commonly ascribed to lunar influence. At these periods I have also noticed that the exacerbations of many diseases happen. And a gentleman of great practice in the West Indies assures us that this Lunar influence is much greater there than it is in this country.

The tertian and quartan periods of fevers are well known; but the doctrine upheld by the late Dr. Darwin, that these also were connected with Lunar changes, seems to want further proof.

The diurnal periods of diseases constitute also another and a very curious subject of inquiry. They should be accurately compared with other diurnal phænomena which happen at the same hours; such as the opening and shutting of certain flowers, which perform this function so regularly as to form a very good *botanical clock*, of which I shall give an account in my next communication. I have at present thrown out these hints as a subject of future observation, as the reader should bear these interesting facts in mind during the observations on the treatment of digestive nervous diseases, to follow*.

(To be continued.)

* See Forster on Periodical Diseases.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

MIDDLESEX, *continued.*

HISTORY.

- A. D. 785, at Chelsea (Calcuith) a synod held before Gregory, Bp. of Ostia, and Theophylact, Bp. of Todi, the first legates sent by the Pope into this kingdom, when, at the instigation of Offa, the powerful King of Mercia, who was present, Lichfield was made an Archi-episcopal See.
- 879, at Fulham, Danish army wintered.
- 1016, at Brentford, Canute defeated by Edmund Ironside.
- 1217, at Hounslow, a conference was held between 4 Peers and 20 Knights on the part of Louis the Dauphin, with the same number of nobles and knights on the part of the young King Henry III.
- 1264, at Isleworth, the palace of Richard, King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. destroyed by the Londoners under Sir Hugh Spencer.
- 1299, at Stepney, Parliament held in the house of Henry Walleis, Mayor of London, when Edward I. confirmed the charter of Liberties.
- 1386, at Hornsey, Duke of Gloucester, Earls of Arundel, Warwick, and Derby, with other nobles, assembled to compel Richard II. to dismiss his favourite Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland.
- 1450, at Mile End, during the insurrection under Jack Cade, the Essex insurgents encamped.
- 1461, at Highgate, Thomas Thorpe, Baron of the Exchequer, beheaded by the insurgents of Kent.
- 1483, at Hornsey, May 4, Edward V. accompanied by the Dukes of Gloucester and Buckingham (who had obtained possession of his person) met by the Lord Mayor and citizens, and conducted to the Bishop's palace in the city.
- 1537, at Hampton-court, Oct. 14, Queen Jane Seymour died, two days after giving birth to Edward VI.
- 1540, at Hampton Court, Aug. 8, Catharine Howard openly acknowledged Queen.
- 1541, Sion-house, the prison of Queen Catharine Howard, from Nov. 14 to Feb. 10, 1542, three days before her execution.
- 1543, at Hampton-court, Henry VIII. married to Catharine Parr, who was openly declared Queen, July 12, at this place.
- 1553, at Sion-house, Lady Jane Grey reluctantly accepted the crown, and was conducted hence with much pomp to the Tower.
- 1556, at Stratford Bow, June 7, thirteen persons burnt for their religion; and 1558, at Brentford, July 14, six persons suffered the like martyrdom.
- 1586, at Uxendon, near Harrow, Anthony Babington and his fellow-conspirators against Elizabeth apprehended.
- 1603, at Stamford-hill, May 7, James I. on his entry into London received by the Lord Mayor and Citizens, and conducted with great pomp to the Charter-house.
- 1604, at Hampton-court, Jan. 14, commenced the Conference between the Presbyterians and the Members of the Establishment, which lasted three days; James I. acting as Moderator. In consequence of this meeting a New Translation of the Bible, and some alterations in the Liturgy, were made.
- 1625, at Stepney, 2978 persons died of the plague.
- 1642, at Brentford, Nov. 12, Parliamentarians defeated, and the eccentric John Lilburne and 400 men taken prisoners by Charles I.
- 1645, at Uxbridge, January, fruitless treaty between the Royal and Parliamentary Commissioners.
- 1647, at Isleworth, August 4, head quarters of General Fairfax, who here received the Parliamentary Commissioners.
- 1647, at Hampton-court, Charles I. kept in splendid imprisonment from Aug. 24 until Nov. 11, when he escaped, accompanied by Sir John Berkeley, Mr. Ashburnham, and Mr. Legge.

- 1651, at Acton, September 21, Oliver Cromwell congratulated on his victory at Worcester, and conducted to London by the Lord President and Council of State, many members of both houses of Parliament, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; in all a train of more than 300 coaches.
- 1665, at Stepney 6583 persons died of the plague; 154 persons were buried in one day, September 11.
- 1678, at Primrose hill, October 17, the body of the murdered Sir Edmond-bury Godfrey discovered.
- 1694, at Kensington palace, Dec. 28, Mary II. died; 1702, March 8, William III.; 1708, Oct. 28, George Prince of Denmark; 1714, Aug. 1, Queen Anne; and 1760, Oct. 25, George II. died.
- 1794, at Ratcliffe, July 23, 455 houses and 36 warehouses burned down.
- 1814, at Stanmore, April 20, Louis XVIII. accompanied by the Duchess d'Angouleme, from their asylum at Hartwell in Buckinghamshire, met by the Prince Regent, and conducted in triumph to London.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Acton, John, divine, Acton, (flor. 1290.)
- Acton, Ralph, divine, Acton, (flor. 1320.)
- Aston, Sir Arthur, loyalist, Fulham, (murdered at Drogheda, by Cromwell, 1649.)
- Atkins, Sir Robert, historian of Gloucestershire, Hadley, 1647.
- Bennet, Henry, first Earl of Arlington, one of the "Cabal," Harlington, 1618.
- Benson, William, auditor of the Imprest, satirized by Pope, Bromley, 1682.
- Berkeley, Sir John, Lord Stratton, loyalist general, Hanworth, 1607.
- Berkeley, Sir William, governor and historian of Virginia, Hanworth, 1608.
- Blount, Charles, miscellaneous writer, Holloway, 1654.
- Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, critic, Holloway, 1649.
- Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, antagonist of Bentley, Little Chelsea, 1674.
- Brent, Fulk de, warrior, (flor. temp. John and Henry III.)
- Cæsar, Sir Julius, Master of the Rolls, Tottenham, 1557.
- Chaloner, Edward, divine, Chiswick, (died 1665.)
- Collins, Anthony, deistical writer, Isleworth, 1676.
- Dancer, Daniel, miser, near Harrow, 1716.
- EDWARD VI. Hampton Court, October 12, 1537.
- Everitt, Thomas Hills, when only 11 months old 3 feet 3 inches high, girth round the loins 3 feet 1 inch, Enfield, 1779.
- Fabell, Peter, subject of the play, "The merry Devil of Edmonton," attributed to the poet Drayton, Edmonton, (flor. temp. Hen. VII.)
- Finch, Daniel, third Earl of Nottingham, Kensington, 1689.
- Fox, Henry, Lord Holland, statesman, rival of Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Chiswick, 1705.
- Fox, Stephen, first Earl of Ilchester, statesman, Chiswick, 1704.
- Frowick, Sir Thomas, Lord Chief Justice to Henry VII. Ealing, 1466.
- Gouge, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Stratford Bow, 1605.
- Gouge, William, puritan divine and author, Stratford Bow, 1575.
- GOUGH, RICHARD, the modern Camden, died at Enfield 1809.
- HALLEY, EDMUND, astronomer and mathematician, Haggerston, 1656.
- Harrington, John, Baron of Hexton, accomplished nobleman, Stepney, 1592.
- Hawes, William, physician, founder of the Humane Society, Islington, 1736.
- Hewling, William, partizan of the Duke of Monmouth, Islington, 1665.
- Hodges, Nathaniel, physician, historian of the plague, Kensington, (died 1684.)
- Holland, Charles, actor, Chiswick, 1733.
- HOUGH, JOHN, Bp. of Worcester, president of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1650.
- Hounslow, Robert, provincial of Trinitarian Friars, author, Hounslow, (died 1430.)
- HOWARD, JOHN, philanthropist, visitor of prisons, Hackney, 1726.
- Keate, George, poet, author of "Pelew Islands," Isleworth, 1730.
- Killigrew, Henry, divine and dramatist, Hanworth, 1613.
- Killigrew, Thomas, wit and dramatist, favourite of Chas. II. Hanworth, 1611.
- Killigrew, Sir William, dramatist, Hanworth, 1606.
- King, Dr. William, principal of St. Mary's hall, Oxford, politician and scholar, Stepney, 1685.

- Lawrence, George, nonconformist divine and author, Stepney, 1615.
 Lovibond, Edward, poet, author of "Tears of Old May Day," near Hampton, (died 1775.)
 Lyon, John, yeoman, founder of Harrow school, Preston, (died 1592.)
 Mawson, Matthias, Bishop of Ely, Chiswick, 1682.
 MEAD, RICHARD, physician, Stepney, 1673.
 Nares, Sir George, judge, Stanwell, 1716.
 Nares, James, musician, Stanwell, 1715.
 Northall, Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, Northall, (died 1397.)
 Page, William, divine, schoolmaster, and translator, Harrow, (died 1663.)
 Percival, Sir Philip, statesman, Kensington, 1603.
 PRATT, CHARLES, first Earl Camden, Lord Chancellor, Kensington, 1714.
 Rich, Henry, Earl of Holland, executed 1649, Stratford Bow, 1590.
 Sadler, Sir Ralph, statesman and warrior, Hackney, 1507.
 Sawyer, Elizabeth, subject of the play, "The Witch of Edmonton," by Rowley, Decker, and Ford, Edmonton, (executed 1621.)
 Simpson, Edward, author of "Chronicon Catholicum," Tottenham, 1578.
 Skinner, Stephen, etymologist and antiquary, near London, 1622.
 South, Robert, "witty churchman," Hackney, 1634.
 Stamford, Sir William, Judge, author of "Pleas of the Crown," Hadley, 1509.
 Steevens, George, commentator on Shakespeare, Poplar, 1735.
 Suckling, Sir John, poet and dramatist, Whitton in Twickenham, 1609.
 Sydney, Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland, the "Sacharissa" of Waller, Sion house, 1617.
 Taylor, Brook, author on Linear Perspective, Edmonton, 1685.
 Twiford, Roger, divine, Twiford, (flor. 1390.)
 Wickham, William, Bishop of Winchester, Enfield, (died 1596.)
 Wilde, George, Bp. of Londonderry, dramatic writer, near London, 1601.
 Wilkes, Alice, Lady Owen, foundress of Islington almshouses, Islington, (died 1613.)
 William Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne, Hampton Court, 1689.
 Wolstenholme, Sir John, founder of the church, Staunmore Magna, (died 1639.)
 Woodcock, Robert, painter of sea-pieces, Chelsea, 1690.
 Yelverton, Sir Henry, judge, author of "Reports," Islington, 1566.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

ACTON was the rectory of Daniel Featley, controversialist; Philip Nye, of Hudibrastic celebrity; Bruno Ryves, author of "Mercurius Rusticus;" and Edward Cobden, author of Sermons and Poems.—Here were buried Catharine Viscountess Conway, benefactress, 1639; John Peryn, benefactor, 1656; William Aldridge, wheelwright, aged 114, 1698; Elizabeth Barry, actress, 1713; and Robert Adair, surgeon, 1790.—Here resided the Lord Chief Justices SIR MATTHEW HALE and Sir John Vaughan; the Bishops Lloyd of Norwich and Willis of Winchester; Francis Rous, Provost of Eton, and Speaker of the Little Parliament, who died here 1659; Philip Skippon, Parliamentary General; RICHARD BAXTER, nonconformist; Sir Charles Scarborough, physician; and Philip Thicknesse, traveller in France and Spain.

At ASHFORD was buried John Jebb, Dean of Cashel, father of the famous Dr. John Jebb, 1787.

At BETHNAL GREEN resided Sir Richard Gresham, father of the founder of the Exchange; Sir Hugh Platt, author of "The Garden of Eden;" Sir Balthasar Gerbier, fanciful projector; Robert Ainsworth, lexicographer, who kept a school here; and William Caslon, letter founder, who died here 1766.—The legendary "Beggar," in the well-known ballad (written in the time of Elizabeth, and embalmed in Percy's "Reliques," vol. II.), was Henry de Montfort, who is supposed in the ballad to have survived the battle of Evesham, in 1265, where his father, Simon Earl of Leicester, was slain.

At BRENTFORD were buried Maurice de Berkeley, benefactor, 1189; Henry Redman, King's mason, benefactor, 1528; William Noy, Attorney-general, who suggested the tax of ship money, 1634; John Horne, whose son, the notorious John Horne Tooke, was curate here for eleven years, 1766; Luke Sparks, comedian, 1769; Henry Gifford, actor and proprietor of Goodman's Fields theatre when Garrick first performed, 1772, and Anne Marcella Gifford, his

his wife, tragedian, 1777; and Dr. William Howell Ewin, monument by Flaxman, 1804.

At BROMLEY ST. LEONARD's was buried its native, auditor Benson, 1754.

In CHELSEA church are monuments of Lord Chancellor SIR THOMAS MORE, with an inscription by himself; Jane, wife of the ambitious John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, she died 1555; Gregory Lord Dacre, 1594, and his wife Anne, foundress of almsbouses in Tothill-fields, 1595; Lady Jane Cheyne (monument by Bernini, cost 500*l.*), 1669.—In the church and its cemeteries were also interred Sir Arthur Gorges, translator of Lucan, 1625; Baldwin Hamey, physician, 1676; Thomas Shadwell, poet laureat, 1692; its rector, Adam Littleton, lexicographer, 1694; Edward Chamberlayne, author of "*Angliæ Notitia*," 1703, his son John, linguist, 1723, and his daughter Anne, who fought as a sailor on board a fire-ship, wife of John Spragge, 1691; its native, Robert Woodcock, painter, 1728; Abel Boyer, historian, 1729; the learned Mary Astell, 1731; Thomas Barnardiston, serjeant at law, author of "*Reports*," 1752; SIR HANS SLOANE, President of the Royal Society and College of Physicians, 1753; Andrew Millar, bookseller, and John Martyn, botanist, 1768; Philip Miller, author of "*Gardener's Dictionary*," 1771; Henry Mossop, actor, 1775; William Kenrick, critic, 1779; Sir John Fielding, magistrate, 1780; John Baptiste Cipriani, artist, 1785; and Philip Withers, editor of the "*Table of Cebes*," 1790.—In the college cemetery, William Hiseland, pensioner, aged 112, 1732; Christiana Davies, or Mother Ross, served under William III. and Duke of Marlborough, 1739; William Cheselden, surgeon, 1752; William Young, lexicographer, the original of Fielding's "*Parson Adams*," 1757; James O'Hara, Lord Tyrrawley, field-marshal, and John Ranby, surgeon, 1773; its governor, Sir William Fawcett, general, 1804; and Dr. Charles Burney, historian of music, 1814.—In the Moravian's burial-ground Christian Renatus de Zinzendorf, only son of the Count, 1752; Peter Bœhler, their Bishop, 1775; William Hammond, author of "*The Marrow of the Gospel*," 1783; and Benjamin La Trobe, expositor of their religion, 1786.—Besides most of the above-mentioned, among the inhabitants of Chelsea were, Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, warrior at Cressy and Poitiers; Lord High Treasurers, William Paulet, first Marquess of Winchester; WILLIAM CECIL, Lord Burleigh; his son, Robert Earl of Salisbury; and Lionel Cranfield, first Earl of Middlesex: Lord High Admirals, Sir Thomas Seymour (with his wife Queen Catharine Parr, and their ward the Princess Elizabeth), and Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham: Lord High Chamberlains, Robert Ratcliffe, first Earl of Sussex of his family, who died here 1542; and Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey: George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots; GEORGE VILLIERS, the powerful Duke of Buckingham, and his son, the witty and profligate author of "*The Rehearsal*;" the Parliamentarian John Pym; Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester; Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke; and John Roberts, afterwards first Earl of Radnor: Sir Francis Wyndham, protector of Charles II.; the beautiful Duchess of Mazareene, who died here 1699: Charles Duke of St. Alban's, natural son of Charles II.: Edward Russel, Earl of Orford, victor at La Hogue: John Vaughan, last Earl of Carberry: the prelates, Sharpe and Dawes of York; Fletcher, of London, father of the dramatist; Fowler, of Gloucester, who died here 1714; and ATTERBURY of Rochester; besides the Bishops of Winchester, who have a palace here, in which died Willis 1736, Hoadly 1761, and Thomas 1781: Dr. Daniel Featley, controversial divine, provost of the college, where he died 1645: Philip Francis, translator of Horace, chaplain of the college: SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, Earl of Orford, and Thomas Pelham, Lord Pelham: Admiral Sir Charles Wager, who died here 1743: the Physicians, Sir Timothy Mayerne, who died here 1653; MEAD; ARBUTHNOT; SMOLLETT, whose "*Sir Launcelot Greaves*" and "*Humphry Clinker*" were composed here; and the eccentric Monsey, who died here 1788, aged 96: Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, author of "*The Characteristics*:" SIR RICHARD STEELE; DEAN SWIFT; Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, author of the "*Suspicious Husband*;" Count Zinzendorf, who introduced the Moravians; Elizabeth Blackwell, herbalist; Thomas

Stack-

Stackhouse, historian of the Bible; and James Glenie, mathematician and engineer, who died here 1817. HANS HOLBEIN, on his arrival in England in 1526, for three years was a visitor in the house of Sir Thomas More, who introduced him here to Henry VIII.—Ranelagh, so called from having been the residence of the paymaster-general, Richard Earl of Ranelagh, was once a very fashionable place of amusement. The rotunda, first opened April 5, 1742, was 185 feet in diameter. All the buildings were taken down in 1805. The famous coffee-house, called Don Saltero's, noticed in the *Tatler*, No. 34, obtained its name from one Salter, a barber, who opened it in 1695. Most of his curiosities were given to him by Sir Hans Sloane, to whom he had once been a servant, and by Admiral Munden, who had been much on the coast of Spain, and gave the house its Spanish appellation.

At CHISWICK were buried William Bordall, its vicar, who built the church tower, 1435; Sir Thomas Chaloner, statesman and naturalist, first discoverer of alum mines in this kingdom, 1615; Leonard Maw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1629; Arthur Duck, civilian, biographer of Abp. Chichele, 1649; Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, mistress of Charles II. 1709; Sir John Chardin, traveller, 1712; Mary, Countess of Fauconberg, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, 1713; William Kent, painter and architect, 1748; James Ralph, historian and poet, satirized by Pope, 1762; WILLIAM HOGARTH, painter (epitaph by Garrick), 1764; Charles Holland, a native, actor (epitaph by Garrick), 1769; Sir Thomas Robinson, first Lord Grantham, statesman, 1770; Dr. Thomas Morell, editor of Ainsworth and Hederick, 1784; Dr. William Rose, critic, translator of Sallust (epitaph by Murphy), and Thomas, second Lord Grantham, statesman, 1786; Dr. Ralph Griffiths, original editor of the "*Monthly Review*," 1803; George, Earl Macartney, statesman, 1806; Philip James de Loutherbourg, painter, 1812.—Besides whom, here also were resident, at Corney-house, William, the brave Lord Russel of Thornhaugh; and his son Francis, first Earl of Bedford. At Chiswick-house, Robert Car, Earl of Somerset, favourite of James I. and his infamous Countess, who died here 1632. At College-house, Busby and Freind, the famous masters of Westminster school. At Turnham Green, George Lord Heathfield, defender of Gibraltar. At Strand-on-the-Green Joseph Miller, "honest Joe Miller," actor and jester, who died here 1738; and J. Zoffany, painter, who died here 1810. At Chiswick, Sir Henry Sydney, Lord President of Ireland; Chief Justice Sir William Jones; ALLEN LORD BATHURST; RICHARD BOYLE, EARL OF BURLINGTON—

("Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle?");

and Sir Stephen Fox, statesman, who was married here in 1703, to Christian Hope, whose two ennobled sons were born here, and who died here in 1716.—The present CHISWICK-HOUSE was built by the classical Richard Earl of Burlington, and among its fine collection of paintings is the celebrated "*Belisarius*." In it died in 1806 the late Right Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX; and here, in 1814, the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia dined with the Duke of Devonshire.

At COWLEY were buried Barton Booth, tragedian, the original performer of Addison's *Cato*, 1733; Hester, his widow, actress and dancer, 1773; and John Lightfoot, botanist, 1788.

In CRANFORD were buried its rector THOMAS FULLER, biographer and ecclesiastical historian, 1661; and Sir Charles Scarborough, physician, 1693. The philosophic JOHN WILKINS, afterwards Bishop of Chester, was rector here.

In DRAYTON church are three monuments of the De Burghs, by Bacon. Here was buried William, first Lord Paget, statesman, 1563.

EALING was the vicarage of Thomas Gilbert, the first minister ejected after the Restoration, and William Beveridge, afterwards Bp. of St. Asaph. Here were buried old Sir John Maynard, King's Serjeant, 1690; John Oldmixon, historian, 1742; Dr. William King, principal of St. Mary's hall, Oxford, scholar and politician, 1764; Robert Orme, historian of the East Indies, 1801; Sir Frederick Morton Eden, author of "*The State of the Poor*," 1809; John Horne Tooke, philologist and politician, 1812.—Residents: At Gunnersbury, Princess Amelia, aunt to his Majesty. At Pitshanger, Thomas Edwards, author of "*Canons of Criticism*." At Ealing Grove, Joseph Gulston,

ston, print collector. At Castle-hill, General Elliot, defender of Gibraltar, afterwards Lord Heathfield. At Fordhook, Henry Fielding, novelist. At Little Ealing, Zachary Pearce, Bp. of Rochester, who died there 1774. At Old Brentford, Mrs. Trimmer, a useful pious writer. At Elm grove, formerly called Hickes on the Heath, Sir William Trumbull, Secretary of State, and friend of Pope; Dr. John Egerton, Bp. of Norwich; and the late amiable premier, the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL. At Ealing, William Fleetwood, Recorder of London; Dr. John Owen, independent, who died here 1683; and Peter Francis le Courayer, French divine.

BYRO.

Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c.
(Continued from p. 513.)

THE CATHARINE WHEEL. St. Catharine, according to her legend, was born at Alexandria; and, for converting 50 heathen philosophers to Christianity, was sentenced by the Emperor Maxentius to death, on a wheel, devised by the most ingenious cruelty, and armed with knives, saws, and nails. From this horrible torture she was rescued by an Angel; but suffered decapitation, November 25, 305. Her relics were said to have been discovered on Mount Sinai, and a military order was created in 1063, to protect pilgrims on their way to her tomb from being pillaged by the Arabs. The habit of these "Knights of St. Catharine of Mount Sinai" was white, on which was delineated a half wheel armed with spikes, and traversed with a sword stained with blood.

The play of the Miracles of St. Catharine, written by Geoffrey, a Norman, afterwards Abbot of St. Alban's, was performed in the Priory of Dunstable in the year 1110, and is the first recorded theatrical representation in this kingdom.

Among the festivities with which Catharine of Arragon, afterwards Queen of Henry VIII, was welcomed into London, Nov. 12, 1501, two days before the celebration of her nuptials with Prince Arthur, the legend of her sainted namesake was acted by young ladies with gorgeous decorations.

The order of St. Catharine, conferred on ladies of the first quality in the Russian court, was instituted in 1714, by Catharine, wife of Peter the Great, in memory of his escape from the Turks in 1711. The emblems of the order are a red cross supported by a figure of the Saint, and fastened to a scarlet string edged with silver, on which is inscribed the name, "Catharine" with the motto, "Pro fide et patria."

In conformity with the usual mode, I have written this name with a C,

but the more correct orthography is Katharine. Her wheel gives name to a well-known firework, and is a common heraldic device, as well as the ornament of many sign-boards.

THE CHEQUERS. This is not merely a sign of itself, but is very often painted on the door-posts of public houses which are distinguished by some other sign. Steevens, in his note on "Red lattice phrases," as used by Falstaff to Pistol in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," says, "Red lattice at the doors and windows were formerly the external denotements of an ale-house. So in 'A Fine Companion' one of Shakerley Marmion's plays, 'a waterman's widow at the sign of the red lattice in Southwark.' Again, in 'Arden of Feversham,' 1592, 'his sign pulled down and his lattice borne away.' Again, in 'The Miseries of enforced marriage,' 1607, 'Tis treason to the red lattice, enemy to the sign-post.' Hence the present *chequer*. Perhaps the reader will express some surprize when he is told that shops with the sign of the *chequers* were common among the Romans. See a view of the left hand street of Pompeii (No. 9) presented by Sir William Hamilton (together with several others equally curious) to the Antiquarian Society." To this Malone adds, "The following passage in Braithwaite's 'Strapado for the Divell,' 1615, confirms Mr. Steevens's observation, 'To the true discoverer of secrets, Monsieur Bacchus, master gunner of the *pottle pot* ordnance, prime founder of *red latices*.' In King Henry IV. Part 2. Falstaff's page, speaking of Bardolph, says 'he called me just now, my lord, through a *red lattice*, and I could see no part of his face from the window.' To these Douce subjoins, "The designation of an ale-house is not altogether lost, though the original meaning of the word is, the sign being converted into a *green lettuce*, of which an instance occurs in Brownlow Street, Holborn. In 'The last will and testament of Lawrence

Lawrence Lucifer the old Batchiler of Limbo,' at the end of the 'Blacke Booke,' 1604, 4to, is the following passage, 'watched sometimes ten houres together in an ale-house, ever and anon peeping forth, and *sampling thy nose with the red lattis.*'

It has been supposed by some that the Chequer originally denoted that the guests at houses thus distinguished might amuse themselves with the game of tables or drafts, which is played upon a *chequered* board. The phrase *Check mate*, used at chess, is a corruption of the Persian *Schah mat*, the king is killed. The name of *Backgammon* is derived from the Welsh *back cammawn*, a little battle.

Dr. Pegge, in his "Anonymiana," says, "*Cancellæ* are lattice work, by which the *chancels* being formerly separated from the body of the church, they took their names from thence. Hence too the Court of *Chancery* and the Lord *Chancellor* borrowed their names, that court being inclosed with open work of that kind. And so to *cancel* a writing is to cross it out with a pen, which naturally makes something like the figure of a lattice."

The *Exchequer* derives its name from a *chequered cloth* like a chess board, which was spread on the table of that court. The Court of *King's bench* is so called from a *high bench* on which our antient monarchs sat in person. The judges, to whom in their absence was deputed the judicature, sat on benches at their feet.

After all, the ale-house sign of the *Chequers* in England appears to have originated in the *checky* arms of the Warrens, Earls of Arundel and Surrey, who possessed for several reigns the exclusive privilege of licensing houses of public entertainment in this kingdom.

THE CHRISTOPHER is the sign of a principal inn in the city of Wells. This saint was born at Samon in Lycia; and the stories related of him in his legend are such as, Smith in his notes on Bede's Martyrology says, would exceed the faith even of Judæus Apella. By order of King Dagnus, he was confined in prison, and two females, Aquila and Nicea, were sent to induce him to renounce his religion; but were themselves converted by his arguments from the worship of Jove and Apollo to the true faith, and in testi-

mony of their sincerity suffered martyrdom. As to St. Christopher, his hands and feet being bound, he was beaten with iron rods, extended on a bench, and burning oil poured over him, after which he was fastened to a stake as a mark for the soldiers to hurl their darts at; but one of the weapons that had transfixed his hand flew back into the eye of King Dagnus, on which the saint was taken down and beheaded. Dagnus some time afterwards passing by the tomb of the martyr, had the sight of his eye restored to him, and greatly glorified the God of St. Christopher.

THE COACH AND HORSES. Gentlemen's servants, when they marry, or have saved enough to enable them to quit their menial situations, generally become inn or ale-house keepers, and it would appear most natural for a coachman to set up the coach and horses for his sign. The wives too of the drivers or guards of our public coaches very often keep ale-houses by the road side, and these are frequently ornamented with the representation of their husband's coach, as, "the Mail," "the Royal Telegraph," "the Defiance," "the Balloon," "the Bang up," &c.

The first coach ever seen in England formed part of the equipage of Henry Fitzalan, the last Earl of Arundel of that name, who died in 1579. It was invented by the French, as was the Post-chaise also, which was first introduced into England by the son of the well-known writer on husbandry, Mr. Jethro Tull. Hackney coaches were first established in London by Captain Bailey in 1634, and in the same year Hackney chairs or Sedans were introduced by Sir Sanders Duncombe, Knt. who was a great traveller, and had most probably seen them at Sedan in France, where Dr. Johnson supposes that they were first made.

Brewer, in his "Beauties of Middlesex," observes in a note, that "It is familiarly said, that Hackney, on account of its numerous respectable inhabitants, was the first place near London provided with coaches of hire for the accommodation of families, and that thence arises the term *Hackney coaches*. This appears quite futile; the word *Hackney*, as applied to a hireling, is traced to a remote British origin, and was certainly used in its present

present sense long before that village became conspicuous for wealth or population." In 1637, the number of Hackney coaches in London, was confined to 50; in 1652 to 200; in 1654 to 300; in 1661 to 400; in 1694 to 700; in 1710 to 800; in 1771 to 1000; and in 1802 to 1100. In imitation of our Hackney Coaches, Nicholas Sauvage introduced the *fiacre* at Paris in the year 1650.

Mail coaches were first planned and established by Mr. Palmer in 1785; before which time letters were conveyed by carts, extremely liable to robbery, and precarious in their arrival.

The *hammer-cloth* is an ornamental covering of the coach box. Mr. S. Pegge says, "The Coachman formerly used to carry a *hammer*, pincers, a few nails, &c. in a leathern pouch hanging to his box, and this cloth was devised for the hiding of them from public view."

THE COCK. THE FIGHTING COCKS. "The Warrior Bird" would most likely have been a greater favourite with our English "Bonifaces," had he not been considered as the emblem of France, and as such opposed to the Lion of Britain. To this circumstance, arising from the ambiguity of the Latin word *Gallus*, which equally denotes a Gaul or Frenchman and a cock, may probably be attributed the barbarous custom, which too long disgraced our nation, of *throwing at cocks* on Shrove Tuesday. As to *cock-fighting*, we derived it from the Romans, as they did from the Athenians, with whom it was a favourite amusement.

The form of a cock, which appears on our church steeples and other public edifices so generally as almost, by its name of *weather-cock*, to have superseded the proper appellation of *vane*, was perhaps originally placed in these situations in ridicule of the notorious instability of the French. Thus Shakspeare (in the first part of Henry VI.) makes Joan of Arc, speaking of the defection of the Duke of Burgundy, say,

"Done like a Frenchman, turn and turn again."

It is devoutly to be wished that this Nation, now that its rightful government is restored, may no longer verify the character given to them by Cicero of "*Gallis, hominibus levibus, perfidis, et in ipsos Deos immortales impiis.*"

At Blenheim house, that magnificent memorial of a Nation's gratitude, its architect Sir John Vanbrugh has placed on a conspicuous situation the figure of a cock writhing in a lion's paw, which, being deemed a puerile device, was the subject of this epigram:

Had Marlborough's troops in Gaul no
better fought, [wrought;
Than Van to grace his fame in marble
No more in arms than he in emblems
skill'd, [field."
The Cock had drove the Lion from the

There is an anecdote related of a French ambassador at Rome, who, during the plenitude of the Papal power, was urging some request with unusual earnestness; when the Sovereign Pontiff, turning to his Cardinals, sneeringly exclaimed, "*Gallus cantat;*" to which the justly-irritated ambassador replied, "*Utinam ut ad Gallum cantum Petrus respiceret:*" an allusive repartee, pregnant with the *curiosa felicitas*.

THE COCK A HOOP. THE COCK AND BREECHES. The representation of a Cock standing on a hoop is merely the rebus of the common phrase of *Cock a hoop*, exultation, elation on account of some success, standing upon high terms. Bailey derives it from the French "*Coqu à hupe*, a cock with a Cope crest or comb." The armorial *Crest*, is derived from the Latin *Crista*, a Cock's comb.

The other representation, of a cock standing upon a pair of breeches, is a silly indecent allusion, the subject of an old jest in Joe Miller.

The word *Cockney*, applied in derision to a native of the city of London, or one born within the sound of Bow bells, is popularly attributed to the tale of a citizen's son, who called the crowing of a cock *neighing*. Some derive it from the old English word *cockered*, fondled, pampered; thus in Shakespeare's King John, Falconbridge, speaking of the Dauphin, says,

"Shall a beardless boy
A cocker'd silken wanton brave our fields?"

Others deduce it from the French *coquin*, a common term of reproach, more particularly applied to a slothful person. Mr. Douce, with much probability, supposes it to have originated in an Utopian region of indolence and luxury, formerly denominated the Country of *Cocaigne*.

The Fool says to King Lear, "Cry to it,

it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them i' the paste alive; she rapt 'em o' the coxcombs with a stick, and cry'd 'Down, wantons, down.' 'Twas her brother that in pure kindness to his horse buttered his hay."

THE COCK AND PIE is the sign of some public houses in the environs of the Metropolis, and of one at Woodbridge in Suffolk. It is an hieroglyphical representation of an antient adjuration; thus Justice Shallow says to Sir John Falstaff, in the second Part of Henry IV. "By *Cock and Pye*, Sir, you shall not away to-night," which Shakspeare's annotators have thus explained: *Cock* is only a corruption of the sacred name, as appears by many passages in the old Interludes, "Gammer Gurton's needle," &c. as *Cocks bones*, *Cocks wounds*, *Cocks mother*.—The *Pie* is a table, or rule, in the old Roman offices, shewing in a technical way how to find out the service which is to be read upon each day. In the second Preface concerning the Service of the Church, prefixed to "the Book of Common Prayer," this table is mentioned as follows: "Moreover the number and hardness of the rules called the *Pie*, and the manifold changes," &c. The name is supposed to be derived from the initial letter of Πίναξ, which, though originally signifying a plank, yet is used in a metaphorical sense to denote an index. A printing letter of a particular size called the *Pica* was probably denominated from the *Pie*, as the *Brevier* from the *Breviary*, and the *Primer* from the *Primer*.

Hogarth, the inimitable Comic painter, was the author of a dinner invitation, requesting his friend to come and "η € π;" but the following reproof ascribed to Congreve is not, I think, commonly known. He had some snuff which was peculiarly grateful to the nose of his Brother Dramatist Rowe, who sending his box to be replenished too frequently, Congreve at last wrote with a pencil on its lid "Φ, P!"—Dennis, to whom this was told, is said to have exclaimed, that he was sure a man capable of making so vile a pun, would not scruple to pick pockets.

THE CRISPIN. A few ale-houses, whose landlords are also shoe-makers, or patronized by the members of that trade,

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are distinguished by this appellation. Crispin and his brother Crispianus were born at Rome, whence they travelled to Soissons in France, where they preached the doctrines of Christianity, practising the trade of shoe-makers for their support. But in the year of their arrival at Soissons, A. D. 303, they were apprehended by the governor Rictionarius, and beheaded October 25; since which they have been considered as the Patron Saints of shoe-makers.

On the anniversary of their martyrdom, in the year 1415, was fought the glorious battle of Agincourt; and Shakspeare has given to our Fifth Harry such a speech as no Englishman can possibly read, but it

"Will rouse him at the name of Crispian."

In an old Romance the *Saint* is converted into a *Prince*, who employed himself as a shoe-maker; and thence is supposed to be derived the expression of *gentle craft* as applied to that trade.

The usual legal appellation of *Cordwainer* is derived from *Cordovan*, a peculiar kind of leather, originally made of goat skins at *Cordova* in Spain; but all leather made of horse-hides and curried is at present so called. Anne, daughter of Wenceslaus King of Bohemia, and queen of Richard II. introduced into England the fashion of wearing shoes so preposterously long, that they were at length obliged to be supported by silver chains or silken laces tied to the knees, until 5 Edward IV. when a Statute was enacted, imposing a penalty of 20 shillings on all persons wearing, and 30 shillings on making, the peaks of shoes longer than two inches. Anne of Bohemia also introduced the use of the side-saddle; prior to her arrival the English ladies used to ride astride.

[To be continued.]

"THE DETECTED."—No. VI.

—"usque ego posterâ
"Crescam laude recens."

Revive in freshness of Posterity—
It's Praise.—

EPITAPHS, and the inherent desire of the human heart for their recording longevity, or their (and I shall not adopt the blasphemy of mortal reason or wish) vainly-sought eternity,

eternity, have been the source of history and poetry; the latter contributed to the living and practical memory of the former, by the metrical facility of song and repetition. Songs, when inscribed on tomb-stones or monuments, were the chief subjects of music at periodical festivals. It was the policy of the ancients to give to useful virtue an associating life by the alluring rehearsals of its best actions; to effect these purposes, and gratify the last feelings of those who were heroes in bravery or virtue, epitaphs were the chief *marble* pages of the books of ancient states. This is the origin of the reason of epitaphs being used, and held sacred—to assist the memory, and the practice of virtue, the ornament, the solace, and the defence of empires. It would be superfluous here to trace to this source the most valuable writings of antiquity, the Scriptures, or the Poems of the Grecian Muse; but the researches of Jacob Bryant will retrace the Muse to the higher authority of Moses, thro' the enlightening medium of clear and deep etymology. It was my wish here to have selected and dwelt upon many of Bryant's remarks; but as this would have been a comment upon words, rather than comments upon contexts of morality or metaphysics, I shall limit to one paper only these speculative attempts.

After professional virtues of the departed individuals were inscribed on the monument, the dates and places were added; and in these chronological and historical points they became valuable. As the ages were more accomplished, and poetry cultivated, regular verses were the means of prolonging the longevity of their fame. The sacred intellect of history, which the Scripture bears, evidently shews the superiority of mind; and this superiority has been in the ages of Greece, not only after in time, but in mind and letters, has been imitated as far as human means could permit. I need not quote any passage for this purpose; but refer the reader to Moses, David, or Job. Such poetical records being sung at every festival, the Greeks followed this example, and particularly adopted the poetry of the *Epitaph*: so that the deceased was not only immortalized by his own practice of virtue, but by poetry. After the enlightened ages succeeded, the tem-

ples were crowded with monuments; and the next places selected were the highways, the sacred places of public inspection, and therefore public veneration. The merits of the hero were generally expressed in his own language in the first person (and so it is usually addressed to the "*οδοιπορος*," or "*viator*," in Greek and Latin), specified in a language of real or feigned egotism, composed by himself, *not* by others. This by superficial observers has been much censured; but upon maturer reflection it must be praised; for no persons regarded their last moments as sacred more than the ancients; they regarded as equally sacred, truth—they knew the ready power of monuments, and they naturally shuddered at eternizing the falsity of themselves. Thus was the moral use, tendency, fidelity, and incitement of and to every goodness during, and especially at the conclusion of, existence, in the happiest æra of literature and virtue, created, cultivated, and adorned.

On Sculpture in ENGLAND, as applied to Sepulchral Monuments.

(Continued from p. 493.)

AT the restoration of Charles II. it is probable that some of the banished artists lived to return, and it is certain that sepulchral memorials were in great request.

A new æra commenced in England; but Sculpture was servilely copied from France, and generally with inferior execution.

One of the first grants made by Parliament, after the Restoration, was of a large sum for a Mausoleum, to the memory of Charles I.; which, it is needless to add, in such a reign as that of his son, was never executed. The design, with an estimate of nearly 50,000*l.* was given by Sir Christopher Wren*. I know not what the tomb itself was intended to be, having never seen any drawing of it.

JOSHUA and EDWARD MARSHALL were principally employed during the early part of this reign, having returned to the patronage of the nobility. At Campden in Gloucestershire, the name of the former, with a date 1664,

* This design is amongst others by Sir C. Wren in three Volumes, given by Dr. Clarke to All Souls College, Oxford.

is placed on a monument of large dimensions, in white marble. The standing figures represent Edward Lord Noel and his lady, as large as life, in their winding-sheets, within a cabinet, the folding doors of which, of black marble, are thrown open. The same conceit, and probably by the same artist, is repeated in the monument of Lady Cutts at Swavesey in Cambridgeshire. EDWARD PEARCE* was of this school. His great monumental work is at Little Easton, in Essex, for William Lord Maynard; and it was one of his last. It is twenty feet high by twelve, at the base; the figure stands on a pedestal, and is surrounded by busts and medallions of his relatives. His contemporary was JOHN BUSHNELL†, who had learned his art of THOMAS BURMAN. He adopted the flutter of the French style in his draperies. The statue of John Lord Mordaunt at Fulham, Middlesex, is admired as a classic performance; but the Roman costume is by no means accurate. Lord Chancellor Nottingham's tomb, with his figure in his robes of state, in white marble, was erected at Ravenstone in Bucks before 1700, and is *conjecturally* by Bushnell.

If the sums paid about this period for monuments be a just criterion of the merit of the artist, two at Todington, in Bedfordshire, are said to have cost 2000*l.* each. They were erected for Henrietta Lady Wentworth and her sister‡, and from extreme neglect are at this time nearly destroyed. The first mentioned is entirely in Bushnell's manner.

The next in the series of Sculptors is FRANCIS BIRD§. Westminster Ab-

bey contains some of his chief works. Gravius sitting on a sarcophagus is copied from Gougeon. No two specimens of the talent of the same man, exhibiting a more marked extreme, could be selected than those of Dr. Busby and Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Pope has consigned the latter to eternal ridicule; yet, after all, the curled wig and full-dressed coat might have been "ordered by the executors." The ecclesiastical costume of Dr. Busby is particularly favourable, and the whole air is finely characteristic, such as to entitle this figure to the praise of the best of its age. At Croydon, in Surrey, is a semi-recumbent figure of Archbishop Sheldon, of scarcely inferior merit. The joint names of BONNE and LATHAM appear on the plinth. I have seen no other instance by which monuments in a similar style of cost and excellence of workmanship could be attributed to them, though, doubtless, they finished many others.

Grinling Gibbons|| has been claimed as a native artist. His merit as a carver in wood is unrivalled. Monuments known to have been of his hand are, "The bust of Sir Peter Lely in Covent Garden Church; of Viscount Campden at Exton in Rutlandshire, of Dorothy Lady Clarke at Fulham, and of Dame Mary Newdigate at Harefield, both in Middlesex."

Of CAIUS GABRIEL CIBBER I have already given some account in your Magazine for April 1816, p. 305, and I have no notice of any monumental sculpture with his name annexed.

The reigns of George I. and II. introduced into England a school of foreign sculptors, and some of them

* He sculptured the four dragons on the base of the Monument, London. There is a very spirited bust of Sir C. Wren, by him, in the Bodleian Gallery. Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 247, 8vo.

† Bushnell is known as the carver of the Kings at Temple bar, which are greatly superior to those which he likewise did in the Royal Exchange. In his monument to Sir H. Furnese at Waldershare in Kent there are four female figures as large as life. He was skilful in drapery. Walpole's Anecd. vol. III. p. 259.

‡ Lysons's Bedfordshire.

§ Bird was patronized and employed by Sir Christopher Wren, in the decoration of St. Paul's cathedral. For the pediment, 64 feet by 17, and consisting of eight figures, of which six are equestrian, he was paid £650.—£250 for the statue of Queen Anne, and the same sum for each of the four figures round the pedestal. £300 for the *reliefs* under the Western portico, and £75. each for the pannels. Walpole says, vol. III. p. 283, that "the many public works by his hand which inspire nobody with a curiosity of knowing the artist, are not good testimonies in his favour." Yet I think that the figure of Dr. Busby would not be passed, by any lover of the art, with such indifference.

|| Walpole, v. III. p. 148. His statue of James II. behind Whitehall, has great merit. have

have justly obtained the meed of great celebrity.

The names of RHYSBRACH*, ROUBILIAC*, SCHEEMAKERS†, CARPENTIERE†, VAN NOST†, GUELF†, and DELVAUX†, are sufficiently distinguished by the number, no less than the excellence, of their sepulchral statuary. The grand theatre in which the works of these artists are severally displayed is Westminster Abbey, although the fashion of perpetuating the memory of the illustrious dead by elaborate sculpture has frequently induced the noble or opulent survivors to employ these artists in churches distant from the metropolis, where the family is locally established.

The lover of this investigation will find great satisfaction in examining these repositories‡, where the style of successive ages is at once presented to him, by a series of tombs.

MICHAEL RHYSBRACH appeared in England in 1720, and was at that time a young man, having been retained by Gibbs the architect to finish the monuments for which he had given the designs. He afterward emancipated himself from these shackles, and then probably depended on himself both for design and execution. He was a very correct workman; but wanted, in most of his performances, variety and taste. For all his military characters he adopted a *costume* which he intended to be that of a Roman general; and noblemen are likewise so represented by him. His female figures are frequently

spiritless, and incumbered with drapery of no positive description. Notwithstanding the great prices he received, his works are numerous. Among them, those so eminent as to leave the rest below comparison are the monuments of Admiral Vernon in Westminster Abbey, with the figures of Britannia and Victory (1763); three statues of the Dukes of Beaufort at Badminton, Gloucestershire; and another of Mr. Pawlet at W. Grinsted, in Sussex. His busts are in general more highly finished than his whole figures, and the portrait was esteemed to be accurate. It has been observed by a modern critic (himself a sculptor), that Rhysbrach "was a mere workman, too insipid to give pleasure, and too dull to offend greatly."

L. F. ROUBILIAC "was an enthusiast in his art. He copied vulgar nature with zeal, and some of his figures seem to be alive; but their characters are mean, and the forms frequently bad; his draperies are worked up with great diligence and labour from the most disagreeable examples in nature." He despised "the antique"—staid three days only at Rome, and then derided the remains of ancient art.

Among his numerous works, the monuments of Lady Nightingale, of the Duke of Argyll, and of Sir Peter Warren, in Westminster Abbey; Sir Isaac Newton in Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge, and Bishop Hough at Worcester, are the most entitled to

* It is singular, that D'Argenville, "Vies des Sculpteurs," though he minutely criticizes and describes the works of the contemporaries of Rhysbrach and Roubiliac who had been educated in the French school of sculpture, makes no mention of them. The great prototypes which they imitated were the monuments of Cardinals Mazarine and Richelieu by Coysevox and Girardon. Rhysbrach's most spirited performance is the equestrian statue of K. William III. at Bristol.

† P. Scheemakers was first known as the rival of Rhysbrach. Kent the Architect employed him, in preference, to complete his design for the monument of Shakespeare, in Westminster Abbey. Before 1740, he had made a group of the Duke of Kent, his wives and daughters, at Flitton, in Bedfordshire. He was very much patronized by the Court and Nobility, in the reign of George II.; and was latterly associated with Sir H. Cheere, his pupil, in many large works. His busts are well finished, and most frequently introduced. L. Delvaux was another of his school, and finished the figure of Time, on the Duke of Buckingham's monument, in the Abbey. Carpentiere worked with Van Nost for the Duke of Chandos at Cannons; the equestrian statue of George I. formerly there, and now in Leicester Fields, was their joint performance. Guelfi was not much encouraged.

‡ Sepulchral Chapels, which severally contain many fine monuments of the Nobility, are, 1. Lees at Quarendon, 2. Cheyneys and Wentworths at Toddington, 3. Mordaunts at Turvey, and 4. Russels at Cheyneys, all in Bucks. 5. Greys at Flitton, Bedfordshire. 6. Spencers at Wormleighton, Northamptonshire. 7. Hicks and Noel, Campden, and 8. Somersets at Badminton, Gloucestershire; and 9. Cavendishes at Derby.

commendation. The scheme of all these is dramatic. In the first *mentioned*, we have a personification of Death as a principal actor. He considered a skeleton as a subject which required the utmost effort of his skill, and introduced it frequently*. The figure of Eloquence on the second, and of Hercules (or personification of strength) binding sticks into a faggot upon the third, have been much celebrated.

He was a perfect mannerist, and gave a style to other sculptors, which has been adopted with inferior skill.

It is singular that both Rhysbrach and Roubiliac, whose education had been entirely French, are passed over in silence by D'Argenville in his account of that school, its professors, and their works.

CARPENTIERE studied under VAN NOST, who had finished a splendid monument for John Earl of Bristol at Sherburn in Dorsetshire. The figures of James Duke of Chandos and his two Duchesses, at Little Stanmore in Middlesex, are by Carpentiere.

GUELF, a disciple of Camillo Rusconi, was patronized by Lord Pomfret (for whom he *mended* the Arundelian statues), and was employed for the standing figure of the younger Craggs, in Westminster Abbey. It has certainly more simplicity than either Rhysbrach or Roubiliac would have given it, but the drapery is heavy, from imperfect and clumsy execution.

Gibbs gave a design for Prior's monument (in the Poets' Corner) in which is inserted a very fine bust, taken from Prior when Ambassador at Paris, by Coysevox. Kent invented

many designs for Rhysbrach and Scheemakers; so that it appears that, during successive æras, architects have been jointly concerned with Sculptors, respecting sepulchral monuments.

The most successful rival of the artists last mentioned was B. SCHEEMAKERS. In 1740 he finished the figure of Shakespeare for the monument designed by Kent in Westminster Abbey, in competition with Rhysbrach, which established his fame, and his being a German insured him the Court-favour. His assistant was Delvaux, and latterly HENRY CHEERE, who died a baronet. Busts to be placed in libraries, as well as on tombs, were his chief employment. At Flitton, in Bedfordshire, is a group of figures of the Duke of Kent, his wives and daughters, sculptured in white marble, which is his earliest; at Wycombe in Bucks is another for Henry Earl of Shelburne, which is his best work, and for which he is said to have received 2000*l*.

The successor and pupil of Roubiliac was NICHOLAS READ, who exceeded his master in exuberance of invention, and in his monument for Admiral Tyrrell reached the extreme of absurdity†.

The monuments which distinguished this æra have the peculiarity of a base and pyramid, and are all of them mural. Bernini introduced pyramids upon a shelf—a solid base diminishing upwards, intended to last a thousand years, represented by a slab of marble of one inch in thickness. The first of this kind was in the Chigi chapel at Rome; but this happy idea soon took wing to Paris, and of course

* To personify Death, is certainly a most daring attempt, when it is to be effected by giving a skeleton the motion and vigour of life. Shakspeare first did it with effect.

“Keeps Death his court—and there the Antic sits
Scoffing his state, and grinning at his pomp,
Allowing him a breath.” Richard II.

But Milton hesitated to *embody him* in any personification, and therefore speaks of

“Death's shape—and no shape.” Par. Lost.

† He died in 1787. In this monument he has displayed more of *concelto* than his master, without his judgment or taste. Nothing can be more fanciful than this monument, which completely fills up the space of a large Gothic window in Westminster Abbey, with detached parts of scenery. The secrets of the deep are exhibited to view (because the Admiral was shipwrecked); and among them, rather heterogeneously, are seen a globe, an Irish harp, and a finely emblazoned escutcheon of arms. The naked figure of the Admiral rises from a range of stone waves; and the clouds are not less remarkable, as they are formed of marble upon a dark ground. The artist intended by this strange assemblage to give an idea of the last day.

found its repose in Westminster Abbey. Bernini represented architecture and trees in perspective, with flying draperies, as if upheld by the air—foreign as these things are to the genius or powers of sculpture.

But the models of perfection which were followed in England, though never exactly imitated, were the monuments of Cardinals Mazarine and Richelieu. The allegorical figures of the size of life, intended to represent a scene, were adopted upon monuments of the largest scale and expence. Rhysbrach gives us single figures, such as Britannia and Victory, placed indeed upon the same plinth, but not grouped; but Roubiliac is always theatrical, and his figures combine in one scenic effect. Eloquence upon the monument of the Duke of Argyll is in the act of making a speech; and upon that of Lady Nightingale, herself and husband are in a tame, domestic style; but the skeleton of Death, surveying them from his cave, and marking them for his prey, is animated malignity, expressed without the aid of features. Groups were sometimes made by statues and medallions, upon which profiles of certain of the relatives were raised in bas-relief. We have likewise a nauseous repetition of weeping cherubs, which support them. This was a poor expedient to include a whole family.

About this period we may observe the names of Gibbs and Kent, then the architects most employed, inserted with that of the sculptor upon the plinth, and as claiming the whole merit of the design.

Of this school of Sculpture, in particular, it will be candidly allowed, that the exquisite finishing will always excite admiration and delight. The lovers of the pure antique will smile at so gross a deviation from all the canons of ancient art; yet will be content to allow this school great merit, excepting when the works of its professors are rashly compared with the specimens which the antients have left us.

The close of the last century was the æra of a new species of sepulchral sculpture in England. By the establishment of the Royal Academy, a purer knowledge of ancient art, and a successful rivalry among artists, has been happily introduced, and fostered by Parliamentary encouragement, to perpetuate the memory of Heroes and Legislators.

Of modern Sculptors, I will venture to speak only of those who are no longer among the living.

JOHN BACON, R. A. owed much to native genius, and a certain delicacy of design and execution, derived neither from the study of the antique, nor from any elevated feeling of what is termed ideal beauty. His monuments of Mrs. Draper in Bristol Cathedral, and of Miss Whyttet in Westminster Abbey, exhibit a mild simplicity (very distinct from the severe style of the antients) which is extremely pleasing, and is peculiar to his smaller works. His monument for Mr. Whitbread at Uphill in Bedfordshire is his best large work.

JOSEPH WILTON, R. A. has left no prominent specimen of his ability, either in Westminster or St. Paul's. His bronze equestrian statue of George III. in Berkeley square has lately *disappeared*.

THOMAS BANKS, R. A. was a sculptor of no common merit. His academy figures excelled those of his contemporaries, as his "falling giant" will ably attest. A sleeping child of Sir B. Boothby at Ashbourn in Derbyshire is seraphical; and the figure of Victory upon the monument of Captain Burgess in Westminster Abbey, deserves to be ranked among the happiest efforts of sculpture in England.

As a recapitulation, I subjoin a table of Sculptors, who have practised their art in England since the Reformation, classed as they were connected with each other.

Æras and Schools of Sculpture in England.

1500—1550.

P. Torrigiano.

B. da Rovezzano.

1550—1600.

Richard Steevens.

Epiphanius Evesham.

Maximilian Colte.

1600—1660. (The Restoration.)

Francis Angier. } School.

Ambrose Duval. }

Isaac James.

Nicholas Stone; } School.

Henry & John his sons. }

Andrew Kearne. } School.

John Schurmann. }

Francesco Fanelli.

Hubert le Sueur.

Enoch Wyatt.

Joshua Marshal } School.

Edward Marshal. }

1660—1700.

Latham and Bonne.

John Bushnell.

Francis Bird.

Grinling Gibbons.

1700—1750.

Caius Gabriel Cibber.

J. Michael Rhysbrach.

John Van Nost. } School.

Carpentiere. }

Guelfi.

P. Scheemakers. } School.

L. Delvaux. }

Henry Cheere. }

1750—1800.

Carlini.

Nicholas Read.

Joseph Wilton, R. A.

Thomas Banks, R. A.

John Bacon, R. A.

E. M. S.

Illustrations of the Life and Errors of DUNTON; continued from p. 515.

P. 592. *A voider* is a basket in which broken meat is carried from the table.

P. 594. The *Bishop of* — was probably the Bp. of *Ossory*, Dr. *John Hartstonge*, who had been the Duke of *Ormond's* Chaplain.

P. 595. Of *Dunmore house* few vestiges remain at this day.

P. 601. "The most excellent *Morals of Epictetus* made English, in a poetical paraphrase by *Ellis Walker*," were published in 1692.

P. 601. A Dr. *John Ellwood* was afterwards Vice-Provost of *Trinity College, Dublin*.—Whether *young Falstaff* became *Vice Provost*, it would now be curious to investigate.—Bp. *Warburton*, it is well known, was fond of that character, and occasionally sported a speech from it.

P. 606. *Earthquake can move them.*] This ingenious observation is taken from the "*Trip to Ireland*;" as are several others that follow, and are marked with commas.

P. 606. *Swine and Poultry.*] "Being obliged to seek shelter during a violent shower, I retreated into a cabin, where the cocks and hens familiarly perched on my knees to be fed; I afterwards found the ducks, geese, and other poultry equally familiar throughout the whole country."—*Twiss's Tour in Ireland*, 1775.

P. 607. Upwards of 3000 acres are occupied by the *Curragh*.—It is, says Dr. *Beaufort*, in his memoir of the Map of *Ireland*, generally allowed to exceed the English race-ground in elasticity of turf, and in characteristic beauty.

P. 613. *Then to proceed.* Here Dun-

ton begins to quote plentifully from the "*Trip to Ireland*."

P. 613. "The climate of *Ireland* is more moist than that of any other part of *Europe*; it generally rains four or five days in the week for a few hours at a time; thus rainbows are seen almost daily." *Twiss*.

P. 615. *A late Author.*] The author alluded to by Dunton, and whose account of the people of *Ireland* he has in many places adopted in his own, was either afraid or ashamed to put his name to his caricature account of the country: he calls it *A Trip to Ireland*, which he wrote for the express purpose of vilifying the people; for in the preface to the same, he says, that the people of *Ireland* have the *cruelty* of a Spanish *inquisitor*, the *letchery* of an Italian, the *levity* of a Frenchman, the *cowardice* of a Savoyard, the *perfidiousness* of a Scotchman, the *ignorance* of a Muscovite, the *rebellious temper* of a Dutchman, and the *pride* of themselves. Now what could be expected from such a prejudiced writer? Exactly the description he has given; which is one unvaried tissue of ignorance and impudence, and which seems to have originated from the publication of Dr. *Molyneux's* "*Case of Ireland*," the year before, in which, says our *tripping* author, "the Doctor has insinuated that *Ireland* was independent on *England*, though reduced by force of arms to acknowledge her conquest!" This was the *lethalis arundo*, which struck and festered in the side of *England*, till it was drawn out by the Union.—The *Trip to Ireland* was printed in 1699, without the name of place or printer.

P. 616. *They are so lazy.*] Their laziness, says Sir *William Petty*, seems to proceed rather from want of employment, and encouragement to work, than from the constitution of their bodies.—*Ireland* has so great plenty of natural commodities, that a man by two days hard labour can get enough to maintain him a week; this is, says Mr. *Granger*, perhaps the reason of the laziness of the people.

P. 616. *Howling.*] "Here," says *Twiss*, in his impudent account of *Ireland*, "I first heard the *Irish howl*, which was made by the *bellowing* of a herd of men, women, and children, who attended the burial of one of their fellows."—The custom of lamenting the dead is very ancient, and has been practised by *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and *Romans*; among the latter, women, called *Præficæ* were hired to lament and sing the funeral song, or the praises of the deceased. This is a custom of which a gentleman and a scholar should not have been ignorant.

P. 616.

P. 616. *Lamentations.*] The praises lavished upon the dead amongst the ancient Romans were often so unmerited and frivolous, that the word *nugæ*, which signifies trifles, is put for *næniæ*, the funeral dirge.

P. 617. *Vengeance.*] "Ireland, at present the land of Ire, or Heaven's wrath." *Trip to Ireland.*—What does Churchill say of National reflections? What every unprejudiced man says, 'that they are always illiberal and unjust:'

"Long from a country ever hardly used,
At random censur'd, and by most abused;
Have Britons drawn their sport with no
kind view,

And judg'd the many by the rascal few!"

P. 617. *Ingenious Author.*] Rather he should have said, "whose lying, impudent Author."

P. 622. *Bird talking.* I never read nor heard of an instance of the Robin Red-breast speaking, before this one of our author.

P. 623. *College of Dublin.*] "They have but one College here; but yet it bears the title of an *University*, like a certain Peer in the same kingdom, who has the sonorous title of an Earl of *ten worlds* (Desmond), when his Lordship has scarce a foot of land; and I think it well deserves the name of *University*, if *universal* ignorance, pride, and poverty, which have taken lodgings here, may deserve the name."—*Trip to Ireland.*—The name of Usher, who was bred in Dublin College, should have even then saved it from such a flippant stupid aspersion.

P. 624. The *Countess of Bath* was probably the widow of Henry Bouchier Earl of Bath, who died s. p. in 1654. There is half a shelf in Trinity College library, occupied by Blair's Geography, in 24 vols. folio, which are said to have been given by the aforesaid Lady. Besides these books having the Earl of Bath's arms on them, there are several others scattered up and down, in several parts of the Library, with the same arms.

P. 625. 3000*l.*] In the "*Trip to Ireland*," the author says, "The Irish Parliament is contriving ways and means for a Library for them, which some think will be built about the time as the students who are designed to make use of it shall arrive to the knowledge requisite for such studies—and that is never." This saucy observation would scarcely have been omitted by Dunton, had he not been sensible how unfounded it was.—What would the author have said had he lived to see erected one of the finest Libraries in Europe?

P. 627. Dr. *Ashe.*] A Sermon was

preached Jan. 9, 1693-4, "being the first secular day since its foundation by Queen Elizabeth; published by the Lord Justice's command; printed by Joseph Ray, in College-green, for William Norman, Bookseller, in Dame-street, Dublin, 1694."

P. 631. *Lazy-hill.*] The ground from the lower part of Lazer's-Hill to Ring's End has been recovered from the sea; it was called in that year *Lazy-hill* in the Journals of the House of Commons.

P. 632. Thomas Quin was Lord Mayor in 1698.

P. 697. Dr. *Samuel Annesley*, a celebrated Nonconformist, was first cousin to the Earl of Anglesey. The Doctor was a man of great learning and piety. The gross irreligion of the Royal party in the time of the Civil War attached him (as it did many other good men, who lamented those unhappy discords) to the side of the Parliament. He was one of the Preachers at Whitehall. But, after the death of the King, he would have nothing to do with those in power, applying himself solely to his pastoral charge. He was ejected from the Vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in 1662. Several excellent Tracts were written by him: among which a Sermon on Universal Conscientiousness has been deservedly esteemed.—His youngest daughter, the wife of Mr. *Samuel Wesley*, was remarkable, not only for the graces of her own sex, but also for the wisdom and fortitude of the other. She was indeed a help meet for her pious and laborious husband. She bore him 19 children: and though she charged herself with the early education of them all, and was most of the time in very straitened circumstances, yet several of her Letters abundantly prove that she did not neglect the improvement of her mind. See an account of her death (which happened July 30, 1742,) by her son, the Rev. John Wesley, in Coke's *Life of Wesley*, p. 240. The death of her husband, in April 1735, is described in the same Volume by his son *Charles*.

P. 757. Mr. *Samuel Wesley* was a man of considerable learning and great ingenuity. He was also of eminent usefulness as the minister of a large parish, the inhabitants of which in general neither feared God nor regarded man when he came to reside among them. His Paraphrase of the Book of Job incontestably proves the extent and depth of his erudition*. He wrote also many things in verse,

"With Vida's piety, though not his fire,"

* Mr. Pope, in a letter to Dean Swift, in which he requests the Dean to get subscriptions for that work, observes, "I call

as his eldest son remarks. His poetry indeed is not generally admired. Yet there is one performance which abundantly compensated for all those in which he failed—his Translation of Eupolis's "Hymn to the Creator."

Dr. Sacheverell's famous Speech before the House of Lords, in the reign of Queen Anne, was composed by Mr. Samuel Wesley, as his son John informs us in his "History of England." CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, *Melksham, June 15.*

IF the following reflections upon the danger to which authors, in this age of the world, are perpetually exposed, of unconsciously using the same ideas or sentiments which their predecessors had previously declared, contribute to the amusement of any of your readers, or be deemed worthy a place in your Miscellany, they are at your service.

Yours, &c.

E. P.

On Literary Similitudes.

It has been said of Shakspeare, and justly, that he rose at once to the top of his profession—that he established in his own writings an æra more splendid than any which has succeeded it. The same, with equal truth, has been remarked of Homer, and may, perhaps, with similar propriety, be affirmed of two or three others, both in the various departments of science and in elegant literature. By far the greater part, however, of all ages and nations, who have first struck out a path in subjects before unknown and untried, (including men of original minds, and habits of deep thinking) have merely formed the general outlines of the respective spheres in which they have lucubrated: they have done little more than removed the surface of that ground under which deep mines were hereafter to be successfully explored; and drawn premises, which were soon to be enlarged and diversified by the active zeal of their posterity.

The infant efforts of the Muse, gaining strength through years, have at length been taught to speak a lan-

guage of energy and of sentiment wholly unknown to our ancestors; whilst every species of our prose composition, ripened to a depth and expression at once speaking to the imagination and to the judgment, has shewn that by experience alone is man brought to comprehend in the productions of his genius every thing that can delight, instruct, or reform its species.

It is, perhaps, fortunate for society, that such is the general order of mental improvement or skill. If the thousand springs from which flow the varied pleasures of literary recreation had been at once opened and explored, posterity would have been deprived of that grand stimulant to mental exertion—the anticipated pleasure of some new discovery, or of placing in a varied or more imposing aspect those sentiments which genius and reflection have inspired. But although it be admitted that speculation of every possible description has gathered strength with age, it will at the same time be remembered, that the opportunities of shining in purely native and original colours are diminished with every returning sun, and are incomparably less at an advanced period of national refinement and intellectual growth than at its commencement.

When, taking a wide survey of the literature of all ages, we review the innumerable theories, the accumulated thought, and the various and diversified controversies, which have distinguished the world, and engrossed the labours and faculties of men from the earliest records of intellectual history: whilst contemplating the infinite combinations of ideas and of similitudes, in almost every possible shape, which accumulated and protracted criticism presents in all the different subjects of human attainment which can strike the eye or fill the imagination;—confident must be the mind who will, without hesitation, lay claim to originality! The well-known aphorism of a celebrated character of antiquity—that all his knowledge only enabled him to perceive that he knew nothing—may serve at least to shew that a species of modesty, cautious of too highly appreciating individual attainments, is generally characteristic of the greatest mind. This modesty or caution

"I call him what he is, *a learned man*, and I engage you will approve his prose, more than formerly you did his poetry."

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caution may, two and twenty centuries afterwards, be applied to the man of deep reflection, well read in the ancients, and alike extensively conversant with the literature of modern ages: living in an advanced period of human ingenuity and skill, he thinks it more than possible that all the numerous suggestions which rise in pictured variety on his fancy, may have occurred to other minds, and been the objects of previous contemplation and deliberate inquiry in multiplied instances.

Not, then, the novice only (if there be any reality or grounds for the fears of authors), whose short career has scarcely familiarized him with the most prominent stars of the literary hemisphere; but the veteran, long inured to habits of intellectual pursuit, and grown old amidst the laurels of Parnassus, whose reiterated experience teaches him to avoid the beaten tracks of a thousand travellers—must share the difficulty which will accompany a search after absolute original invention.

The difficulty here pointed at, as necessarily occurring in an advanced state of literature, has been seen and acknowledged by various writers, eminent for their discrimination and judgment.—“We are come into the world,” exclaims Le Bruyere, “too late to produce any thing new; nature and life are pre-occupied, description and sentiment have been long exhausted. Johnson, an authority of distinguished weight, speaks the same sentiments—“A writer,” says he, “in this age of the world can scarcely expect to produce novelty; if a just or a beautiful thought chance to escape him, he will most probably find it has in some shape been announced to the world long before: if, therefore, his sentiment be of genuine and real worth, he must expect it to have been pre-occupied, and by this test he may judge of its lustre or importance.” It was likewise a remark of Mr. Addison, that, whenever he had been speculating, it was his method to consider which of the ancient authors had treated upon the same subject—“in the chance,” says he, “of meeting with some celebrated thought upon it, or a thought of my own better expressed, or some similitude for the illustration of my subject.” If, as it would appear, Addison was,

a century ago, impressed with the idea that many of his conceptions were both anticipated and illustrated in a happier manner by writers of former times: how much more may it now be said that ideas have been pre-occupied by modern investigators! How much, in the interval which has since elapsed, have the difficulties of striking into paths entirely new been augmented! The past century comprehends a portion of time in which genius and the arts, both in our own country and those of our Continental neighbours, in their various departments have risen to very distinguished eminence,—an eminence before unprecedented:—never before was there a period, perhaps, of equal extent, in which science and polite learning in their various branches have been so widely disseminated, or so successfully prosecuted. These considerations—considerations which must of necessity strike every reflecting mind with an impression unfavourable to the real and genuine production of novelty, could not have operated in the infancy of intellectual attainments, or even at the first revival of letters in Europe.

It is true that within the limits of possibility an illimitable scope for speculation may be said to be comprehended. The whole material world may have been ransacked—its productions may at various times have been made the basis of description—objects which come within the range of our grosser senses, may all previously have been appropriated—but here a field of boundless extent opens to the view—things as they certainly exist, or which, for any thing we know, may exist, may flow in ten thousand different shapes from the pen, and at the call of genius. Absolute originality, however, in this last case, can only be pronounced, with any degree of certitude or propriety, after a minute survey has been taken of the whole literary empire in order to be assured that the same ideas, under any shape, have not previously been declared—a task, in its very prospect or contemplation as appalling to the mind, as in its performance it would be impossible.

These considerations may be thought, in a certain degree, to extenuate the conduct of writers against whom the charge of plagiarism has, sometimes, perhaps unjustly, been brought.

brought. Clothed in a new dress, although their ideas are apparently to be traced to former archetypes, such writers may by no means have been aware of their infringement upon the property of others. Pope, as is well known to the readers of English criticism, has laboured under the heavy accusations of Dr. Warton for having drawn so freely, without acknowledgment, on the productions of anterior writers;—his rigid and unsparing commentator seems occasionally to consider him merely as the tool for polishing things of which the genius of others had presented him with the first rude sketch. With all allowances, however, for the too great facility with which he appropriated the matter of previous lucubrators, is he the only individual who stands chargeable with thus profiting from the advanced state of the literary world in which he lived? Would it be doing outrage to truth, or to their memory to say, that Dryden, Addison, Cowley, even Spenser (whose boasted originality and faculty of invention have contributed, in the estimation of most critics, to place him among the Shakespeares and the Miltons), together with others of more modern notoriety,—owe much to their predecessors? If their respective works were examined and collated with sufficient care; were hypercriticism to point her weapons of criticism against these authors, much doubtless, that now appears the result of their own creative intellect, would be found to owe an equal origin to extrinsic assistance. The undertaking, however, would be too arduous, and, even if abundantly successful, such as would but ill repay the generous mind; who, content with admiring and appreciating their various beauties, would never trouble itself concerning the precise source from whence they flow. Our minds, as may be gathered from experience, as well as from metaphysical authorities, are by nature uninformed, though endowed, oftentimes, with extensive capacities: as they advance towards maturity they imperceptibly imbibe, through a thousand different channels, the principles of knowledge, which we digest, assimilate, and in a degree make our own. These ideas are, at length, so naturalized by time that we forget the archetypes from whence we derived them, and, un-

grateful to our masters, ascribe solely to our own powers, what we have only delivered with accumulated force.

When, however, on the other hand, the same theories, the same ideas, or the same mode of expression are found to occur in authors between whose existence many centuries have elapsed, it may often rationally be concluded that the existence of the last does actually imply an ignorance of the first; but were it not always so, the charge of plagiarism ought to be cautiously bestowed upon a writer for having borrowed from the observation or the invention of another, provided the idea borrowed be illustrated or diversified. “There is” (as has been justly and pertinently remarked) “a common stock of images, a settled mode of arrangement, and a beaten track of transition which all suppose themselves at liberty to use—which produces that resemblance which is oftentimes observable in authors:”—“and the writer” (as the same authority further observes) “who imitates his predecessors only by furnishing himself with thoughts and elegancies out of the same magazine of literature, can with little more propriety be reproached as a plagiarist, than the architect can be censured as a mean copyist of Angelo or Wren, because he digs his marble from the same quarry, squares his stones by the same arts, and unites them in columns of the same order.” After the illustrious succession of writers, endowed by nature with comprehensive mind, possessing alike the means and the capacity for accurate and extensive observation; the sphere of the modern investigator would indeed be narrowed were he denied these privileges. If, therefore, it may be assumed, few subjects remain which have not, in some shape or another, attracted the notice of prior inquisitors; if few ideas can strike the mind which have not already occurred to some understandings, it does not by any means imply that an author is no longer capable of conveying fresh accessions of delight to the mind of his reader; although, from the protracted state of human attainments, and of human discovery, a liability is often involved of imbibing the same ideas, and disseminating the same principles.

The sentiments of the elegant Dr. Young may here be appropriately cited:

cited: "Notwithstanding these disadvantages of imitation," says this fine and judicious writer, "imitation must be the lot (and often an honourable lot it is) of most individuals who speculate on known subjects." The author of the "Night Thoughts" yet seems to contemplate the POSSIBLE existence of originality, as well as an improved species of excellence of thought, when he subjoins, "In the empire of genius as great, perhaps greater (presumptuous as it may sound), may possibly arise for the delight of the species,—for who has fathomed the mind of man? Its bounds are as unknown as those of the creation, since the birth of which perhaps not one has so far exerted himself as not to leave his possibilities beyond his attainments—his powers beyond his exploits."—"Forming our judgments," he continues, "by what has been done, without knowing, or at all inquiring what possibly might have been done, we naturally enough fall into too mean an opinion of the human mind."—"If a sketch of the divine Iliad," proceeds Dr. Young, "had been given to mankind by some superior being, or otherwise—its execution would probably have appeared beyond the powers of man:—Now to surpass it we think impossible. As the first of these opinions would evidently have been a mistake, why may not the last be so too? Both are founded on the same erroneous basis—on the ignorance of the possible dimensions of the mind of man."

Amidst various performances which upon strict examination would appear to be formed in a considerable degree from the talent and the disquisitions of others; the Dissertations, moral and critical, of Dr. Beattie, may be esteemed a sort of illustration of the necessity of resemblance which is sometimes involved in works of taste, and even in works of science; a resemblance which may be not improperly here noticed. In the first dissertation, "of Memory and Imagination," may be traced a more than fancied resemblance to those chapters of Dr. Hartley in which he considers the intellectual capacities, with oftentimes a great similarity to Mr. Locke's general theory of ideas. Resemblance to Locke's "Association of Ideas," and Mr. Addison's "Pleasures of Imagination," may in some parts be discovered by eyes accustomed

to investigate with circumspection. Upon the same grounds of resemblance the readers of Hartley on Man, will find that he has previously anticipated in the 5th section of his 3rd chapter many of the Doctor's sentiments in his second dissertation. The philological speculations of the third dissertation may, without injustice, be said to partake very highly both in method and in ideas of former treatises. Although the present author investigates more upon speculative principles, than according to rules of practical utility; his work is in many respects identified with Mr. Harris's *Hermes*. The observations concerning fable and romance which occupy the fourth dissertation, will strike the readers of Warton, as bearing a literary similitude to the dissertations annexed to the History of English Poetry. Waving a literary parallel for the fifth dissertation, Dr. Beattie may yet be said, in his sixth and last, to stand by no means original, either in his images or sentiments. The elegant pen of Burke may, among others, be said to have anticipated him both in design and often in ideas.

In selecting the performances of a valuable and distinguished author as the vehicle of illustration, no insinuation to his disadvantage is intended or implied. The real or fancied similarity which may thus be recognized between him and former writers, if not entirely casual, can hardly be said to exceed the bounds of literary licence or propriety. While the known and acknowledged talents of this gentleman placed him far above the suspicions of plagiarism, his extensive acquirements equally removed him from the necessity of unjustly appropriating the property of others.

Mr. URBAN, June 4.
*C*LERICUS *SURRIENSIS* calls upon me to name, if I can, the District, or at least the Diocese, in which I have stated that, at the time of writing my letter, there were *six contiguous parishes*, in which notwithstanding the value of the respective livings amounted to £200 at the least each, there was *not one resident Incumbent*, and only *two resident Curates* amongst them all. I beg leave to assure Clericus Surriensis that, notwithstanding the sneer in which he has indulged himself, I can name both the Diocese and

and the District, and can, if I please, add to the number of parishes before specified, four or five more, if he will allow me to omit the particular of *value*, by which consideration I was restrained in my former account from making the list extend to a much wider range. But it would by no means tend to the honour of the Archdeacons, which Clericus Surriensis seems to have so much at heart, if I should indulge his curiosity, his perhaps *mischievous* curiosity, by pointing out *individuals* and *particulars*, where general remarks are all that in candour and courtesy he has any right to ask or to expect. Clericus Surriensis loses his temper too much, when he charges me with misrepresentation and ignorance, to be exempt from some suspicion, on my part, that his letter is not written by one who is really zealous for that church, to which *from his signature*, he might be presumed to belong. He avows that he suspects my motives, and more than suspects my veracity! This is not very candid in any writer. I will make bold to tell him, that if he knew upon whom he has scattered his obloquy, he would be sorry for his insinuation; and if he will calmly and soberly re-peruse the letter signed *Pasquin*, he will find that he has done me great injustice, by assuming that I have perverted the meaning of an expression attributed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and turned "resident Minister" into resident Incumbent. I had done no such thing; the blunder, if it be one, is chargeable to Clericus Surriensis himself, who, if he had examined my remarks with more coolness and less prejudice, might also have discovered that there was no *indecenty* in saying "*words put into the mouth*" even of an Archbishop, inasmuch as that expression was merely meant to convey, that such were the words reported by the Newspaper Editor, to have been spoken by that Prelate. I really intended to have guarded myself from any impropriety which there might have been in observing upon his Grace's remark, if I had not qualified my observations upon his Speech by stating that such Speech was *attributed* to him, instead of taking it for granted that because his Grace's words were thus *reported*, they must have been *thus spoken*. And as there was no indecenty nor

disrespect intended towards the personage alluded to, so neither was the *hypothetical* remark respecting the consequences *likely to result* from Archdeaconries becoming, like Rural Deaneries, an almost empty name, at all intended as an attack upon a venerable body of men, the Archdeacons, who may nevertheless take a useful hint sometimes from such information and such remarks as those which have, it appears, aroused the displeasure of Clericus Surriensis. Nor will I remain silent, under the reproach of having advanced "one jot or one tittle" on the subject of ecclesiastical residence, or *the condition of Parish Churches*, in which I am not borne out by facts. Clericus Surriensis may please to begin his Visitation of the County in which he may be supposed to live, at that verge of it which is bounded by the Thames, and will scarcely travel beyond the wing of *Surrey Chapel*, or out of the hearing of the reverend Stentor belonging to it, before he will discover that the axiom he has himself laid down, with regard to residence, is puerile and inconsiderate! He will not have proceeded many miles, either to the East or the West, without discovering that much advantage might be expected from enforcing the residence of *every Incumbent* for whom his living is sufficient to provide. But he might traverse the whole of that County and the next, before he had an opportunity of deriving from the same authentic sources as the writer of this letter has had access to, a knowledge of the various *shifts and evasions* which, I reiterate in his willing or unwilling ears, there are too many Clergymen who resort to, in order to obtain the indulgence of being absent from their respective benefices. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend it to Clericus Surriensis, before he charges another with want of knowledge, or misrepresentation, to use a little more discreet consideration and forbearance, to be less disposed to attribute ill motives to those who would correct rather than expose abuses, and to manifest that he himself is one of those followers of the first Christians who regard the admonition of the Apostle to *think no evil*. Whilst I am not disposed to waste conjecture upon whom or what Clericus Surriensis may be, or to impugn his motives for making

ing the very improper request which he has done, respecting the “half dozen parishes without a resident Incumbent,” and which cannot *but be known* to the Bishop, if not to the Archdeacon, in whose jurisdiction they are situated, without such an unnecessary disclosure; I will venture to predict that neither his zeal nor temper will afford him any chance of that Station, in which, if he had happened to be placed, he would have exerted himself, I hope, to rectify the evil complained of, rather than to expose it to the animadversion of the rash, the ignorant, or the designing Seceder, who glories in every opportunity of seizing upon particular and individual instances of negligence or misconduct, as affording an opportunity of vilifying the whole body of Ecclesiastics.

PASQUIN.

MR. URBAN,

June 21.

IS not your ingenious Correspondent A. H. mistaken, when he derives the term *Hackney Coaches* from the Welsh and Teutonic *Hacknai*, and *Hackeneye*? I think that it is pretty generally believed, that without reference to so distant an origin, the first Coaches which started for the ordinary conveyance of casual passengers, were set up at the village of *Hackney*; and thence carried their fare to London as they do at present, but not quite so commodiously or expeditiously; for they were at first very clumsy vehicles, not much unlike the caravans seen at country fairs, and without glass windows. I do not mean to doubt that the parish of *Hackney* must have depended upon some circumstances of an uncommon nature for its appellation; but what that circumstance was, I pretend not to conjecture: however, I do not think that A. H. will be bold enough to assert, that it received its name from the Welsh or the Teutonic language; and it certainly is still less probable, that an invention of only about two hundred years, should be referred to a period so very much more remote than there is occasion for resorting to, in order to explain its source. From *Hackney*, the stages certainly first ran; and whencesoever that place derived its name, the vehicle called an *Hackney Coach*, in the account just mentioned, had no more to

do with the Welsh or Teutonic dialect, than my name, which in the Persian language signifies *writing*, has relation to that remote and ancient Country.

Yours, &c.

FASSEL.

MR. URBAN,

May 13.

YOUR Correspondents are mistaken in the origin of the Sign of the “Bag of Nails.” It was neither a corruption of *Bacchanals*, nor a figure of Rhetoric, but arose in the following manner. At *Pimlico* (not *Chelsea* as stated by your first informant) there was a house called the *Indian Queen*, where many of the middling gentry met in the evening, and were what is called *Parlour Company*. It so happened, that the landlord had a new Sign painted, and mentioning this to the visitors, they expressed a wish to see it, whereupon it was exhibited before it was put up. Many observations were made upon it, and from its not being executed by any one of particular ability, many present discovered various resemblances in the portrait of the sooty Queen. At length, one facetious gentleman declared his opinion, that it looked more like “the Devil carrying a Bag of Nails” than an Indian Queen. In this, many afterwards concurred; and this sentiment became so prevalent, that the house acquired the significant title of “the Devil and Bag of Nails,” which, from the common acceptance of it, eventually superseded that of the Indian Queen. This change took place nearly fifty years ago; and so far your correspondent N. S. may be right, that the Symbol of the Bag of Nails might present itself to the mind of some person who was formerly an *Ironmonger*. This account I had many years ago from my father, who was for thirty years an Inhabitant of the place, and who, “many a time and oft,” has taken his “*Bibere Nonales*” there; and when I was a Boy, it was commonly called the Devil and Bag of Nails, tho’ the former personage was dropped before my time as forming any part of the Sign, from its palpable impropriety.

The house so called remains to this day, and is at the corner near *Pimlico Turnpike*, where one road goes to *Chelsea*, and the other to the King’s private road.

NAMEKITS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Valebrook, Feb. 24.*

IT has been remarked by one of our travellers in France (Mr. John Scott, if I recollect rightly), that in Despotic Countries the people look up to Government to execute every thing of a public nature; while in a Free State most things are done by the Nation without reference to the Executive.

This observation frequently forces itself upon the mind, and it recurs to me at this moment, in considering the Medallie Records of the victory of Algiers, of which two have been recently published; one by Mr. Mudie, in his series of National Medals; another by Messrs. Rundle and Co. now lies before me, and which, for execution, composition, and effect, will rank very high in the English collection. It has on the obverse, a portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, habited in ancient armour (if I mistake not, that of Edward the Black Prince), very richly ornamented, over which is worn the order of the Austrian Golden Fleece, and the ribbon and jewel of the Garter; and on a mantle which falls over the left shoulder, are the stars of the Garter, St. Andrew of Russia, the Black Eagle of Prussia, and the Holy Ghost of France. Below the bust is inscribed—

“GEORGE, Prince Regent;”

and above it,

“To tame the Proud, the fetter’d
Slave to free,

These are Imperial Arts, and worthy
Thee.”

The Portrait of the Prince is copied from a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and has been admirably engraved by the late Thomas Wyon, jun. esq. chief engraver of his Majesty’s Mint, an artist of the most consummate abilities, and who, at his death, had neither equal nor competitor in these kingdoms. The face is finished with truth and spirit, the hair with exquisite softness, and the draperies are uncommonly rich and highly finished. Mr. T. Wyon’s death leaving the Medal unfinished, the reverse has been completed by his father, Thomas Wyon, esq. chief engraver of his Majesty’s Seals, with an ability every way worthy the subject. It represents a view of the city and fortifications of Algiers, with the English and Dutch ships engaging the batteries, and the Algerine fleet in flames. These very difficult subjects for engraving are

executed most accurately and elaborately, and with very fine perspective. In the exergue is inscribed, “Algiers bombarded, its fleet destroyed, and Christian slavery extinguished, August 27, 1816.” And between a wreath of palm and oak, “Exmouth.” Of the splendid merits of the victory of Algiers; the honourable spirit that dictated the chastisement of wrongs, which comparatively but slightly affected us; the wisdom and ability of the Councils that planned and equipped the expedition, and the professional skill and national valour which at Algiers revived the glories of Blake, and accomplished the noble and generous purposes of its destination, there can be but one sentiment of grateful admiration; and fully participating therein, I yet must express my regret that all the other naval triumphs of this reign have not been recorded in a similar manner to that of Algiers. I have been informed, and I believe on good authority, that the late Mr. T. Wyon intended to have engraved a series of Medals of all the remarkable Naval Actions since his Majesty’s accession to the Throne. He did engrave one for the Admiralty, which their Lordships presented to Captain Wooldridge, for his gallant action in the Aix Roads; but, as only one was struck to present to this officer, the Medal of course is almost unknown. With great deference to their Lordships, it strikes me, that as the Medal was engraved to testify their sense of Captain Wooldridge’s merits more permanently and publicly than by their verbal expression, the spirit of their Lordships’ intention would be infinitely more carried into effect if the Medal was struck for general circulation in an inferior metal from that which they presented to Captain W.; and it would at the same time transmit one of our naval laurels to posterity (and when I notice that we have Medals which have been struck 2500 years, I may add, without fear of contradiction) in the most durable form which the ingenuity of man has yet devised to preserve the record of events.

R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford-street, March 17.*

IN a letter on the Gold Coinage in a very respectable Journal (the *Morning Post*) it is stated, “that we are indebted for all the designs for the

new Coinage" to Signor Pistrucci. On turning to the authority cited for this imputed obligation, *Annals of the Fine Arts*, No. III. page 413. "Notice of Works in hand," I found the following information:

"Signor Pistrucci, whose name has been so much introduced before the publick in the controversy between Mr. Payne Knight and the *Quarterly Review*, is making the designs for the New Coinage. He engraves them on Jasper in relief for the die-sinkers. The Sovereign, the new gold coin of twenty shillings value, is embellished on the obverse with a St. George and Dragon of classical and novel design, and of exquisite workmanship."

As of course this Artist could not have seen his Majesty, it is a reasonable conjecture, from the discordancy of the heads on the different new Coins with each other, that we are indebted to the fertility of his genius for those varieties of deformity which disgrace the Coinage; but, as an ingenious Correspondent of yours in the memoir of the late chief engraver, Mr. Wyon, p. 183, is anxious to defend Mr. W. from the blame that has been so deservedly attached to this part of the Coinage, I request your insertion of this communication. T.

*** NUMISMATUS desires to add the following, to his communication in p. 199. "I have been informed there is a Medal of Mr. Wyon's engraving, to commemorate the visit paid by the Duke of Wellington to Hatfield in 1814, when a very splendid Fete was given by the Marquis of Salisbury to the Gentry and Yeomanry, in the Park.—This Medal has the Duke's Bust, with an Inscription on the Reverse; but I have never seen it."

Appendix to YORICK's Second Letter on the

ORIGIN of GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

(See vol. LXXXVII. ii. pp. 802, 413.)

THE Antique consists of pillars only, surmounted by their entablatures: nor was the circular arch known, or used in buildings, till about 300 years or more after the age of PERICLES. The Pantheon seems to have been one of the earliest specimens.

The cupola is a circular steeple, or spire, placed on the centre of a dome. The dome of ST. PAUL's and ST. PETER's is an oblong spheroid: that of ST. SOPHIA's an oblate one.

The modern style consists of pillars and circular, or elliptic arches, variously composed together. The genuine Gothic has no pillars, properly speaking. It consists of pointed arches; the intervals or rests between are walls only, but grooved, moulded, and interlaced, by way of drapery and ornament.

The turban of the Grand Seignior consists at the base of an oblate spheroidal Greek dome, surmounted by a Saracen tower, a truncated conoid; it is crenated, *i. e.* radiated or spiked, above and below; the upper rays are tipped with crescents, to denote that the Turks conquered the Saracen's dynasty, which had put down the Greek Empire.

In my first letter, there are two or three expressions that the candid reader will of himself rectify. For example: If of two equal circles, one passes through the centre of the other they must have a common radius. The expression therefore in the last paragraph but one should be, "the circumference of *each* of which," &c. instead of "*one* of which," &c. So in the last paragraph but three, read, "the tendency of this latter (the Pointed arch) is to press obliquely against its lower extremities. But the stones in the segment of a true circle is to press against their common centre."

In the second letter, paragraph second, after the words: "The imperial one is mixed," read, "being a composition of the crown and Jewish mitre in one." And lower down for "roofs," read, "ceiling or inner-roofs." In the last paragraph but one, top of the page, for, "entrance, door and window," read, "chamber, entrance, and window." And at the concluding part of the final paragraph, read, "*somewhat*, not exactly, in the form of the letter S, but the keel of a boat, or a *bulrush*, come up, most exactly, to the elementary form of the Gothic arch, as well as of the mitre, and crosier."

I wish much that any of your Correspondents who are Members of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES, or who are connected with the Publication of the ARCHÆOLOGIA, would take up this subject once more.—The Newspapers inform us that 1700 Hebrew manuscripts have been discovered lately: some of these might throw considerable light on this inquiry.

Yours, &c.

YORICK.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

108. *The Trials of James, Duncan, and Robert M'Gregor, three Sons of the celebrated Rob Roy, before the High Court of Justiciary, in the Years 1752, 1753, and 1754. To which is prefixed a Memoir relating to the Highlands, with Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family.* 12mo. pp. 373. Baldwin, Craddock, and Joy.

THESE "Trials," which till very recently would have excited little or no attention in South Britain, are now particularly interesting.

The masterly Novel of "Rob Roy" must have excited a general wish to become acquainted with the prototype of that heroic but furious Chieftain; and such a curiosity will here be satisfactorily gratified.

To the present volume is also prefixed a well-written and very interesting history of a considerable portion of the United Empire, the true condition of which has hitherto been little known.

"The condition of the Highlands of Scotland was, for many ages, neglected or unknown to the inhabitants of the low country, and of the Southern parts of the island. The Highlanders were considered as mere savages, whom it was quite impracticable, and not very desirable, to reclaim; and the narrow and violent policy of a barbarous age was exhausted in attempts to circumscribe their depredations within the devoted space of their own gloomy retreats, and to compel them to exhaust their ferocity in mutual havoc and devastation. The principle on which the government acted towards them was wholly timid and defensive; and, instead of exacting from them allegiance and duty, in the liberal and enlightened acceptation of these terms, it was satisfied by their forbearance from outrage within the precincts of regular government, and the limits of civilized society. It is impossible to peruse the earlier portions of authentic Scottish history without being deeply impressed with the sentiment that the Highlands were practically regarded not only as a separate, but as a suspected and hostile territory, which it was not worth while thoroughly to subdue, but infinitely important to intimidate and repress.

"The Highlanders, therefore, despised those laws which were intended,

not to protect their rights, but to repel their aggressions. They had no community of language or of manners, of interest or of feeling, with their countrymen in the South, whom they regarded as the descendants of their original spoilers, the enemies of their name and of their race. They were known to their Southern neighbours only by their ferocious manners, and their merciless depredations. Like their own mountain torrents, they descended to the plain with the force and the fury of an inundation; but the whole skill and genius of the sufferers below was exhausted in forming mounds and raising embankments, and was never for one moment turned towards the source of the calamity, nor exercised in inquiry whether by a better direction this frightful visitation might not be rendered either harmless or beneficent.

"That such was the general condition of the Highlands, with reference to the government, not only during the long career of faction and turbulence which preceded the Union of the Kingdoms, but almost down to our own times, no man at all versant in the history of the country will venture to deny. The Highlanders had long before given convincing proofs of their steadiness and valour, but it was not till after the rebellion in 1745, when their rude and undisciplined energy in a bad cause had well nigh shaken the most legitimate and powerful government in Europe, that their merits and fortune attracted the regard of the legislature. Since that period, indeed, they cannot complain that they have been either neglected or despised. They instantly became the objects of legislative care and protection, their grievances were redressed, and their fidelity appreciated, enactments were made to relax the more austere and dangerous parts of their original institutions, to liberate the mass of the population from the fetters of an immemorial despotism, and to assimilate the manners of the mountaineer to those of his fellow countrymen, without breaking his spirit or insulting his prejudices. His countrymen, as if zealous to atone for their former neglect, have ever since occupied themselves with eager and curious inquiries into his habits and manners, his poetry, amusements, and superstitions, his traditions, and his history under all its manifest exaggerations; and such has been the change in the current of public opinion,

opinion, produced by one vast impulse, that there still exists a decided propensity to exalt the Highland character even to the highest pitch of imaginative excellence—to give way without resistance to the most extravagant pretensions on the score of its valour, high-mindedness, and generosity, and to ascribe to it with a gratuitous profusion, all the qualities which can elevate or embellish the character of a people, or administer to the vanity of a race, jealous beyond all others of the glory of their name.

“This spirit has risen to its greatest height in our own day. The singular and interesting qualities of the Highland character have never been so carefully displayed, nor so highly admired, as in the times in which we live. Poetry has cheerfully emigrated to refresh her withered laurels in the North; and romance has sought its appropriate obscurity and terrors in the gloomy caverns, the trackless deserts, and the obsolete ferocity of the Scottish Highlands. The more humble tourist has feebly impressed upon every rock some memorandum of his transitory visit; and has impregnated his labouring quarto with many anecdotes and traditions long since told and as long disbelieved. There is not a recess in this wild and interesting country which has not been explored by some venturous traveller, and so much have all the arts of the South been rendered subservient to the illustration of this region of mist, that there is hardly a romantic spot in it, or a frowning precipice, or a rushing cataract, or an antique castle, or a gloomy cave, which has not been commemorated in song, or delineated in some crude specimen of the graphic art, such as popular travels and other ephemeral works are competent to supply.”

The anecdotes of the Chieftain's family are undoubtedly authentic; and the “Trials” afford a good specimen of Scottish Criminal Jurisprudence.

109. *Antonia; a Poem. With Notes, descriptive of the Plague in Malta. By Murdo Young. 12mo. pp. 100. Longman and Co.*

AS the Notes are not the *least* important part of this small volume, an extract shall be thence taken; and the rather as the Author describes scenes which he himself witnessed, and some specimens of the Poem are interwoven in the narrative.

“About the beginning of May 1813, a rumour was propagated that the plague had made its appearance in the city of La-Valette, the capital of Malta. This report was treated with ridicule by

the Maltese faculty, and with merri-ment by the populace. However, in a few days symptoms of sickness exhibited themselves in the house of a person who had recently received some leather from the Levant. This man's child was taken ill, and died suddenly. His wife shared the same fate; and, after having been carried to the quarantine hospital, or lazaretto, he, too, fell a sacrifice to the unknown disease.

“The dissolution of this family created for some time an alarm, which wavered between hope and fear, till, all at once, the pestilence burst forth in various parts of the town, and

Suspended pleasure in the dread of pain,
While desolation urged his woeful reign!

Amusements ceased, places of public worship were shut up: for it was confidently asserted, that infected persons having gone thither, communicated the evil to the multitude, and thereby con-duced to its general diffusion.

“The unusual heat of the sun at this time, joined with the want of sea breezes, rendered La-Valette so intolerably disagreeable, that many of the higher orders suddenly departed into the interior of the island; but, notwithstanding all their precautions, they carried the plague along with them. In the early stages of its progress the victims of this disease lingered about a week before they expired; but now it became so virulent that a man fell lifeless in the street! People observed him stagger, reel round, and sink in convulsions, but none would venture near him—life was dear to all—and there was no power to compel them. Persuasion was used in vain; for it was immediately retorted, ‘*Go yourself!*’ One might as well ask them to rouse a lion from his slumber, as to bear the victim to his grave. The time was critical, as the burning sun would soon putrify the body, and thereby infect the air. In this dilemma it was suggested to Haste to the cell where misery holds the gate,

[wait.
And lingering hours in gloomy horrors
Present the felon with a just reward,
And promise liberty, so long debarr'd.—
Behold! he starts—expression lights his eyes—

And hopes tumultuous in his bosom rise!
His friends partake the fervour of his flame,
[shame!
And rush to freedom from the vale of
They went, indeed, but their devotion
only exchanged a prison for a grave—
they all expired!

“Prohibitory orders were now issued, commanding all persons from appearing in the streets, with the exception of those who had passports from the Governor

vernor or the Board of Health. The consequence of this necessary precaution seemed to be, that the disease abated considerably, and very nearly ceased to exist. But while the rigour of quarantine was relaxing, and the intercourse of business renewing, the plague suddenly re-appeared. This was owing to the reprehensible avarice of merciless individuals, who had been employed to burn the furniture, clothes, &c. belonging to infected houses; but who, instead of effectually performing their duty, had secreted some articles of value, and some wearing apparel, which they now sold to needy people, who, ignorant of the consequence, strutted in the splendid garb of pestilence to a nameless grave!

“The plague now raged with accumulated horrors; and the lazaretto being insufficient to contain one half of the sick, who were daily crowding in, temporary hospitals were, at a very great expence, erected outside of the town. Indeed no expence was spared to overcome the evil. But the manifest incapacity of the native doctors, or rather quacks, was worthy of their cowardice. They were woefully deficient in anatomy, and never had any distinct idea of symptom, cause, or effect. Their knowledge extended no farther than common-place medicine and herbs, to the use and application of which old women in all countries have equal pretensions.

What can we hope from ignorance and fear,

Presumption vain, and arrogance severe?

What can we hope from men who hardly know [How?—

If in the veins or nerves the current
Who feel the pulse by *proxy*! and assure
With shrugging shoulders—*thou art past a cure!*

These unfeeling quacks could never be prevailed upon to approach within three yards of any patient whom they visited. They carried an opera glass, with which they examined the diseased person in a hurried manner, being always ready to make their escape if any one approached near enough to touch them. I witnessed a ludicrous proof of their selfish terror, while the plague was under the same roof with myself. While a quack was looking in the above manner at the *attendant* upon the person infected, and inquiring how he felt, &c. &c. the sick man walked up to the quack, and exhibited the part effected; the charlatan, not being aware of this, felt so confounded on perceiving him so near, that in his anxiety to gain the door, he actually *pushed the infected man* from him,

and hurried away!—However, the poor man's apprehensions were soon quieted, for,

The sons of science *personally* give
Restoring balm, and bid the patient live.

It is but justice to except from this character of the Maltese faculty one gentleman, who, having travelled on the continent of Europe, had made himself master of the various branches of his profession; but I am sorry to add, that he fell a sacrifice to his humanity in the behalf of his countrymen.

“About the middle of summer the plague became so deadly, that the number of its victims increased to an alarming degree—from fifty to seventy-five daily—the number falling sick was equal—indeed greater. Such was the printed report of the Board of Health:—but the real extent of the calamity was not known; for people had such dreadful apprehensions of the plague-hospitals, whither every person was carried along with the sick from the infected houses, that they actually denied the existence of the disease in their families, and buried its victims in the house or garden. These were horrible moments. Other miseries of mankind bear no parallel to the calamities of the plague. The sympathy which relatives feel for the wounded and the dying, in battle, is but the shadow of that heart-rending affliction inspired by the ravages of pestilence. In the first the scene is far removed; and were it even present to the view, the comparison fades. Conceive in the same house the beholder, the sickening, and the dying: to help is dreadful! and to refuse assistance is unnatural! It is like the shipwrecked mariner trying to rescue his drowning companion, and sinking with him into the same oblivious grave!

“Indeed, the better feelings of the heart were quenched by this appalling evil, which

Subdued the proud—the humble heart
distrest—

and the natives who ventured to remove the sick and the dead shared their fate in such numbers, that great apprehensions were entertained, lest, in a short time, none would be found to perform this melancholy office—but

Grecians came—a death-determined band, [hand!

Hell in their face—and horror in their Clad in oiled leather, these daring and ferocious Greeks volunteered their services effectually: but their number was so small, that recourse was had to the prisoners of war for assistance.

What

What will not man for liberty perform ?
Brave frowning death, and brave the
whelming storm !

Rise, greatly rise, beyond whate'er appal,
Or, true to freedom, unrepining fall !

With a handsome reward, and the promise of gaining their liberty at the expiration of the plague, the French and Italian prisoners swept the streets, cleared and white-washed the infected houses, burning their furniture, &c. till we saw Nights red with ruin—lighting in the morn !

They did not all escape the evil : but I have seen some of them, when duty led them near the prison where their friends were confined, climb up to the chimney-top of the infected house, and being

Free from plague, in danger's dread employ,

Wave to their friends in openness of joy !

“ The ignorance of the native faculty was now assisted by the arrival of reputed plague-doctors from Smyrna. These strangers excited great interest, and treated the malady with unbecoming contempt. They related the vehemence of pestilence in their country, where it was nothing unusual when the morning arose to find from one to three or four hundred persons in the streets and fields, stretched in the dewy air of death ! That the promptitude of the people was commensurate with the evil ! for wherever a corse was found, two men unbound their sashes, rolled them round the head and feet of the body, and hurried with it to the grave. However, they seemed to have left their knowledge at home : for though their indifference was astonishing, and their intrepidity most praiseworthy—entering into the vilest and most forbidding places—handling the sick, the dying, and the dead—the nature of this disease completely baffled their exertions, and defied their skill :—

Spread through the isle its overwhelming gloom,

And daily dug the nightly glutted tomb !

“ The *casals* or villages of *Birchir-carra*, *Zebbug*, and *Curmi*, suffered lamentably ; the last most severely, on account of its moist situation. The work of death was familiar to all : and black-covered vehicles, to which the number of victims made it necessary to have recourse, rendered the evil still more ghastly. In these vehicles the dead were buddled together—

Men, women, babes, promiscuous, crowd
the scene, [green.

Till morning chase their bearers from the
Large pits had been previously scooped
out, and thither the dead were conveyed

at night, and tumbled in from these vehicles, in the same manner as in this country rubbish is thrown from carts. They fled the approach of morning, lest the frequency of their visits should fill the inhabitants with *more* alarming apprehensions. The *silence* of day was not less dreary than the *dark parade* of night. That silence was now and then broken by the dismal cry for the ‘*Dead!*’ as the unhallowed bier passed along the streets, preceded and followed by guards. The miseries of disease contributed to bring on the horrors of famine ! The island is very populous, and cannot support itself. Trade was at a stand, the bays were forsaken, and strangers, appearing off the harbour, on perceiving the yellow flag of quarantine, paused awhile, and raised our expectations only to depress our feelings more bitterly by their departure.

“ Sicily is the parent granary of Malta, but, though the Sicilians had provisions on board their boats ready to come over, on hearing of the plague they absolutely refused to put to sea. The British Commodore at Syracuse was not to be trifled with in this manner, and left it to their choice, either to go to Malta, or to the bottom of the deep. They preferred the former ; but, on their arrival at home, neither solicitation nor threat could induce their return. In this forlorn state the *Moors* generously offered their services, and supplied the isle with provisions, which were publicly distributed ; but the extreme insolence and brutality of the creatures employed in that office very often tended to make the hungry loathe that food which, a moment before, they craved to eat.

“ In autumn the plague unexpectedly declined, and business began partly to revive. But every face betrayed a misgiving lest it should return as formerly. People felt as sailors do on the sudden cessation of a storm, when the wind changes to the opposite point of the compass, only to blow with redoubled fury. Their conjecture was but too well founded. The plague returned a third time, from a more melancholy cause than formerly : two men, who must have known themselves to be infected, sold bread in the streets—the poor starving inhabitants bought it, and caught the infection, as described in the poem. One of these scoundrels fell a victim to the disease, the other fled ; but his career was short—the quarantine guard shot him in his endeavour to escape. This guard was composed of natives, who paraded the streets, having power to take up any person found abroad without a passport. This may illustrate Antonio's

tonia's situation. The street of Pozzi was entirely depopulated, with the exception of one solitary girl, who remained about the house of her misery like one of those spirits that are supposed to haunt mortality in the stillness of the grave!"

110. *A History of the Theatres of London; containing an Annual Register of New Pieces, Revivals, Pantomimes, &c. With Occasional Notes and Anecdotes. Being a Continuation of Victor's and Oulton's Histories, from the Year 1795 to 1817 inclusive. By W. C. Oulton. Three Volumes, 12mo. pp. 384, 360, 265. Chapple.*

THESE volumes cannot fail of being acceptable to the admirers of the Drama, to whom they will afford many gratifying recollections.

"Victor's 'History of the Theatres' is in three volumes; the first continuation of the work (which was brought down to the year 1795), in two volumes, intended for the fourth and fifth of the 'History of the Theatres of London,' and the present volumes are intended for the sixth, seventh, and eighth, though written and printed on a more extensive scale."—"The last twenty years is the most interesting epoch in theatrical annals; besides the first appearances and deaths of respectable performers, remarkable addresses, &c. it includes the rage for child-playing (Master Betty, Miss Fisher, and Miss Mudie)—Altercations—Conflagrations—New buildings—the O. P. War—Alterations—Petitions—Correspondents, &c. &c. and in all probability no future History of the London Stage will contain so many acts or incidents."

111. *The Picture of Worthing; to which is added an Account of the adjacent Villages, and of the Rides and Excursions in its Vicinity. By John Evans, A.M. Second Edition, greatly enlarged, and embellished with Plates; 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 192, 210. Arch.*

112. *The Worthing Guide; being a Description of the ancient and present State of that Town and Neighbourhood; to which is prefixed a Topographical View of the Road from London to this admired Watering-place, 12mo. pp. 42. Bolwell, Worthing.*

113. *A Sketch of Worthing as it was and now is, and the Places adjacent; containing useful and necessary Observations on Men and Things: with a Topographical Description of the Places of Note in the Journey from London*

to Worthing, intended as a Vade-Mecum for those who visit that delightful Place. 12mo. pp. 108. Mackcoul, Worthing.

114. *Worthing Gentlemen Touters, Part the First. Portraits. Dedicated to his Excellency the Welch Ambassador, by Miles Rice Price Charles Jones. 12mo. pp. 52. Mackcoul.*

115. *A Friendly Address to the Poor in the Parish of Broadwater [including Worthing]. By a Member of the Committee. 8vo. pp. 24. Phillips, Worthing.*

ON visiting a pleasant Watering-place, or any Town of note, we naturally, in this enlightened age, inquire for its Local History; and are disappointed when none exists. At *Worthing* the case is widely different. Each Library has its separate "Guide." The Reader is addressed with *Utrum horum mavis*; and has only to make his choice between the ample and well-digested pages of flowery description of Mr. Evans, adorned (as they are) with neat Plates; the brief (but to the generality of Travellers the sufficient) "Guide" of Mr. Bolwell; or the somewhat more extended "Sketch" of Mr. Mackcoul; whose "Gentlemen Touters" may amuse the lovers of *Cayenne*, but are too personal to pass under the ordeal of a Reviewer.

The "Friendly Address," by a worthy Divine, is of a very different complexion; and may be perused with pleasure by every one possessed of a spark of genuine benevolence; being peculiarly well qualified for the instruction of the Poor of the Parish to whom it is more immediately addressed,—and being also in many instances applicable to every populous district in the kingdom.

116. *Substance of the Speech delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday the 16th March 1818, on proposing a Grant of One Million for providing additional Places of Public Worship in England. 8vo, pp. 27. Hatchard.*

THE arguments in this excellent Speech remind us of "the golden days," when "our great men were good, and our good men were great;" and cannot but be perused with satisfaction by every well-wisher to our glorious Constitution in Church and State. For much of the ground-work of his calculations, the Right honourable

able Speaker is indebted to the masterly publication of Dr. Yates, reviewed in our last volume, p. 42.

To this pamphlet are annexed three valuable Parliamentary papers.

1. A Table comprising those Parishes which contain at least 2000 persons, and in which the Places of Worship are insufficient to accommodate one half of the inhabitants; shewing, that in the diocese of London there were eighty parishes of that description, containing 930,337 souls, and giving an average of 11,629 to a parish.

2. Parishes in which the Population exceeds the capacity of the Churches and Chapels by 20,000 and upwards.

3. A complete account of all the population of England, divided according to the different dioceses, and shewing the number of benefices in each, with the total population, and the average population in each benefice; and also the number of persons which may be accommodated in the present Churches and Chapels in each diocese.

117. *Christian Grounds for National Interest in the Death of Princes. A Sermon occasioned by the lamented Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte-Augusta of Wales, delivered on the Day of Interment (Wednesday, November 19, 1817), at the Independent Meeting-house, Downing Street, Cambridge. By William Harris. 8vo. pp. 28. Cambridge, E. and J. Goode.*

THOUGH we have noticed a great number of publications, both in prose and verse, on this afflicting occasion, we still love to dwell on the merits of departed worth. Grieving, we love the nutriment of grief. Hence the mournful pleasure which we take in collecting and detailing every incident which may quicken the sense of our loss; and indeed we should not act fairly with our readers if we forbore to recommend to their perusal the Sermon now before us. It breathes the language of religion, loyalty, and affection.

Mr. Harris, at the time of publication, was the Pastor of a Dissenting Congregation in Cambridge, and is now one of the Tutors at Hoxton Academy. This, we are told, is not the Author's first appearance before the publick, and it was by mere chance that we met with it. We are convinced, however, that he is a pious man, and a ready writer.

"This hasty production," says the Author in the preface, "does not appear in its present form as a candidate for public favour; but as a concession to the general wish of an affectionate congregation, and as an expression of gratitude for the uniform kindness which they have shewn to their Pastor. The Author regrets that his present engagements and peculiar circumstances have not allowed him the opportunity of rendering it less unworthy of their acceptance; but he leaves it in their hands, a memorial of that reciprocal esteem, which will survive the ravages of death, and find its consummation when every genuine Christian shall sustain the honours of celestial royalty, and reign with God for ever and ever."

From Jeremiah ix. 21, Mr. Harris teaches us, first, that we ought to cherish towards persons in elevated stations the sympathy which we commonly allow to suffering humanity; secondly, that we are bound to cultivate peculiar respect for those whom divine Providence has eminently distinguished; thirdly, that we should receive deep impressions from any striking exhibition of the frailty and uncertainty of human dependencies; fourthly, that we ought to be affected with such dispensations as may, perhaps, teem with events of national importance; and, fifthly, that it becomes us to mourn under every probable indication of Divine displeasure.

One extract will give our readers a sufficient specimen of Mr. Harris's style.

"Since the Scriptures instruct us to anticipate in general the intentions of Providence by the character of those who are placed in authority, there seems in this respect some grounds to deplore the loss we have sustained. General opinion concurs in attributing to the departed heir of the throne, a character highly flattering to our expectations. The moral influence of this, when matured by advancing years, and placed on the highest elevation of social order, would, in all probability, have been great. A virtuous, and still more a pious, queen, would have been a nursing mother to the Church of Christ; would have drawn, by the attractions of moral excellence, the whole nation into one compact and united cluster around her; would have borne down the daring impieties of open profaneness among the higher orders of society; would have formed, by the influence of example, the characters of illustrious females,

females, and have presented a new and splendid illustration of the influence of female virtue over the nation at large ; would, in short, have become the minister of God in ways too numerous to be detailed, and to an indefinite and incalculable extent.—What might not have been hoped from one who, at an age when many consider religion premature, and scarcely can prevail on themselves to appear one day in seven among the worshippers of God ; I say, what might not have been hoped from one, who, as I am assured from private but good authority, daily honoured Him before her household, and daily placed herself and family beneath the patronage of the “ God of the families of Israel.” And as Christians, my brethren, you cannot learn without a melancholy pleasure, that a respectable and highly useful Clergyman of the metropolis, was favoured by our lamented Princess with several conversations on matters of religious importance ; and still further, with several private letters, in which her own views and feelings on the subject were frankly disclosed. That enlightened and pious Clergyman, I am assured, entertains an encouraging hope of her immortal happiness.

“ These, and similar facts, alleviate our grief for the illustrious victim of an early death. We sorrow not as those that have no hope. But, that blossoms so lovely and so promising should be suddenly nipped ; that stem and all should wither before our eyes ; that all our hopes of abundant fruit to bless the nation should at once be blasted, call from our anxious bosoms the fervent aspiration, ‘ O save my country, heaven ! ’ ”
Z***.

118. *On the Punishment of Death, in the Case of Forgery ; its Injustice and Impolicy maintained.* 8vo. pp. 32. Hatchard.

THE following, amongst many other sensible and humane remarks, are worthy of notice.

“ The facility with which the notes in circulation may be counterfeited, is such, as to be almost a temptation to the crime. How far it might be possible to execute an engraving, which could not be imitated with any reasonable prospect of deception, I am not competent to determine ; but surely the attempt might have been made : if the Forgery could not be wholly prevented, the difficulty might have been increased ; or rather might have been created, for none at present exists. And it appears to me to be a principle of the plainest and most pure justice, irrespective of the claims

of mercy for the preservation of life, that the Bank of England should shew that they have expended in the attempt every shilling of the profits derived from the suspension of their cash payments, before they can be justified in taking the life of any individual for the forgery of their notes.”

In conclusion, the Author says,

“ I withdraw from the subject with feelings which I cannot describe ; but I must not finally quit it without the expression of a hope, that among our rulers in Church or State there will some be found, who, impelled by the noblest and tenderest feelings that can awaken in the bosom of man, will come forward to stay this shedding of human blood. To accomplish a work so glorious as this, none can rise too early, or too late take rest.”

And, in a note, he adds,

“ I respectfully submit to the consideration of those who are at the head of our Ecclesiastical establishment, whether there can be any object more worthy of their regard than this. The Church of England is not merely protected by the State, she is united to it ; and this union ought to be a security to the people that they are governed by laws which conform to the Word and Will of God.—I am confident that there is not one of the Bishops of this land who can read or hear of our periodical executions for forgery without the keenest feelings of regret ; yet these executions are all in virtue of enactments, made by a Legislature of which they form a part.—It is the work of Mercy too ; and, as Ministers of Mercy, I hope that the subject will receive their best attention.”

119. *A new Circular System of English Country-Dancing. To which is annexed Thirty Country-Dance Figures.* By Thomas Wilson, from the King's Theatre, and Rich. Williamson. 4to. Wilson.

THIS Work is chiefly intended as a Pocket Companion, to refresh the memory of those who have already acquired some knowledge of English Country Dancing ; yet a Pupil may easily learn the principal Country-dance figures, as described by diagrams on the Plate ; which are equally applicable for a Country-dance placed in a straight line, each couple standing thirty inches apart, and the distance across, from lady to gentleman, four feet.

120. *The Eton Latin Prosody illustrated, with English Explanations of the Rules, and Authorities from the Latin Poets. In an Appendix are added Rules for the*

the Increments of Nouns and Verbs, and a Metrical Key to the Odes of Horace. By John Carey, LL.D. 12mo. pp. 44. Longman and Co.

THE industry of Dr. Carey, and his accuracy as an Editor, are well established; and the present work will doubtless be favourably received.

"My explanations," he says, "are not meant as a translation from Lily's Latin; it not being my wish to interfere with the 'Prosodia construed,' which still continues to enjoy the sanction of Eton College. My view was simply to convey to the learner, in plain intelligible English, the substance of those precepts which the Grammar offers to him in Latin; and my only motive for presenting, in so many cases, different examples from those given in the rules, was a desire to furnish him with an additional number, instead of an unprofitable repetition of the same which occur in the upper division of the page."

121. *Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana. A Metrical Guide to the right Intelligence of Virgil's Versification; containing a Solution of its principal Difficulties; the Lines distinctly scanned in each Case; and the Poetic Licences explained. To which is added a Synopsis of the Poetic Licences, exhibiting, at one View, the various Examples of each, collectively classed together.* By John Carey, LL.D. 12mo. Longman and Co.

THIS useful little work is highly creditable to the ingenuity and talents of the Compiler.

122. *Italian Extracts; being an extensive Selection from the best classic and modern Italian Authors; preceded by a copious Vocabulary; with familiar Phrases and Dialogues. Intended as a Supplement to Galignani's Grammar and Exercises.* By the Editor, Antonio Montucci, Sanese, LL.D. 8vo. pp. 374. Boosey and Sons.

Errors of Pronunciation, and Improper Expressions, used frequently and chiefly by the Inhabitants of London. To which are added, those in similar use chiefly by the Inhabitants of Paris. 12mo. pp. 72. Lackington and Co.

The Book of Versions; or Guide to French Translation: for the Use of Schools. Accompanied with notes, to assist in the construction; and to display a comparison of the French and English Idioms. By J. Cherpilloud, late Master of Cottage Green Academy. 12mo. pp. 226. Souter.

An Introduction to Geography; on the easy, natural, and self-evident, Principle of describing the Maps in Writing; by which the irksome Labour, and unnecessary Waste of Time, usually employed in the Acquisition of this Science, are avoided. By F. Francis, Private Teacher. 12mo. pp. 81. Law and Whittaker.

A Companion to the Globe: comprising the various Problems that may be performed by the Globes, preceded by the subjects to which they refer; and accompanied by more than One Thousand Examples, and recapitulatory Exercises, &c. &c.: to which is added a concise Astronomical Introduction, and an Appendix, containing the Derivations of the Names of the Sun and Planets, and a brief History of the Constellations, &c. Designed for the Use of Schools and Private Families. By a Private Teacher. 12mo. pp. 193. Law and Whittaker.

A Short Treatise upon Book-keeping, by single Entry, adapted for the Use of Schools, and intended as a Supplement to Walkinghame's Arithmetic, by the Editor of that popular Work. 12mo. Scatcherd and Letterman.

Geographical Questions and Exercises, blended with historical and biographical Information. By Richard Chambers, 12mo. pp. 72. Sherwood & Co.

The Algebraist's Assistant; being a Compendium of Algebra, upon the Plan of Walkinghame's Tutor's Assistant. The whole designed as a Question-book for the Use of Schools and Private Study. By James Harris, Teacher of the Mathematics, Walworth. 12mo. pp. 180. Scatcherd and Letterman.

Guy's New Exercises in Orthography; containing Selections from the most admired Authors, in Prose and Verse. By Joseph Guy, Jun. Master of the Academy, 38, Foley-street, Cavendish-square. 12mo. pp. 105. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

The National Spelling-book, or a Sure Guide to English Spelling and Pronunciation; the whole compiled from the Dictionaries of Walker, Sheridan, and Jones; the Syllables Divided and Accented agreeably to their approved Methods, &c. &c. By Benjamin Tabart. 12mo. pp. 168. Tabart and Co.

OF the Ten preceding Articles it may be sufficient to have given the Title-pages. Each has some degree of merit, and something of novelty—which we have neither leisure to analyse, nor room for farther noticing.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET

To the Memory of Mr. Justice HARDINGE.

WHERE sleeps the Muse? Doth no faint echo tell,
 O HARDINGE! worth that claims supreme applause?
 Is it, in sooth, Affliction's silent pause?
 Hath cold Indifference damp'd the vocal shell? [well
 Pale, at an hour when Sorrow mark'd too
 The dire contempt of ancient Honour's laws, [cause"
 Did not the few (who, to "the good old
 Still clinging, caught with sigh thy funeral knell)
 See parting as from earth the *soul sincere*,
 Undaunted *Faith* where flam'd the rebel blade,
 And legal *Science* to thy Camden dear,
 And *Taste* refin'd that wooed the whispering glade, [the tear,
 And generous *Friendship* that trac'd back
 Still "redolent of youth," to "Henry's holy shade?"

POLWHELE.

TO OCTAVIA,

*The Eighth Daughter of J—— L——g,
 Esq. on the completion of her Sixth Year.
 By A. A. WATTS.*

FULL many a gloomy month hath past,
 On flagging wing, regardless by—
 Unmark'd by aught, save grief—since last
 I gaz'd upon thy bright blue eye,
 And bade my lyre pour forth for thee
 Its strains of wildest minstrelsy!
 For all my joys are wither'd now,—
 The hopes, I most relied on, thwarted,—
 And sorrow hath o'erspread my brow
 With many a shade, since last we parted:
 Yet, 'mid that murkiness of lot,
 Young Peri, thou art unforgot!
 There are who love to trace the smile
 That dimples upon childhood's cheek,
 And hear from lips devoid of guile
 The dictates of the bosom break;—
 Ah! who of such, could look on thee,
 Without a wish to rival me!
 None:—His must be a stubborn heart,
 And strange to every softer feeling,
 Who from thy glance could bear to part
 Cold and unmov'd—without revealing
 Some portion of the fond regret
 Which dimm'd my eye when last we met!
 Sweet bud of beauty!—'mid the thrill—
 The anguish'd thrill of hope delay'd—
 Peril—and pain—and every ill
 That can the breast of man invade—
 No tender thought of *thine* and thee
 Hath faded from my memory!

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVIII. PART I.

But I have dwelt on each dear form
 Till woe, awhile, gave place to gladness;
 And that remembrance seem'd to charm
 Almost to peace, my bosom's sadness,
 And now again I breathe a lay,
 To hail thee on thy natal day.

Oh! might the fondest prayers prevail
 For blessings on thy future years—
 Or innocence, like thine, avail
 To save thee from affliction's tears,
 Each moment of thy life should bring
 Some new delight upon its wing;
 And the wild sparkle of thine eye,—
 Thy guilelessness of soul revealing,—
 Beam ever thus as beauteously,
 Undimm'd—save by those gems of feeling—
 Those soft luxurious drops which flow
 In pity for another's woe.

But vain the thought!—It may not be!—
 Could prayers avert misfortune's blight,
 Or hearts, from sinful passions free,
 Here hope for unalloy'd delight,
 Then those who guard thine opening bloom

Had never known an hour of gloom.
 No;—if the chastening stroke of fate
 On guilty heads alone descended,
 Sure *they* would ne'er have felt its weight,
 In whose pure bosoms, sweetly blended,
 Life's dearest, social virtues move,
 In one bright, linkless chain of love!

Then since upon this earth, joy's beams
 Are fading—frail, and few in number,
 And melt—like the light-woven dreams
 That steal upon the mourner's slumber,
 Sweet one! I'd wish thee strength to bear
 The ills that Heaven may bid thee share;
 And when thine *infancy* hath fled,
 And *time* with woman's zone hath bound thee,

If in the path thou 'rt doom'd to tread
 The thorns of sorrow lurk and wound thee,
 Be thine that exquisite relief
 Which blossoms 'mid the springs of grief!

And like the many-tinted bow
 Which smiles the showery clouds away,
 May Hope—Grief's Iris here below—
 Attend, and soothe thee on thy way;
 Till full of years—thy cares at rest—
 Thou seek'st the mansions of the blest!—
 Young sister of a mortal Nine,
 Farewell!—perchance a long farewell!
 Tho' woes unnumber'd yet be mine,—
 Woes, Hope may vainly strive to quell,—

I'll half unteach my soul to pine,
 So there be bliss for *thee* and *thine*!

October 1817.

A humble

*A humble Tribute to the Memory of the late
WILLIAM CHARLES WELLS, M.D. F.R.S.
L. and E. Licentiate of the Royal College
of Physicians in London, and one of the
Physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital, &c.**

IF gratitude could add one laurel wreath
To that fair fame which Science proudly
 swells,

A devotee would pledge his parting breath
To hang it on the honour'd shrine of
 WELLS.

Sure stars auspicious lit the heavenly arch
When smil'd stern Virtue on thy natal
 hour—

Minerva burnt for thee her brightest torch,
And led the way to Fame's enchanted
 bower.

While Reason's clarion vibrates on the
 mind, [research †,
And Truth, wrought out by painful deep
Can captivate the sons of human kind,
On climes and years remote thy fame
 shall perch;

Or Æsculapian arts rever'd shall stand,
Or Science' sons shall share of praise
 the meed,

Emblazon'd bays around thy name will
 bend, [dead.

To wrap thy memory from th' ignoble

Now veils Philosophy her august host,
And Science weeps her valu'd son—no
 more!

While I, thy pupil ‡, mourn a Mentor lost,
'Till 'gain united on a heavenly shore.

'Till Heaven decrees that awful moment
 nigh,

To imitate thee, let the task be mine,
Then like thee rise to nobler realms on
 high,—

Gone down on earth, still bless'd on earth
to shine. W. W.

LINES

*Occasioned by conversing with ROBERT
BLOOMFIELD on the capriciousness of the
Muse, when on his visit to Wakefield
Lodge, the seat of his Grace the Duke of
GRAFTON, in the Autumn of 1802.*

WHAT pen can paint; what tongue re-
veal;

The Joys enraptur'd Poets feel;
When Nature pours her choicest treasure,
To swell the heart, with aching pleasure;

And dim young Fancy's sparkling eye
With melting gems of extacy?
Oh then amid the vocal grove,
Whom vernal hours awake to love,
Like fragrant incense, bright and strong,
Bursts the full blaze of sacred song!
No radiant beams of the sun more clear,
On the loveliest day in the youthful year,
Than the light which breaks from the Poet's
 lay

To hail blithe Nature's holiday!
Yet fleeting is Fancy's fairy dream
As the moonlight glance on the shadowy
 stream,

Mournfully sweet, but more purely bright
From the yawning gloom of surrounding
 night!

Like her the Bard delights to borrow
The charm which Joy derives from Sorrow:
And clothing the picture which yesterday
 drew,

Pervades Creation for something new!
Now pensive, and mute, his heart feels
 dead—

Now he smiles on the tears he has scarcely
 shed—

By apathy chain'd, or by passion driven,
He sinks to Hell, or soars in Heaven!

Towcester.

GILBERT FLESHER.

*To the Memory of Capt. WILLIAM FISHER,
40th Foot, killed at Waterloo.*

For a Tablet in Wavendon Church, Bucks.

PICTON and Ponsonby! a grateful land
In her proud annals now records her
 grief,

On arch, urn, obelisk, with trembling hand
Your praise indenting. Thine, no high
 relief

Shall tell, my Brother! but memorial brief,
This humble tribute from Affection due.

Whilst England holds the dust of each
 lov'd Chief,

Mine is the reminiscence ever new—
That one small speck is thine in grave-
 strew'd Waterloo! J. F.

*A Tribute to the Memory of the unfor-
tunate, but highly-gifted CHATTERTON.*

IF at the shrine of Genius, or of Love,
A pause thou mak'st, with bright, up-
 lifted eye;

If Sympathy did e'er thy bosom move;
If Pity from thy breast e'er drew a sigh,
Now shed a balmy tear:

'Tis CHATTERTON lies here!

* See a Memoir of Dr. Wells in vol. LXXXVII. ii. 467.

† See his invaluable work "An Essay upon Dew."

‡ The humble writer of these lines cannot but regard it as one of the most valuable privileges of his life, to have been the pupil (at St. Thomas's Hospital) of a man so truly great and good, to have had the honour of being admitted to a degree of familiarity, and on many occasions, which will never be erased from the mind, to have enjoyed the assistance of his exalted friendship—he owns it is not without sentiments of pride, but hopes that pride is laudable.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY JUNE 6.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-general Sir Thomas Hislop, bart. to the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, dated camp on the Soopra opposite Maheidpore, Dec. 23, 1817.

My Lord, In my dispatch to your Lordship of the 13th instant, from Ougein, I had the honour to report the junction on the preceding day of the third division, with that under my personal command, and the then uncertain state of our negotiations with the government of Mulhar Rao Holkar. In my subsequent address to your Lordship, of the 18th instant, from Paun Behar, I described the further progress of these arrangements; and I now beg to refer you for all the details connected with the origin, progress, and ultimate failure of the overtures in question, to the correspondence of Brigadier-general Sir John Malcolm, your Lordship's political agent at my head-quarters, which he has regularly maintained, since their commencement, with Mr. Secretary Adam, as also to his final report thereon, stating the termination of every prospect of amicable adjustment. Thus situated, there appeared no alternative left to me, for the vindication of the honour of the British Government, and of your Lordship, than that which I determined upon, and which was instantly followed up by the attack of Holkar's army in the position it occupied, and of which event I had the satisfaction of apprising your Lordship, on the evening of the 21st instant, by a few lines from the field of battle. On the 20th inst. I moved to within seven miles of the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, in the hope that this advance might alarm the counsellors of that Prince into more pacific measures; but in this expectation I was disappointed, as my picquets were attacked, in the course of the day, by a considerable body of horse. I moved in consequence on the following morning towards the enemy, and had advanced but a short distance, when my line of march was attacked by their horse. On approaching the main body of their army, I found it advantageously posted on the left bank of the Soopra, nearly opposite to Maheidpore, their left flank protected by the bed of the river, and their right by a very deep ravine; while their line, which could be approached only by one ford, practicable for guns, was protected by several ruined villages.

After reconnoitring their position, and finding that to turn either flank would re-

quire a long detour, and perceiving at the same time that the bed of the river afforded considerable cover for the troops during their formation; I determined to attack them in front, and ordered the advance of the columns to the ford: some light troops immediately passed, and were followed by the horse artillery, which opened on their guns; another battery of the foot artillery played from the right bank of the river, in a situation which enfiladed some cannon the enemy had placed upon the left, and which had opened a heavy and well-directed fire upon the ford. The troops, as they crossed, were successively formed in the bed of the river, and took up the position assigned to them, the cavalry and Mysore horse on the left, where the enemy's principal body of horse were stationed, and the second brigade of infantry, and the light brigade, in front of the ford. The 1st brigade of infantry, after being formed, ascended the bank, and in co-operation with the light troops, moved rapidly to the storm of the enemy on the left of his position; the advance of these corps being the preconcerted signal for the general attack of the whole line.

This operation was performed with an ardour of gallantry that could not be surpassed. The fire of the enemy was most destructive, but the troops pressed forward in the most undaunted manner, and although the enemy served their guns till they were bayoneted, their whole line was forced at every point, while a charge of cavalry at the same moment, completed the rout.

My attention was at this period drawn to their camp, at some distance on our right, and the opening of some guns near it, led me to suppose that we had still a second position to attack; the troops which had separated in the several assaults upon the enemy's line were accordingly re-formed.

The camp, however, was found deserted; and the guns, which appeared to have been posted to cover the retreat across the river, were soon taken. The field being now abandoned, the cavalry, supported by two corps of light infantry, were ordered in pursuit on the right bank of the river, and the Mysore horse on the left.

"The baggage, during the action, was once or twice attacked by the enemy's horse, but the steadiness of the rear-guard, and the activity of a party of Mysoreans, who covered it, completely succeeded in saving the whole. The results of this action, which lasted from noon till about three

three o'clock P.M. have been the capture of the whole of the enemy's artillery, amounting to 70 pieces of ordnance (several besides those already reported, having been thrown into the river), and the complete defeat and dispersion of his army, with a loss of not less than 3000 men. No distinct accounts have since been received of the fugitives, but the general direction of their flight was towards Rampoorah.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—His Majesty's Royal Scots, Lieut. Donald M'Leod; Madras European regt. Lieut. Charles Colman; 1st batt. 3d regt. or P. L. I. Lieut. Glen.

Wounded.—Horse Artillery, Lieuts. Gamage and Firework Noble, slightly; Troop-quart.-mast. Griffen, severely.—His Majesty's Royal Scots, Lieut. John M'Gregor, slightly; Lieut. C. Campbell, severely.—Madras European regt. Lieut. and Adj. Harcorne, severely (since dead).—Rifle Corps, Capt. Norton, severely; Lieut. and Adj. Gwynne, Lieuts. Shanahan and Drake, dangerously; Lieuts. Calder and Eastmont, severely; Ensign Gem, dangerously; Ensign Agnew, slightly.—1st batt. 3d regt. or P. L. I. Lieut. Jones, dangerously; Capt.-lieut. Agnew and Lieut. Clemons, slightly.—2d batt. 6th regt. N. I. Lieut. and Adj. M'Maister and Lieut. Mathias, slightly.—1st batt. 14th regt. N. I. Capt. W. Brown, slightly.—2d batt. 14th regt. N. I. Lieut. M'Kintosh, slightly.—1st batt. 16th regt. or T. L. I. Major Bowen, dangerously; Capt. Cuffley, Lieut. and Adj. Macglashen, Lieut. M'Intosh, slightly; Lieut. Palmer, severely; Surgeon Stephenson, slightly.—Attached to the Russell brigade, Lieut. Kennedy, his Majesty's 86th regt. slightly.—Adj.-gen's. department, Lieut. O'Brien, slightly.—Quart.-mast.-gen's. department, Lieut. Gibbings, severely.—Commander-in-chief's personal staff, Lieut. Elliot, aide-de-camp, slightly.—Brigade-major's, Capt. Evans, acting Major brigade light brigade, slightly; Capt. Hunter, 2d infant. brigade, slightly; Lieut. Tocker, acting major brigade Russell brigade, slightly; Lieut. Lyon, 2d cavalry brigade, severely.

F. H. S. CONWAY, Adj.-Gen.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-gen. Sir T.

Hislop, bart. to the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, dated Camp, on the Soopra, opposite Maheidpoor, Dec. 25, 1817.

My Lord, Having received authentic information, that Mulhar Row Holkar and his Court, with a considerable number of horse, who had fled to the Northward after their defeat on the 21st inst. had halted and collected at Seeta Mhow, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Major-gen. Sir W. G. Kier, who was on the 24th inst. at Rutlaum, has been instructed to detach two squadrons of his Majesty's

17th light dragoons and a Native flank battalion to form a junction at Koondlah, if possible, on the 27th inst. with the advanced guard of this army, consisting of two brigades of horse artillery, four squadrons of Madras cavalry, two light battalions, and 2000 Mysore horse, which will march, under the command of Brig.-gen. Sir J. Malcolm, at two o'clock to-morrow morning, and reach the above place on that day. From this position the detachment will proceed as expeditiously as possible in pursuit, and, I trust, will succeed in striking another blow against the power of Holkar, whose infantry is stated, by the best accounts we have, to be utterly dispersed and annihilated as a body.

I have also the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, having succeeded in obtaining excellent accommodation in Maheidpoor for the reception of our numerous wounded, I have to-day garrisoned the place with a battalion of Native infantry, two brigades of guns, and 200 Mysore horsemen, under Major Moodie; and we are now hastening the establishment of the field hospital, the completion of which, and of the other arrangements necessary after the action, will enable me to move forward with the army on the 28th inst. in the direction of Taul; and a corresponding movement which Sir W. Keir has been ordered to make with his force will place my camp on the right, and the Major-general's on the left bank of the Chumbul, at the above place, on the morning of the 29th inst. when I shall adopt further measures which may be found to consist with your Lordship's general object.

I have, &c. T. HISLOP, Lieut.-gen. Copy of a Report from Brig.-gen. Doughton, commanding the 2d division of the army of the Deccan, to the Adjut.-gen. dated Camp at Nagpoor, Dec. 26, 1817.

Sir, In further prosecution of operations against the Arabs and other troops in possession of the Rajah's palace, and other strong stone buildings, in the city of Nagpoor, I have the honour to report, for his Excellency the Commander-in-chief's information, that having succeeded in obtaining possession of a commanding situation on the bank of the Goomah Tullore, nearest the town, and within 250 yards of the gate of that name, a battery was soon erected in it by the indefatigable exertions of Capt. Davis, senior Engineer in the field, and such of the enemy's captured guns as were deemed by Lieut.-colonel Crosdill, commanding the artillery, of sufficient calibre to be useful, having been mounted in it, the battery opened on the morning of the 21st, with a view, if possible, to effect a breach in the old Palace wall; the firing of that day, however, having convinced me that this object was not attainable with such ordnance, the firing

firing was directed at the Joomah Durwazah, with a view of laying it open, so as to enable me to establish the troops in that advanced position.

On the evening of the 23d inst. the Commandant of artillery, and chief engineer, having made known to me their opinions, that the firing had produced such an effect as to render it probable that the object in view could be accomplished with little or no loss, and which was confirmed by every information I could obtain, I immediately issued the necessary orders for a combined attack on the gate, as well as on the Toolsee Bang, and another advanced position (with a view of closing on the enemy), to be carried into execution the following morning, when the additional corps had moved down for the relief of the several posts.

The attack on the Joomah Durwazah was made under my own eye; that of the Toolsee Bang by Lieut.-col. Scott; and the other advanced position by the Nizam's troops, under the command of Major Pitman. The troops rushed from the battery about half-past eight o'clock, on a preconcerted signal, as did the other two attacks; but I am concerned to state, for his Excellency's information, that on the arrival of the leading division at the gateway, the breach was not found sufficiently wide to admit of a section entering in at once, and the enemy having taken the precaution of lining several stone houses on both sides of it, as well as of the street leading to it, (which could not be perceived from the battery,) with numerous parties of Arabs, entirely secure from our fire; the troops, after being exposed to a heavy one for some time, were obliged to take shelter in the adjoining compounds, from whence the attempt was kept up; finding, however, little or no probability of their being likely to obtain possession of the gateway, I directed the recall of the troops to the battery, which was executed slowly and in good order.

The attacks under Lieut.-colonel Scott and Major Pitman were more successful; but the former having obtained possession of the garden, found it, contrary to information, too extensive and exposed to the fire from the wall of the town to be retained but at too great a price; and as that on the principal gate had not succeeded, I directed Lieut.-colonel Scott to resume his original position, which was effected also with great steadiness. Major Pitman's situation being now of little or no consequence, he was likewise ordered to make a similar movement, which he did in the same creditable manner. Although unforeseen and invincible obstacles opposed the success of the troops on this occasion, I have much pleasure in reporting, for his Excellency's information, that the officers and

men displayed their accustomed gallantry; and I beg leave to accompany this with a copy of the order which it appeared to me proper to issue on the occasion.

His Excellency will perceive, from the accompanying return, that several valuable officers have been wounded (and a very promising one lost to his country in Lieut. Bell, of his Majesty's Royal Scots); but, with the exception of Lieut. Cameron, of the Quart.-mast.-general's department, and Lieut. Coull, of the artillery, none, I am happy to say, severely.

Our loss on the occasion has not been so heavy as might have been expected, from the unknown obstacles opposed to the success of the troops, and is not of a nature to produce any other effect than obliging me to await the arrival of my battering train, which has been ordered in from Akolah. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. DOVETON, Brig.-gen.

N. B. The number of Arabs in possession of the strong buildings in the town are supposed to amount to near 3000, exclusive of Hindoostannees and other troops.

J. DOVETON, Brig.-gen.

Total of killed and wounded. — Europeans: 1 lieut. 2 corporals, and 17 privates, killed; 3 field-officers, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant-fireworker, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 5 corporals, and 66 privates, wounded. — Natives: 1 subidar, 3 havildars, 3 naiques, and 31 privates, killed; 1 subidar, 4 jemedars, 8 havildars, 1 puckalty, 5 naiques, and 140 privates, wounded; and 6 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed: Lieut. Bell, of his Majesty's Royal Scots.

Wounded: Major Macleod, deputy-quart.-mast.-general; Major Goreham, artillery, slightly; Major Elliot, of his Highness the Nizam's service, severely; Capt. Folfrey, 2d batt. 22d regt. Native infantry, slightly; Lieut. Cameron, assist.-quart.-mast.-general, severely; Lieut. Davis, engineers, severely; Lieut. Taylor, M. B. Lieut.-col. Scott's brigade, slightly; Lieut. fireworker Coull, artillery, severely; and Ensign Netts, engineers, slightly.

J. MORGAN, Captain, &c.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-gen.

Doveton to the Adj.-gen. dated Nagpoor, Dec. 30, 1817.

Sir, In further continuation of my proceedings at this place, I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that on the day subsequent to the attack of the 24th, the Arab Chiefs, in the city of Nagpoor, made a communication of their willingness to evacuate it on certain conditions being allowed them; and having the next morning sent out their principal Chief, or Peerzaddah, to conduct the negociation, I have the pleasure to make known to his Excellency,

Excellency, that all points being satisfactorily arranged between the resident, the Arab Chiefs, and myself, they and the other troops evacuated the town this day at noon; our troops marched in, and took possession of it; and the British flag is now flying on the old Palace.

I beg leave to offer my congratulations to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief on this favourable termination, not only as highly honourable, but I trust also highly advantageous to the public interest at the present crisis of affairs, and as leaving my division available for the further execution of his Excellency's instructions. I shall not, however, be able to commence my march from this place for several days, as, from the late convulsed state of affairs, some time, and the presence of a commanding force, are, in the opinion of the British Resident, as well as myself, imperiously requisite. I have the honour to be, &c. J. DOVETON, Brig.-Gen.

[A Dispatch from the Resident at Nag-poor says: "This event may be considered to complete our military operations in this quarter, with the exception, perhaps, of having to disperse some small parties of horse. Many of the principal people have

already come in, and the rest are now flocking to the Residency. Proclamations have also been issued throughout the country in the Rajah's name and my own, which will, I have no doubt, render every thing tranquil."

One of the parties here alluded to was defeated on the 3d of Jan. by Brig.-general Hardynian, near Jabulpore, with the loss of all their guns, and with little loss on our side, there having been only three officers wounded. On the 22d of the preceding month a detachment under Major Munt surprised a body of Berar troops near Wanygaum, and dispersed them with great slaughter. According to a dispatch from Poonah of the 14th Jan. Generals Smith and Pritzler continued their movements in pursuit of the Peishwa, who was marching in the direction of Meritch. On the 8th, Gen. Pritzler came upon a body of the enemy close to Sattarah (who had been left to cover the Peishwa's retreat), attacked them with the cavalry, killed and wounded about 60, took 30 horses, and made six prisoners. The important fortress of Kurnella surrendered on the 20th of January to the force under Lieut.-col. Prother.]

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

The following Extracts were omitted in our last for want of room.

AMERICA.

The inhabitants of Nova Scotia complain of injurious encroachments of the Americans on the maritime property of the British. A petition has been numerously signed at Halifax, for transmission to England, praying Ministers to take into consideration the state of the fisheries on the shores of British North America; where the citizens of the United States have pushed into the narrow strait dividing Nova Scotia from Cape Breton, every part of which is within the British territory; and have likewise occupied and nearly appropriated to themselves the whole of the fishing ground on the Labrador coast.

Before the Fly sloop of war could be got out of the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, it was necessary to cut a channel of 34 feet wide, and 2856 yards long, through solid ice, from two and a half to five feet in thickness.

A banking firm, composed of the principal inhabitants, has been established at Botany Bay; their capital is 20,000*l.* raised in 50*l.* shares.

A Manifesto has been addressed to all civilized Nations by the Constituent Congress of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. It contains an eloquent exposition of the treatment and cruelties which the South American Colonies have suffered from the Spanish Government, and the

causes that have impelled them to declare their independence.

Among the official papers received from the interior of Venezuela, is the report of the capture of the important position of San Fernando de Apure, the key to the Plains, as well as the immense rivers falling into the Oroonoko, which the Spaniards had fortified with the utmost care. The Patriots constructed three batteries at various points, and made the approaches with 1000 men, and a small flotilla of 17 light vessels. The city, besides being walled, was strongly entrenched with deep ditches and thick stockades, flanked on the right side by three castles, and defended by 500 picked Spaniards. After a vigorous resistance, and considerable loss on both sides, the Spaniards evacuated it in the night of the 6th of March, and were instantly pursued by the Patriots. Several severe contests took place during the pursuit; and, eventually, the remaining part of the garrison, to the number of 170 soldiers, 11 officers, and their Commander, Quero, surrendered at discretion. San Fernando, as a military position, and commanding immense resources, is the most valuable capture the Patriots could have made in the middle section of South America.

Demerara, March 19.—Extract of a Letter.—“A shocking circumstance occurred, inland, on the East coast of this Colony a few days ago, the particulars of which, as far

far as they have transpired, are these : Several of Mr. Van Baires' negroes having absconded from his estates, the Beehive and the Bush, Mr. Torre, brother-in-law to Mr. Van Baires, and an engineer working on the estate, volunteered their services to go back, well armed, with thirteen of the trustiest of the estates' negroes, to endeavour to secure some of the run-aways. They travelled a short way together into the woods ; when they met a party, with whom they had a brush, and took nine prisoners. They dispatched seven of their own negroes to carry these nine home to Beehive ; and with the remainder of their party, which only consisted now of six, they determined, though very imprudently, to penetrate deeper into the forest ; and, a short time afterwards, they fell in with a few more, among whom were some of Mr. Van Baires' own people. With these the whites remonstrated, and advised them to return home, and they would be pardoned. In this they appeared to acquiesce, and were beginning to shape their course homeward ; when one of the run-aways suddenly stopped, and said to Mr. Torre, ' Massa, come es a way, go and me sall show you plenty such negro here.' They agreed to go. This man led the way, and in a short time conducted them to the very centre of a camp, composed, it is said, of upwards of eighty negroes. Their unlucky fate was now soon decided.—Mr. Torre, seeing a black man dressed in a red coat and epaulets, immediately aimed and fired at him ; but this rascal suddenly stooped, and the shot passed him, but killed another who stood

by him. Torre was wounded immediately by a shot from one of the camp negroes ; when, to complete his destruction, the man in red ran up, and, with one stroke of a cutlass, nearly severed his head from his body. The engineer, seeing the fate of his companion, endeavoured to effect an escape, but did not succeed ; for he was brought back instantly, and murdered piecemeal. He was quartered, and otherwise shamefully mutilated. Report says, that a large fire was then made, and the butchery closed with a song and dance round the murdered remains of these two unfortunate young men. An expedition of the East Coast Militia is preparing to proceed into the bush, and sanguine hopes are entertained of success ; when something decisive will no doubt be done."

Extract of another Letter, dated April 2. " Since the murder of the two whites on the 16th of March, another murder has taken place of two whites in one of the colony-boats, by the negro sailors. The heads of the two former men murdered were stuck upon poles, and placed at the back dams of the estate they belonged to, as a defiance. On the 31st of March no measures had been adopted, or expedition sent out, to arrest the proceedings of the bush negroes or runaways. We have so few troops here, that the Militia is obliged to be constantly on guard. We have no security whatever for our property ; it would require about 1,000 men to give protection to these Colonies. I much fear the charm which held the negroes in subjection is completely broken asunder. The negroes will no longer doubt their own superiority."

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 6.*

A new Report from the Finance Committee was presented, and ordered to be printed.

On the Report of the Mutiny Bill, Lord Althorpe deprecated the maintenance of a large standing army in the time of peace, and moved, that in the preamble of the Bill 103,640 men be inserted instead of 113,640. He went into a variety of calculations to shew that, after this reduction, there would be a surplus of 15,000 men for the home and colonial service, as compared with the establishment of 1786.

The motion was opposed by Lord Palmerston, and supported by Mr. Bankes, Lord Nugent, and others. On a division, it was negatived by 63 to 42.

Mr. Croker moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide more effectually for the discovery of the Longitude, and of a North-west passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean, and for the encouragement of the making of time-keepers. His object,

he said, was to consolidate and amend the provisions of the several existing Acts relative to these points, and to add three scientific men to the Board of Longitude, to guard against those errors that had rendered our Nautical Almanack a bye-word among the literati of Europe.

Mr. D. Giddy said, the former high repute of the work alluded to was owing to the care and attention of the Rev. Mr. Hitchins, a gentleman whose name had not been sufficiently known, nor his labours duly rewarded. Since his death, the publication had fallen into other hands, and was not so well conducted. Another clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, had greatly distinguished himself by his calculations on these subjects, in which his wife and daughter frequently assisted ; but Mr. Edwards was now dead, and his widow and daughter had not met with that degree of attention which they deserved. In point of fact, they were no longer employed.

In the course of some further conversation

tion on this subject, Mr. Croker stated, that the Commissioners would be reduced from nine to six, and that three of the latter would be scientific men; the appointments had been already offered to Dr. Woolaston, Dr. Young, and Captain Taylor. He also stated, that it was intended to take off the duty on nautical almanacks.

March 9.

On the third reading of the West India Governors' Indemnity Bill, Mr. Master-ton approved of the measure; for, if the Governors had not procured supplies by a breach of the navigation laws, the inhabitants of the West India colonies would have been in danger of starvation. He complained of the difficulties to which they were subjected by reverting, since the termination of the last American war, to the old prohibitory system, and particularly dwelt on the grievance of continuing the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty in the Leeward Islands, though they had not now, as they had when it was first enacted, the monopoly of the home market for their produce. The Bill was then passed.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of the Ministers Indemnity Bill. In support of the measure, he went, at considerable length, over the same grounds which were urged in its favour in the Upper House. He represented the advocates for universal suffrage and annual parliaments as coming forward with a petition in one hand, and a sword in the other, and as intending nothing less than a revolution.

Mr. Lambton strenuously opposed the Bill, and attributed all the disturbances that had taken place in town and country to the mischievous agents of spies and informers. He particularly called the attention of the House to a statement in a Morning Paper of that day (*The Times*) respecting the seditious language held by Oliver on the first day of the last Session of Parliament. Of the fact thus stated, he had not the slightest doubt. The high respectability and extraordinary accuracy of the paper alluded to, would be authority enough for him if he wanted other evidence; but other evidence he had. He could substantiate the charge by the oath of a most respectable individual, who heard the invectives of Oliver. He concluded with moving, that instead of now, the Bill be read a first time this day six months.

After some pause, no person rising to speak on the Ministerial side, Sir M. W. Ridley expressed his surprize that there had been no attempt made from that quarter to contradict, if it could be contradicted, the important statement made by his Hon. Friend. He then went through the series of precedents adduced by the Attor-

ney General, and contended that none of them were applicable to the present case.

In the sequel of the discussion, Mr. Protheroe, Colonel Stanhope, Mr. Marryat, and Mr. Freemantle, supported the Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Smyth, Mr. Brand, Lord Allthorpe, and Lord Nugent.

On a division, the original motion was carried by 190 to 64. The Bill was then read the first time, and the Attorney General moved that it be read a second time to-morrow. This motion was carried, after some discussion.

March 10.

A petition from the inhabitants of a place in Yorkshire, for making the proprietors of certain lead mines liable to poor rates, was referred to the Committee on the Poor Laws.

Mr. Lockhart presented a petition from 14,000 inhabitants of London and Westminster, against the present licensing system, and the brewers' monopoly.

Mr. Barclay stated, that the circumstances which had led to this petition justified the recent rise of a halfpenny per pot on beer from the increased price of malt and hops, and contended that Mr. Beaumont's calculations, upon which a numerous meeting had relied, were not correct. As to the charge of monopoly, he said, that of the public-houses dealing with the concern to which he belonged, not more than one in eight were brewers' houses, and of those that dealt with Messrs. Whitbread and Co. the proportion was one in seven, and on the whole not more than 300 of the houses in London were brewers' houses. Certainly many publicans were engaged to brewers by having loans of money advanced to them; but still they were free on paying that sum so advanced; and that this was frequently done he could state on his own knowledge, since within the last three years upwards of 300 houses of this description had withdrawn themselves from him, and become connected with other brewers; whilst about an equal number had come from other houses, and engaged with that with which he was connected. The brewers, he contended, never had more than a fair profit upon the risk of their capital. A subscription brewery had started against them; but it had made no dividend for several years, and its original capital of 330,000*l.* was not now worth more than 100,000*l.* He asserted that no respectable brewer used any noxious ingredients.

On the motion of Mr. Dickinson, which was seconded by Mr. William Smith, and assented to by Mr. Calvert, the further proceedings upon the petition were postponed.

A Report was presented from the Committee on the Poor Laws.

On the motion of Mr. *Calcraft*, a Committee of 21 Members was appointed to take into consideration the salt duties, and to inquire into the most advisable remedy for the evils arising therefrom.

The *Attorney General* moved the second reading of the Indemnity Bill. Sir *W. Burroughs*, Mr. *Tierney*, and Sir *C. Monck*, objected to the indemnity clause for the seizure of arms, papers, &c. by persons who were neither magistrates nor constables, and to several other clauses which had no reference to the Secret Committee.

Lord *Castlereagh* and Mr. *B. Bathurst* thought the clauses alluded to would more properly come under consideration in the Committee.

Mr. *P. Grenfell* supported the Bill.

Lord *Lascelles* contradicted the allegations in Richard Lee's petition of ill treatment in York gaol.

Sir *F. Burdett* said, his Majesty's Ministers well knew that there had been no treason in the country, and that the only conspiracy was a conspiracy to prevent reform. It was indeed going too far to plead these miserable subterfuges in justification of a proceeding which he should always contend the House had no right to adopt. They were appointed to protect, not to suspend the constitution; to extend, and not to withdraw from the subject the benefits and protection of the Law.

March 11.

The *Attorney General* moved, that the House go into a Committee on the Indemnity Bill. Sir *S. Romilly* opposed the Bill at great length, as placing a number of persons out of the protection of the Law, in violation of the constitution, and the coronation-oath of the Sovereign, which was to administer law and justice, tempered with mercy. He expatiated upon the dreadful consequences of the measure as a precedent, tending to warrant the suspension of the rights of the subject upon the most frivolous pretences, and to authorize the seizure of persons and papers upon secret information, and to introduce here that system of torture which had prevailed in Ireland. After touching on the case of Swinton, and alluding to the nefarious practices of Oliver, he concluded with saying, that his only consolation was, that when these arbitrary and cruel proceedings, and these precedents against the people of England, should be read by posterity; when the last traces of liberty should vanish; when all the venerable institutions for the administration of justice should become the instruments of oppression; his only consolation was, that posterity would at the same time see that a few individuals continued to exert all their power to preserve that happy con-

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stitution of civil society which formed the boast of this Country, and the envy of other Nations, till they were borne down by irresistible force. He did not mean to say that this Bill was the destruction of our liberties, but it led directly to it, and formed part of a system which would end in the triumph of arbitrary power; when the language of our immortal Poet would be fatally true—"That England, which was wont to conquer other Nations, has gained a shameful conquest over itself."

The *Solicitor General* replied to the preceding speaker. The existence of a formidable conspiracy had been proved by the Reports on the table of the House. The indemnity claimed for Ministers did not rest upon any supposed inability on the part of Ministers to defend themselves in a court of justice, but on the reasonable apprehension that a disclosure of the names of those who had supplied information to Government, as to the designs and proceedings of the disaffected, might be prejudicial to the future security of the State. The magistrates, who had exerted themselves to put down treason, should also be indemnified; but it was a mistake to suppose that the Bill would indemnify them for such treatment as Swinton was said to have received, if he could substantiate his statement in a court of law. The conspiracies in the country existed before Oliver's mission, and no one had been imprisoned on his information.

Sir *F. Burdett* repeated his former arguments against the Bill.

In the sequel of the discussion, Mr. *Law*, Sir *T. Flood*, and Mr. *Lambe*, supported the measure, and Sir *W. Burroughs* and Mr. *Brougham* opposed it. The latter stated the particulars of the imprisonment of Scholes, who had suffered merely because he had disregarded the invitation of Oliver.

Mr. *Canning* justified the measure, upon the ground of the proved conspiracies of the last year, and upon the precedents of Whig Kings, Whig Ministers, and Whig Parliaments. He treated the complaints of cruel treatment in the different petitions to the House as downright falsehoods, or gross exaggerations. Most, if not all, of the stories now told about Oliver were of the same complexion. As to the statement made by the Member for Durham, who brought forward a respectable gentleman, on the authority of a respectable newspaper, who would swear that he saw Oliver rioting in the Park on the day the Prince Regent was assailed; had not, after this outrage, an anxious inquiry been instituted—had not magistrates examined many witnesses upon the subject—had not the public journals been filled with particulars, which, for want of evidence,

ended

ended in nothing? It was impossible that any man could be ignorant of the fact, that an investigation was on foot; yet this "respectable gentleman," whose loyalty was bursting his bosom, who adored his King and Country, never attempted to go before a magistrate to give his important testimony. Why? Because it was false; or if it were true, it only proved that he had not given evidence, because he loved Oliver while he was traitor, and hates him now he is an informer. It was impossible, however, not to feel assured that the whole story was a recent invention; and no man but an idiot or a dolt could believe a word of it (*much confusion*; Mr. Lambton rose)—of course he did not mean to apply the epithet dolt and idiot to the Hon. Gentleman; all he (Mr. Canning) meant to say was, that he should consider himself a dolt and an idiot if he gave the statement a moment's belief. He was not bound to justify the moral character of Oliver; but were Government to wait until they met with an informer whose character came up to the *beau idéal*? Then he was apprehensive they would have one of that sort whom our immortal Bard described; one who

"So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,
Woke Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And *would* have told him half his Troy was
burnt;

*But Priam found the fire, ere he his
tongue."*

Mr. Canning, in explanation, afterwards observed, that the words "dolt and idiot," dropped from him unintentionally in the heat of the debate.

Mr. Lambton pledged himself for the respectability of the person who had given him the information respecting Oliver. He was a person not connected with any plot or conspiracy, but a mercantile gentleman of consideration.

Mr. Croker said, that this person of respectability was responsible for the conduct of Oliver, in not giving information with respect to the alleged conduct of Oliver in the Park, on the day the Regent went to open the Session of Parliament.

After a few words from Sir J. Newport and Mr. Barnett against the measure, the question for the Speaker's leaving the chair was carried in the affirmative, by 238 to 65. The House then went into a Committee *pro forma*, and the Chairman reported progress.

March 12.

Lord Althorpe called the attention of the House to the numerous petitions for the repeal of the additional tax on leather. In arguing upon its injurious effects, he stated that the number of bankruptcies among the tanners for the four years prior to the tax was about 45; for the four years

after, 75; the hides imported had, from an average of 876,646, fallen off to 457,274. The revenue, it was true, had increased last year, but that was from the number of persons giving up trade, and selling off their stock. It was surely improper that a declining state should continue subject to an additional burthen of about 260,000*l.* annually. He concluded with moving; that leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal the additional duty.

Mr. Vansittart went into various calculations, to shew that the leather trade had not declined under the operation of the tax, and ascribed the evils complained of to the cessation of the war demand, and to small capitalists being driven out of the market by those who could afford to erect steam-engines. A circular letter on this subject mentioned the present as a favourable period for pressing the abolition of the tax. But he could not think it so. There was now on the table petitions which, if listened to, would make a reduction of 3,500,000*l.* in the revenue. All possible reductions in our establishments had been made. If, without inquiry, this tax should be repealed, the House would be placed in a painful situation, between bankruptcy and disgrace on the one hand, and the property-tax on the other. He had too much confidence in the honour of the House to fear such an issue. He should not object to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Curwen and Mr. Benson were averse to the appointment of a Committee, as being proposed only to get rid of the subject.

Lord Castlereagh took the same view of the matter as Mr. Vansittart; and moved the appointment of a Committee by way of amendment on Lord Althorpe's motion.

Mr. Brougham, Lord Compton, General Gascoyne, Mr. C. Calvert, and Mr. Marryat, supported the original motion; Col. Wood and Mr. Lushington were in favour of the amendment, which, on a division, was negatived by 94 to 84. Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. S. Bourne, after referring to the Report of the Committee on the Poor Laws, said, he should first move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate general vestries, because the poor had been much neglected by them, and left to the parish officers alone. He trusted there would be no opposition to this measure. Another Bill would have for its object to allow certain large parishes to elect select vestries, composed of the minister and parish officers for the time being, together with a certain number of parishioners. The next object of the Bill was one which had occasioned much anxiety, namely, the appointment of an assistant overseer, with a salary. Much disadvantage had resulted from

from officers going out every year, before they had gained a knowledge of parish business. The next provision of the Bill was to further the existing law as to setting to work the children of parents who received parochial relief. This was to be done by sending such children to proper schools of industry, instead of giving their parents money for their support, which was but too often applied to bad purposes. The next provision would also be in furtherance of the existing law, in order to set persons out of employment to work. This was to be done by allowing parishes to purchase land on which they might employ paupers. The next was one of considerable importance, but not new to the House; and that was, to allow, in certain cases, the owners of houses to be rated instead of the occupiers. In certain cases, where persons were brought to temporary distress, and afterwards recovered their circumstances, a power was to be given to the overseers to exact repayment by instalments. It was not expected that much money would be recovered, but it might have the effect of making people not very anxious to apply for relief. The next provision would be to pay the pensions of paupers who had served in the army or navy to their parish officers, and by them to the paupers weekly. The Committee had not finished their labours yet, and perhaps might have some further regulations to submit to the House. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate parish vestries; also a Bill to amend the laws relative to the relief of the poor, which was agreed to.

The Indemnity Bill went through a Committee, *sub silentio*, Sir W. Burroughs and Sir J. Newport having intimated that they would reserve some amendments which they had to propose until the third reading.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 13.

After a short conversation, introduced by Lord Grosvenor, respecting offices in reversion, which did not terminate in any motion, Lord Liverpool moved the third reading of the Mutiny Bill.

Lord Grosvenor objected to the amount of our military establishment, and to the general system on which Ministers seemed to act; a system which was well adapted to the purpose of driving the people out of the country. He moved an amendment, tending to effect a reduction in the army of 13,000 men.

Lord Bathurst ridiculed the fears entertained by the Noble Lord from the present military establishment. When the troops necessary for guarding the dock-yards and preventing smuggling were deducted, there did not remain quite 4000 men ap-

plicable to the enslaving of the population of the metropolis, and 25 miles round it.

In the Commons, the same day, the Parish Vestries Regulation Bill and Poor Laws Amendment Bill were brought in by Mr. S. Bourne, and read a first and second time, committed *pro forma*, and reported. The reports were ordered for further consideration on the 6th of April.

Lord Althorpe brought in a Bill for repealing the additional leather duty. It was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 6th of April.

Mr. Lushington gave notice that he should oppose it.

The consideration of the petition against the licensing system and the brewers' monopoly was resumed; and, after some conversation, in the course of which Mr. Calvert vindicated the brewers against the allegations of the petitioners, the petition was referred to a Select Committee.

Sir S. Romilly presented a petition against the Indemnity Bill from Robert Swinton, to whose cruel treatment he had alluded on a former evening.

The Attorney General moved that the Indemnity Bill should be read a third time.

Sir J. Newport said, the first amendment he should move was, "That damages sustained by individuals should be paid out of the public purse." The second amendment he should move was, "That nothing in the Act should extend to cases of undue or excessive rigour or severity in apprehending, imprisoning, or detaining persons." If the amendments he had proposed were to be complied with, he should move them after the Bill was read the third time; if not, he should move that the Bill be re-committed.

The Speaker having suggested some difficulties of form as to re-committing the Bill on the present question, Sir J. Newport postponed the amendments.

Sir R. Heron spoke against the principle of the Bill. He believed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus to be a miserable shift, a contemptible artifice. Public opinion, however, had passed its childhood, and had arrived at the period of manhood; it would no longer be cheated by baubles, or overpowered by bugbears. The people of England would know, when a dissolution took place, how to estimate the conduct of Ministers.

The House then divided, and the motion for the third reading was carried by 82 to 23.

The Bill was then read the third time, after which Sir J. Newport, Sir W. Burroughs, Sir S. Romilly, and Mr. Brougham proposed several amendments, which, after a discussion on each, were negatived. On an amendment by Mr. Brougham for making

ing the Bill apply only to acts "which may have been necessary," there was a division, when it was negatived by 149 to 39.

On the question that the Bill do pass, Mr. Brougham, Mr. P. Moore, and Mr. Tierney, briefly opposed the measure; the latter described it as one of the most detestable measures ever introduced into Parliament.

Mr. Wynn supported the Bill.

The gallery was then cleared, but the Bill passed without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 16.*

Mr. Alderman Wood brought in a Bill for building a bridge over the Thames at Rotherhithe. He brought it in, he said, as a member of the Committee, but would not support it unless a clause were introduced for compensating the watermen. The Bill was read a first time.

He then presented a petition from Thomas Preston, shoemaker, stating his grievances, and praying for redress and the impeachment of Ministers. Among other things, the petition stated that Castles, the informer, had seized his goods, and carried them off, while he was imprisoned.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Sir G. Warrender, after adverting to the Report of the Finance Committee, so far as it respected the Navy, moved for 2,480,000*l.* for the service of the Navy for the current year.

Sir M. W. Ridley moved to substitute 2,478,000*l.* lopping off the 2000*l.* granted to the two junior Admiralty Lords, as he did not see why they should be educated as Statesmen at the public expence. He had seen a very entertaining book, called "Stories for Children." It was written, he understood, by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Croker), and, he supposed, for the purpose of developing the whole system of education necessary for Lords of the Admiralty. (*Much laughter.*) It might be very well adapted for that purpose, although he could not agree with one assertion in it; for he did not believe that "Charles I. was either an excellent King or a good man." This was all the education which those two junior Lords were to acquire at the expence of the publick, so far as he could learn. Perhaps they might indeed extend their scholastic exercises a little farther, and read a periodical work, whose principles would considerably facilitate their promotion; he meant the Quarterly Review; the most celebrated pages of which were ascribed to the same pen that had written the "Stories for Children." (*Laughter.*) But whatever their course of study might be, he did not see why the publick should pay for it.

Lord Castlereagh opposed the motion. The Admiralty Board had existed for a long time without any alteration.

Mr. Banks bore testimony to the attention which Ministers had paid to the recommendations of the Finance Committee on the subject of economy.

After a few words from Sir C. Pole, the Committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by 85 to 58.—Several other items were also voted for the transport service, ordnance service, &c.

Mr. Marsh moved that the sum of 800*l.* be voted to the High Bailiff of Westminster to reimburse him for the expences which he had incurred at the election for Westminster, in the year 1812, and of which he had only recovered half from Lord Cochrane, in consequence of Sir F. Burdett having been returned unsolicited, and therefore being deemed by the Court of King's Bench not to have been a candidate under the meaning of the Act of Parliament on this subject. After a discussion of some length, the motion was carried without a division.

Mr. Vansittart moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on so much of the Prince Regent's Speech as related to the building of Churches.

Mr. Tierney suggested that the money voted for monuments should be applied to the purpose of building a parish church or Churches.

Mr. Vansittart said that would be a subject of future consideration, on which, perhaps, his sentiments might coincide with those of Mr. Tierney.

The House having gone into a Committee, Mr. Vansittart dwelt at some length on the inadequacy of the places of worship belonging to the Established Church to accommodate the increased population in the metropolis, York, and other places. From the return then upon the table, it appeared that there were 27 parishes, in which the excess of population, above those who could be accommodated, exceeded 20,000 souls. Of these, 11 were in the metropolis, the rest in the manufacturing districts. In St. Martin-in-the-Fields there were 26,000, in Mary-le-Bone 24,000, in Liverpool 73,000. In Manchester only 11,000 could be accommodated. In the next class, there were four parishes, in which the excess of population was about 40,000. In the third class, about 30,000. In the fourth class, 20,000. When he said that there was a deficiency of places for the accommodation of this population, he did not mean to say that churches were to be built to contain all these, as service was performed several times a day, and a deduction must be made for infants; and, therefore, if a church could contain one-third of the inhabitants at any one time, it was as much as might be required. It appeared, by a work published by Mr. Yates, and which deserved particular notice, that the population of London and

its vicinity amounted to 1,129,000 souls, of which 977,000 were unprovided for. In the city of London, the accommodation of the churches far exceeded what the inhabitants required. This was the case in all our ancient cities, in which many parishes had been suffered to fall to decay. All our cities which are of Roman origin are amply provided with churches; but places that have risen into notice since the reformation are very deficient. He proposed that 1,000,000*l.* should be issued to Commissioners, in Exchequer Bills, in such sums as might be gradually wanted for erecting new churches. The Commissioners would, however, only lend their assistance in furtherance of every fair exertion of the parishes. It might be proper to vest a power in his Majesty in Council to divide parishes with the consent of the patron, and, where that could not be obtained, to erect chapels of ease, the curates of which should not be removed without the consent of the bishop. He had made no deduction for that portion of the inhabitants who were not members of the Established Church; for, without any disparagement to the exertions of those who dissented from it, he thought that the public were bound to find accommodation for all, and he thought that many did not now attend the Established Church merely because the church could not find accommodation for them. It was intended that the patronage of the new churches should follow the present patronage. He concluded with moving for an issue of 1,000,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, for the purposes above stated.

General *Thornton* and Capt. *Waldegrave* approved of the motion.

Sir *C. Monck* also approved of it, but did not expect any great improvement in morals by the mere provision of additional churches. There should be a more frequent performance of public worship. He thought the church itself should bear the greater part of the expence of the new structures; this might be effected by the abolition of prebends, deaneries, &c.

Mr. *W. Smith* submitted the case of the extensive parishes in the North of Scotland.

Mr. *Vansittart* said, Government had no objection to submit to Parliament a separate measure with respect to Scotland.

After some further conversation, the resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. *Curwen* moved the second reading of the Tithe Laws Amendment Bill. Sir *W. Scott* objected to the provision respecting moduses, and moved that the Bill be read a second time this day *six months*. Sir *S. Romilly* thought it hard that any claims should be made for tithes of land, that had paid none for between two and three hundred years. Mr. *Wetherel*, Mr.

Smyth, and Mr. *Peel*, opposed the Bill, and Mr. *Brougham* defended it. On a division, the amendment was carried by 44 to 15; by which the Bill is lost for the present Session.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 17.*

The Royal Assent was given by commission to all the public and private Bills on the table, which had passed both Houses, 33 in number; the public Bills were the Habeas Corpus Suspension Indemnity Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Mutiny Act Mistake Bill, the West India Indemnity Bill, the Officers' Indemnity Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Madder Duty Bill, and the Kilmainham Hospital Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of *Shaftesbury*, and Lord *Melville*.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Folkestone*, after going at length into the case of the Reading gaoler, and adverting to the recent decision in his favour, in opposition to the opinion of the magistrates, as to their right of visitation, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts, whether 36th Geo. III. ch. 46, extended to common or county gaols.

The Attorney General, Mr. *Sturges Bourne*, and the Solicitor General, opposed the motion, conceiving that there existed no doubts as to the right of keeping in close, as well as safe custody, persons accused of treason.

Sir *F. Burdett* supported the motion, which, however, was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. *Brougham* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the abuses in Charities connected with Education.

March 18.

Dr. *Phillimore* addressed the House at some length on the claims of Spanish subjects, who had obtained judgment in our courts of law for illegal captures by British cruisers of ships employed in the Slave trade. He was anxious that, by the effect of the late treaty with Spain, they might not be deprived of the benefit of those decisions, and left to the caprice of their own Government. The character of British courts of justice was at stake upon this point. He concluded with moving, that an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that steps may be taken to secure full restoration of their property to the several Spanish subjects who have obtained judgment in favour of their claims in the Admiralty Courts of this country.

Lord *Castlereagh* entered at large into the particulars of the different suits in progress, or that had been decided previous
to

to the late treaty; and contended that the course which had been adopted, that of compounding all these claims for a specific sum, was the best that could have been taken for preserving a good understanding between the two Governments, and for having justice fairly and speedily administered to such claimants as were actually Spaniards; for it was well known that in many cases the Spanish flag had been used merely as a cover for illicit trade by the subjects of other countries.

Lord *A. Hamilton* and Mr. *C. Wynn* thought that the adjudicated cases should have been excepted from the treaty, and that the parties should have been paid here.

Mr. *Brougham* hoped that the decided claims would be attended to by the Spanish Government. He highly approved of the right of search recognized by the treaty.

Lord *Castlereagh* intimated that the King of the Netherlands had signified his willingness to enter into a similar treaty.

Mr. *Wilberforce* and Mr. *Money* expressed their approbation of the treaty. The motion was then negatived without a division.

The Report of the Committee on the Consolidation of the Customs was brought up, and after a conversation between Mr. *Vansittart* and Mr. Alderman *Atkins* with regard to several of the intended new regulations, the Report was agreed to, and Bills ordered to be brought in accordingly.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 19.*

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Greenland Fisheries Oaths' Bill, the Bank Tokens' Bill, the Scotch Aqua-vitæ Bill, and five private Bills. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Montrose*, and the Earl of *Shaftesbury*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 2.*

Lord *Lauderdale* moved for several papers relative to the state of the coin and currency; observing, however, that previous to bringing in his motion on this subject, it would be requisite that he should know whether there was any truth in the report that Ministers had it in contemplation to issue stock debentures.

Lord *Liverpool* thought the Noble Lord ought not to delay his motion from any regard to loose rumours; whatever financial plans Ministers might have in view, there could be no doubt that ample time would be afforded for their consideration.

In the Commons, the same day, Petitions were presented from a cotton manufactory in Carlisle, from several in Lancashire, and from Mr. Owen's manufactory at New Lanark, in favour of Sir R.

Peel's Bill for regulating the hours of labour. The petition from Mr. Owen's workmen stated the great evil of children being kept at work 14 or 15 hours a day, with scarcely any interval; but added, that the system in practice with themselves was a humane one, as the working hours were only ten hours and a half a day; yet they manufactured more than those who were kept so long at work, owing to less fatigue, and a sense of the kindness they experienced.

Mr. *Protheroe* presented 286 petitions from Bristol, and Lord *Stanley* presented two from places in Lancashire, in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 3.*

Lord *Grosvenor*, after noticing some errors in the return as to Places in reversion, complained of the coalition between certain Water-companies. He should have hoped that these companies would have fulfilled the two great objects of their institution—namely, to supply the Metropolis with water of a purer quality, and at a cheaper rate than formerly. He understood, however, from some of his tenants, that the charge was not more moderate, and that the supply was very bad. The water at present supplied by the Grand Junction Water-works was, he understood, very much discoloured. He had thought it right to mention this subject, as the state of the water supplied by these companies was of great consequence to the health and safety of the Metropolis.

Lord *Lauderdale* concurred in the observations of the preceding speaker, and pointed out the dangerous effects, in cases of fire, of the junction of the water-companies. There being only one line of pipes in the streets, a fire might break out in a quarter where no water could be got, in consequence of its being exhausted in quenching a fire near the source.

The Lord Chancellor, after this conversation, hoped their Lordships would not separate without its being distinctly understood that, if these companies acted in a way to defeat the object the Legislature had in view at the time of their incorporation, it was in the power of Parliament to correct such a proceeding.

The Earl of *Shaftesbury* said, that every attention had been paid to the bills on the subject which had been already before the House; and that, in the case of any new measure, he would devote all his attention to render it fit to accomplish the object, their Lordships always had in view in passing any Act for establishing such companies.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 6.*

Alderman *Wood* presented eight petitions from watermen, &c. against the proposed bridge at Rotherhithe.

Mr.

Mr. *Wrottesley* observed, that the fares of watermen were much too low; and it would be better to bring in a bill to increase them than to check great public works.

Alderman *Wood* replied, that the Court of Aldermen had already power to regulate the watermen's fares; but their present complaint was, that the bridge would take away their employment altogether.

Several petitions were presented for and against the Cotton Manufactories Regulation Bill; and 30 petitions were presented in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. *J. Smith* presented a petition from Messrs. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, in favour of the Copy-right Bill. A petition to a similar effect was presented by Mr. *Hammersley*, from Messrs. Lackington and Co. [See p. 350.]

The order of the day for the second reading of the Leather Duty Repeal Bill was then read.

Mr. *C. Grant* opposed the bill, on the grounds that the tax had been highly productive for several years after its imposition, that the recent failures among the tanners were to be ascribed to improvident speculations, and the general stagnation of commerce on the transition from war to peace, that the leather trade, however, was now reviving, and the tax becoming again productive. As far as Agriculture was concerned, the additional tax did not burthen it with more than 5*d.* an acre. He concluded with moving, that instead of *now*, the bill should be read a second time this day *six* months.

Lord *Althorpe* supported the bill, being fully persuaded that the tax was injurious both to the manufacturers and consumers.

Lord *Deerhurst* said a few words, amidst loud and general cries of question; and, consequently, was not audible in the gallery.

Mr. *H. Davis* stated that he had changed his opinion, and was now in favour of continuing the tax. He had received a letter from a Bristol tanner, expressing his conviction that the tax did not much affect either the manufacturer or the consumer.

Mr. *P. Methuen* said there would not be found another tanner in England of the same opinion.

In the sequel of the discussion, Mr. *Marryat*, Mr. *Benson*, and Mr. *Brougham*, supported the bill, and Mr. *Lushington* and Mr. *Huskisson* spoke in favour of the amendment, which was carried, on a division, by 136 to 130.

The bill is consequently lost for the present Session.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 7.

Lord *Shaftesbury* presented a petition from the Grand Junction Water-works Company, denying the charge of having entered into a combination with other water-companies, stating the great expence they had been at in laying down

pipes, and that they were only desirous of a fair profit on their capital, &c. The petition concluded with requesting an inquiry by a Committee into their proceedings.—Lord *Lauderdale* said that the result of his inquiries had been to confirm what he had, on a previous occasion, mentioned as to an understanding between the different water-companies, which did away all competition, and subjected the inhabitants of the metropolis to a considerable rise in the price of one of the first necessities of life.

In the Commons, the same day, several petitions were presented, on the part of Authors, Engravers, and Booksellers, in favour of the Copyright Bill.

Mr. *Smyth* said the Act complained of had only made some slight alterations in the preceding Acts. It appeared that half of the publications consisted of 750 copies of each. In many cases, wherein they were not sold, there could be no great hardship.

A Member under the gallery observed, that a single work (Mr. *Lysons's*, we understood) cost 60 guineas, and that the delivery of the copies of it would cost 660*l.*

Mr. *Brougham* brought in a bill to prevent abuses in Charities established for public Education.

Lord *Stanley* presented a petition, signed by an individual, on behalf of a meeting held in Royton, in the county of Lancaster.

Mr. *Bankes* objected to the petition being laid on the table, as contrary to the standing order, being signed only by an individual, though alleging general grievances.

Mr. *Wynn* thought the petition was intended as an insult.

Mr. *Lambton* saw nothing in the petition derogatory to the dignity of the House.

Mr. *Vansittart* said the petition contained expressions which no Member could use without being called to order. The House could not tolerate such language as that it had long been governed by *selfish* principles.

Mr. *Tierney* was for receiving the petition. The word "selfish" was the only unhappy word on which the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had been able to place his hand. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that any other Member who should use that word, in debate, would be called to order. Now he (Mr. *Tierney*) would use that word on the very first opportunity (*a laugh*), and he was sure that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not call him to order (*Hear, hear.*) If the petitioners had charged the House with having legislated from corrupt motives, it would be very different.

On a division, the petition was rejected by 42 to 14.

Mr.

Mr. *Lushington* brought in a bill to repeal certain duties of Customs, and to grant others in lieu thereof.

Lord *Lascelles* rose to say a word or two on a duty which had been imposed two or three years ago on rape-seed. This was an article which it was known could not be grown in this country, because it was stipulated in the leases of farmers that it should not. In consequence of that duty, the oil of rape had risen from 35*l.* to 65*l.* and 70*l.* Both the manufacturers and the agriculturists were considerably injured by the duty of 10*l.* per last on rape-seed: the latter used it as a manure, which was in a manner almost indispensable. — The bill was then read a first time.

April 8.

A number of petitions against the Copy-right Act were received.

On the motion of Lord *Castlereagh*, the House voted Addresses of Congratulation to the Prince Regent, the Queen, and the Princess Elizabeth, on the marriage of the latter. His Lordship then brought in a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the treaty with Spain relative to the Slave Trade. It was read the first time.

Mr. *Vansittart* then addressed the House on the expediency of continuing the Bank Restriction for one year longer. The Bank was prepared for the resumption of cash payments, but it would be impolitic to permit it at this moment. Under the notice which the Bank gave as to the payment of all notes dated prior to the 1st of January 1817, about 2,600,000*l.* had been issued in gold, and hardly any portion of that large sum now circulated in this country. The importations of coin had occasioned a large drain of specie. It was calculated that of the emigrants to the Continent, 12,700 resided abroad, and that they drew on an average from the country 2,540,000*l.* a year. The great private expences of the British officers in France occasioned another considerable drain. The loans to the French Government in 1816-17, had made the price of gold and silver rise rapidly here. A loan of 5,000,000*l.* to Prussia had been recently contracted for in the city; and if the Army of Occupation should leave France this year, a loan of 20,000,000*l.* at least would be requisite to enable her to discharge the different claims upon her. Under these circumstances it would certainly be inexpedient to take off the restriction. He then stated, that the permission to the English and Irish country bankers to issue notes under 5*l.* would expire on the 5th of July, 1820, and he thought it should not be renewed without their making a deposit with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of an amount of Exchequer Bills equal in value to the amount of the notes to be issued, or a quantity of stock double

the amount of the nominal value. After a deposit of stock and Exchequer Bills, if a private banker issued notes, they should be stamped in a way to denote that sufficient security had been deposited, and that they were given on the faith of that security. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill to continue the Bank Restriction Act for a time to be limited.

Mr. *Tierney* objected to the motion without a Committee of Inquiry. He ridiculed the pretended anxiety of the Bank and of Ministers to resume cash payments. If Parliament did not do its duty, the restriction would continue, not for this year only, but for many more. The debenture scheme had dwindled down to the plan of making country bankers assist in the circulation of Exchequer Bills.

Mr. *Grenfell* reprobated the flimsy pretexts on which a measure was justified which would ultimately subvert all the property in the kingdom.

Mr. *Vansittart* assured the House, that the scheme of stock debentures had never been in his contemplation. The resolution was then carried, and leave given to bring in a bill to continue the Act for the restriction of cash payments for a time to be limited. As also a bill to enable the bankers of England and Ireland to issue promissory notes upon deposit, stock, or other Government security.

Mr. *Grenfell* asked for some explanation as to the terms on which the securities of country bankers were to be deposited.

Mr. *Vansittart* said that it was intended that half a-crown per cent. should be paid on the original deposit, and 1*s.* per cent. per annum during its continuance.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 9.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* moved an address to the Crown, for copies of the Reports of the Commissioners appointed in 1814 to inquire into the fees paid to officers of the several Courts of Justice in the united kingdom. He particularly called the attention of the House to the enormous extortions practised by the officers and clerks in some of the Irish Courts, who had perverted into instruments of oppression the very rules that the Judges had made for the benefit of suitors. His Lordship then enumerated several gross instances of extortion.

Lord *Liverpool* assented to the motion. There were some other reports in preparation; and when they were completed, it would be the duty of Parliament to apply farther remedies to the evils complained of, which had arisen from no neglect in his Majesty's Government, and the existence of which could scarcely have been suspected before the investigation of the Commissioners disclosed them.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

April 28. This night a fire broke out at *Benthall-Hall*, co. Salop, the residence of F. B. Harries, esq. owing to a main timber of the roof going into a chimney. The whole of the roof and part of the house were destroyed before the flames could be extinguished. The house was built in 1535, and the carved wood-work of the parlour and beautiful staircase was thought to surpass any other in the county: part of both have been saved.

May 8. A violent thunder-storm was experienced in various parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland. At *Blathwaite*, in the neighbourhood of Wigtown, Mr. Thomas Smith was instantaneously deprived of life by the electric matter: three other persons near him were struck down, but not seriously injured: a chimney-piece was split asunder, and other damage done to the building. At *Hardriding*, the fluid descended a chimney, when a young woman, sitting by the fire, was struck senseless, and still remains in a dangerous state: a dog was killed, and the house was much damaged. The same storm extended to *Dumfriesshire*, in Scotland, and did a variety of damage there; but no lives were lost.

May 31. A sturgeon of immense size was taken upon the manor of the Earl of Lonsdale, and brought to *Carlisle* to his lordship's fishmonger. Weight 20 stone 7lbs.; length 9 feet 4 inches; circumference 5 feet 1 inch. Weight of the roe 70lbs. In one quarter of an ounce of it were found 1,345 eggs or spawn.

June 4. The first stone of a new Church to be built at *Rochdale* was laid by the Rev. Dr. Drake, vicar, who delivered an impressive address on the occasion. The final ceremony upon the stone was performed by the master of the Anchor Lodge of Free Masons. The whole of the transaction exhibited a splendid spectacle, as the members of 11 distinct Lodges, attended by the building committee and the trustees, formed a circle, highly decorated with the jewels and insignia of the Order. The designs are in the simple Gothic style.

June 12. A storm of thunder and lightning burst over the village of *Branston*, near Burton-upon-Trent; and the house of Mr. Shenton, surveyor, was much injured. The lightning first struck the chimney, which it threw down; then passed through the chamber to the parlour below, breaking the chimney-pieces, destroying the glass of several pictures which were framed and glazed, and doing other injury. It then passed through the parlour window, breaking the panes and tearing the frame.

Fortunately no person was in the chamber or parlour. Mrs. Shenton, who was in an adjoining room, was struck down, and her hand and arm slightly burnt, but is not otherwise injured. Four other members of the family were in different apartments, but all providentially escaped unhurt.

Mr. Blake, the master of a seminary at *Hallwood*, near Runcorn, with his assistant teachers, accompanied his pupils (as he had invariably done when his boys went to bathe) to a situation on the banks of the river Mersey, where it was intended they should bathe, and where Mr. B. had always previously taken his boys when they were disposed to enjoy that recreation. One of the boys, soon after he had gone into the river, slipped into a hole, that had been made by the tide, beyond his depth: three of his school-fellows, in attempting to rescue him, were placed in the same perilous situation. Mr. Blake instantly plunged into the water, and used every exertion in his power to save them, but without effect. A boat arrived at the fatal spot a few minutes after the four unfortunate boys had sunk, but all efforts to save them proved unavailing. The bodies were found soon after, and the best means were used to produce resuscitation; but the vital spark had fled. Their names were—Thomas Eardley, aged 15; Joseph Schofield, aged 14; Peter Jackson, aged 14; and T. Nixon, aged 15.

A considerable party of farmers and others lately went out in two boats upon the river *Wyre*, to fish; they agreed to sail a race, when unfortunately the men in one of the boats not only crowded too much sail, but also, in order to lighten the vessel, threw out a good deal of ballast, when a squall of wind upset her, in a deep place (the Nott End) with a strong ebbing tide, and she suddenly went down with every one on board. Thus perished, through their own imprudence, six respectable men, several of whom have left families to deplore their loss. The names of the sufferers were Rawnsion, Bradley, Croft, Captain Dickenson, Lord (of Pilling), and Longworth, farrier, of Garstang. Only two of the bodies had been picked up when this account was written.

The first stone of a new Church has been laid in the parish of *Radcliffe*, near Manchester, where the population has much increased, and gradually extended to a considerable distance from the old Church. It will be erected at the sole expense of Countess Grosvenor, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, the architect.

John E. Dowdeswell, esq. and John Martin, esq. the representatives for *Tewkesbury*, have contributed 200 guineas each towards the building of the School on the system of the Rev. Dr. Bell, which has lately been erected there. The total expense of this elegant stone structure, which rivals any similar edifice in any provincial town of the kingdom, exceeded 1,300*l*.

By an Act of Parliament passed last session, the penalty previously enacted for persons offering Bank Dollars or Tokens in payment after the 25th of March, was suspended till the 5th of July.—And from the 5th of July, 1818, till the 5th of April, 1819, no penalty will be incurred by persons tendering them in payment of taxes, customs, excise and stamp duties, postages, rents, poor rates, payments to bankers, or common carriers, or to any person or persons whatever, *for the purpose of such Dollars or Tokens being transmitted to the Bank of England.*

From the Annual Report made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department from the National Vaccine establishment, it appears that upwards of 9000 persons have been vaccinated during the last year at the different stations appointed by the Board in London and the vicinity; and as far as they have received returns upwards of 87,000 by the honorary members and correspondents. The concluding part of this Report will not be read without feelings of the deepest indignation:—"The pernicious practice of Small Pox inoculation, now very generally relinquished by the medical profession, is only persisted in by a very few of the least creditable class of practitioners, and is usually carried on clandestinely; yet the Board are concerned to state, that this destructive operation is now performed for gain, by itinerant empirics, farriers, publicans, nurses, low cunning people of both sexes, and of various descriptions. And such is the infatuation of the poor and ignorant, that many of them carry their infants to be inoculated by those who only know how to inflict, but not how to assuage the violence of the small pox. The consequence has been, that many have perished under their management; and the disease, in particular districts, has been widely disseminated.—As this iniquitous conduct prevails much in London, an epidemic small pox was last year excited among those who were not secured by vaccination: for it appears by the Bills of Mortality, that 1,051 persons died of this disease; a number which, according to a probable calculation, includes only two-thirds of those who actually fell victims to the small pox in the capital. Complaints of the same injurious practices have been sent to the Board from various parts of England, and applications made for means of putting a stop to them."

A man of the name of *Smith* lately had the temerity, after drinking about ten pints of ale, to ascend the spire of *Louth Church*, which is nearly 300 feet high, and tie a handkerchief round the iron which supports the weather-cock; after he had remained some time upon the top stone, danced a hornpipe, and performed several antics, he descended with all the composure imaginable to the bottom of the spire, and on the point of one of the pinnacles of the tower he stood upon one leg with his arms extended, and made his *congee* to the numerous spectators below, who witnessed this piece of presumption with horror and astonishment.

Considerable remains of tessellated pavements, and other indications of a Roman station, have been lately discovered about seven miles East of *Grantham*, co. Linc. on the side of a hill by the bridge-end turnpike. Three distinct apartments have been already cleared, one of which is a sudatory or sweating bath, the flues and furnaces of which are very distinct. Competent judges agree in opinion that it has been a *Causennis* of the Romans. The place has from ancient tradition been called the "*Roman Hill*," but nothing had been before discovered to fix a belief of its having been occupied by that people as a residence or station. It is from *Causennis* that Camden derives the name of one of the three great divisions of this county, *Kesteven* (or *Cayseven*). Its situation has been conjectured to be at Bridge-Casterton; but it is now believed that the true situation is found at Haceby, and that the estate of the Lord Lieutenant of this county will prove to contain one of the most interesting pieces of antiquity in the kingdom.

The Duke of Rutland, since attaining his majority, has expended the sum of 6000*l*. annually, on the repairs and improvements of *Belvoir Castle*, up to the time of the late fire. Since that period, the sum of 20,000*l*. is annually expended upon the rebuilding. Upwards of a hundred mechanics are constantly employed in the interior of the Castle.

The tenants of the late Duke of Northumberland have erected a monument to the memory of that illustrious nobleman, which has just been finished, and is called the *Percy column*. It stands on a beautiful knoll, adjoining the road on the South entrance into *Alnwick*; it rises without the incumbrance of a pedestal, and is seen in every direction elevating itself to the height of eighty-three feet distinct from all its adjuncts, and may be ascended to its whole height by an easy circular stair.

J. Merceron, esq. magistrate for Middlesex, has been sentenced to a fine of 200*l*. and 6 months imprisonment, for having fraudulently appropriated parish money, and to 12 months imprisonment for licensing publicans legally disqualified.

Commemoration, &c. at OXFORD.

(Concluded from p. 540.)

On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Vice Chancellor, accompanied by the young Noblemen of the University, the Earls of Dartmouth and Abingdon, Sir James Saumarez, K. B. Sir William Cockburn, bart. Sir A. Croke, the very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, the Heads of Houses, and a long train of Academical Dignitaries, went in grand procession from Trinity College Hall to the Theatre, where, after the business of Convocation had been opened by the Vice-Chancellor, the following personages were introduced by Dr. Phillimore, M. P. and Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University, and received the honorary degree of D. C. L. :—

Sir George Thomas Staunton, bart.

Sir Richard Borough, bart. of Baseldon Park, Berks.

Sir John Silvester, bart. Recorder of London, F. R. S. and S. A. and B. C. L. of St. John's College.

Sir Thos. Strange, knt. late Chief Justice of Madras.

Upon introducing Sir G. Staunton, the Professor gave a short summary of his public services in China, and of his splendid attainments, with a particular reference to the richness of his acquisitions in regard to Oriental Literature. Sir George accompanied his father to China in the celebrated Embassy of Earl Macartney in 1796; and having subsequently to that period resided very much at Canton, he had thereby acquired a knowledge of Chinese literature, customs and manners so perfect and penetrating, as to enable him unerringly to detect and elude all the low craft, the specious wiles, and unprincipled stratagems which that extraordinary people are for ever bent upon practising in their commercial intercourse with the British nation. Accordingly, his advice and assistance upon many important occasions had been of the most valuable kind; and a very pointed allusion was made by the Professor to the counsel and entreaties pressed by him upon the late unsuccessful Embassy to China, and which, under the guidance of an excellent discretion, rescued Lord Amherst and his suite from the degrading performance of the *Ko-tou*, a well-known Chinese ceremony, a compliance with which was not only incompatible with personal and national respectability, but would also have had the effect, as is now well ascertained, of inflicting serious injuries on the Company's interests at Canton.

We were glad to see the worthy Recorder of London in such high health and spirits, after the death and burial to which the London Papers had consigned him. Well did he deserve the loud applauses which followed his presentation to this Academic

honour, and the handsome things which were said of him by the Gentleman who presented him. But, after all, Sir John Silvester's best panegyrick will be found in the eloquence of that wisdom and virtue which he displays in public and private life—in his incorruptible but still benevolent administration of the Criminal Law of England—in his long and valuable services as the official adviser of the Civic Authorities of London—in his love for his King and Country, his resolute adherence to our happy Constitution in Church and State in times of great political ferment—in his manly resistance to that factious spirit which, but for him, would have intermixed insult with professions of duty to the Throne, but which he, like Sir James Eyre in Wilkes's day, temperately but invincibly withstood.

Richard Plumtre Glyn, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. of Gaunt's House, Dorset, and late Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church, received the degree of Honorary Master of Arts.—Presented by the Rev. Wm. Crowe, B. C. L. of New College, and Public Orator.

Wm. Hustler, esq. M. A. Fellow of Jesus College, and Registry of the University of Cambridge, and Thomas Watson, esq. M. A. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, were admitted *ad eundem* Masters of Arts.—Both presented by the Rev. John Gutch, M. A. Registrar of this University.

The Oration in Commemoration of all the Benefactors to the University was then delivered by the Rev. W. Crowe, LL. B. and Public Orator. The Learned Orator, upon this occasion, directed the attention of his audience to the subject of the University Prizes, which had now been established for a period of fifty years, and by introducing a greater care and a more cultivated refinement into the art of composition, had produced those good fruits which had been anticipated and hoped for by the founders of them. The Learned Gentleman paid an especial tribute of praise to that wisdom and liberality which had prompted our present Chancellor to establish an additional Prize for Compositions in Latin Prose. The habit of writing that noble language with classical precision and purity was a very valuable one, and he hoped that within these walls it would always be encouraged and held in honour. In conclusion were offered some admonitions respecting these exercises, which the junior Members of the University will do well to follow; and an earnest wish was expressed that some expedient might be devised and adopted for remunerating the authors of some of those compositions which came next in merit to the successful copy. The prize could only be conferred upon *one*; but there were

were several competitors whose deserts were very high, and who ought to be selected for distinction, and be honoured with some reward of a lower and more limited degree. The Compositions to which the Chancellor's Prizes of the present year has been awarded were then recited in the following manner:—

LATIN ESSAY, "*Quam vim in Moribus Populi conformandis exhibeant Rerum publicarum subitæ Mutationes?*" by Mr. Samuel Hinds, B. A. of Queen's College.

LATIN VERSES, "*Titus Hierosolymam expugnans,*" by Mr. Thomas Holden Ormerod, Undergraduate Fellow of New College.

ENGLISH ESSAY, "*Biography,*" by Mr. John Leycester Adolphus, B. A. Fellow of St. John's College.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.

ENGLISH VERSE, "*The Coliseum,*" also by Mr. T. H. Ormerod.

Each of the Compositions was highly creditable to the talents of its respective author, and their merits were, individually, honoured and rewarded with the rapturous applause of the largest audience we have seen in the Theatre since the Installation of Lord Grenville. Immediately before the Convocation was dissolved, *God save the King* was performed, in excellent style, by the whole band, vocal as well as instrumental, and rapturously applauded.

The powerful attraction of *The Messiah* drew a crowded audience to the Theatre on the evening of Tuesday, and it was conducted throughout with a sublimity and fullness of effect that conferred very eminent merit on the performers, and gave the sincerest delight to every one present. This wonderful composition may, perhaps, be characterized as almost without parallel in richness of melody, in force and variety of expression, and that sacred pathos which goes immediately to the feelings, and electrifies the heart.

The Grand Selections of Musick on Wednesday and Thursday were rendered irresistible in fascination by the accession of the talents of Madame Fodor; and although we had to regret the absence of Mr. Bartleman, who was kept away by a severe indisposition, and whose vocal compass, under the discipline of the correctest taste, must always, upon these occasions, create an eager anxiety for his appearance, yet we can say, with truth, that the parts which he would have taken in the glees, had he been amongst us, were well and adequately supplied by Mr. Bellamy. The same gentleman also sang several songs with that superior power of intonation, volume, and variety, for which he is so conspicuously distinguished. And though we have not room for specific detail, we wish to be understood as bearing the tribute of unqualified praise to the efforts of Messrs. Vaughan and Knyvett. The highest applause was

bestowed upon all the songs of Madame Fodor; and this eminent foreigner wore evident marks of delight on her countenance from being enabled to communicate such feelings of gratification to so enlightened an audience. The music of one of Miss Stephens's songs had not arrived, and an apology was made for the non-performance of it. Guglielmi's celebrated "*A compir*" was substituted in its place, and it was sung by Miss S. with extraordinary sweetness, accompanied with great delicacy by Mr. Cramer on the violin. She was also enthusiastically encored in the Echo song, and the never-failing favourite of "*Auld Robin Gray.*" Several bravura songs by Mrs. Salmon, and more especially her "*My lodging is on the cold ground,*" were greatly admired; and Mrs. Vaughan, in all the specimens of her touching art, comprising several of Handel's songs, and different parts in the Glees, drew down from every part of the Theatre loud and well-deserved plaudits. The Instrumental Band was, in one word, perfect;—very judiciously selected, and in the most harmonious concord. The scientific execution of the several Concertos of Messrs. Cramer, Greisbach, Lindley, and Holmes was worthy of every praise; and, upon the whole, we believe that one undivided feeling of satisfaction has resulted from the good taste, and kind and sedulous exertions of those Gentlemen who superintended the arrangements of the Festival.

The Ball in the Town Hall on the evening of Thursday was exhilarated by great gaiety of heart, and attended by all the fashionable company in the University. Owing to the overflowing fulness of the room, there was not a great deal of dancing early in the evening, and the Ball was for the most part converted into a brilliant promenade. But when the company in part retired, and a wider space was given, country dances and quadrilles were kept up with the liveliest animation until a late hour. The Hall was tastefully decorated with oak boughs and festoons of flowers, and reflected great credit on the good taste and diligence of Mr. Bartram, to whose department these embellishments and the supply of refreshments, under the direction of the Stewards, were allotted. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the Stewards themselves were indefatigable in manifesting their polite attentions to every person present. In a word, the whole of our Celebration has passed off with the most animated *eclat*, and given unmingled gratification to every individual; nor should we omit to add, that the enchanting brightness and hilarity of the weather throughout the week lent a livelier impulse of joy to the heart, and enriched the elegancies of female dress and the charms of personal beauty.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

PROMOTION.

Henry Beard, esq. President of the Courts of Criminal and Civil Justice at Berbice, *vice* Samuel, dec. — *Gazette*.

Rev. G. Walker, Head-master of Leeds Free Grammar-school.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Armstrong, Lickmolossy and Ballinakill R. co. Galway, *vice* Kelly, res.

Rev. Samuel Maddock, Bishops Sutton V. with Ropley annexed, Hants.

Rev. Robert-Barlow Gardiner, M. A. Wadhurst V. Sussex, *vice* Salmon, dec.

Rev. John-Fleming Parker, M. A. Almondbury V. vo. York.

Rev. Augustine Bulmer, D. D. Cawston R. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Jones, Llanhilleth R. co. Monmouth.

Rev. George Hunt, A. M. Barningham R. and Coney Weston R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Loft, Market Stainton Perpetual Curacy and Nun Ormsby V. co. Lincoln.

BIRTHS.

May 31. The Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, a princess.

June 19. In Saville-row, Lady Sarah Lyttleton, a son. — 22. At Mead-lodge, Hunsdon, Herts, the wife of Capt. James Keith Forbes, E. J. S. a son. — 24. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of John Drummond, jun. esq. a son. — 26. Mrs. W. R. Swanwick, Market Drayton, a son. — 28. In South Audley-street, the

Countess of Palmella, a son. — 29. The wife of Robert Brown, esq. Belvidere-house, Broadstairs, a dau. — 30. Hon. Mrs. P. Pleydell Bouverie, a son.

Lately. At Finningley-park, co. Nottingham, the wife of L. W. Childers, esq. a son. — At Leicester, the wife of Lieut. J. H. Bellairs, R. N. of a dau. — The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, a prince.

MARRIAGES.

June 18. Rev. Dr. Lewis, to Miss Henrietta Warwick, both of Twickenham.

S. R. M. Leake, esq. third son of J. M. Leake, esq. of Woodside, near Old Windsor, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of G. Stevens, esq. Old Windsor Lodge.

William Ogilvie, esq. jun. of Chesters, co. Roxburgh, to Alexina, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Falconer, esq. of Woodcot-park.

20. Rt. Hon. Lord George Lenox, to Louisa Frederica, dau. of Hon. John Rodney, and grand-dau. of the Earl of Aldborough.

Augustus Giani, esq. of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, to Miss Greenfield, of Pentonville.

22. Lord Cochrane, to Miss Catherine Corbett Barnes, late of Bryanstone-street.

Thomas Eastwood, esq. of Stock Lodge, Essex, to Catherine-Anne, second dau. of James Taylor, esq. of Leigh.

23. At Clifton, John Gray, esq. of Rockhouse, to Harriet, dau. of the late Edward Brice, esq.

25. Peter Kendall, esq. of Buenos Ayres, to Jemima-Elizabeth, only dau. of Jesse Russell, esq. of Walthamstow.

John Cresswell, esq. eldest son of Francis Cresswell, esq. of Cresswell, co. Northumberland, to Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of Guilfrid-Lawson Reed, esq. of Camberwell.

27. William Mount, of Wasing-place, Berks, esq. to Charlotte, second dau. of George Talbot, of Guiting, co. Glouc. esq.

29. Robert-Vaughan Richards, of the Inner Temple, esq. to Jane, only daugh.

of Matthew Chalie, esq. of Wandsworth.

Maj. Watson, 14th reg. to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of J. Hollin, esq. of Thame, co. Oxford.

Henry Hardie, M. D. of Manchester, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Robert Whigham, esq. of Halliday-hill, co. Dumfries.

30. Mr. James Renshaw, son of the late John Renshaw, esq. of Owthorpe, co. Nottingham, to Anne-Elizabeth, second dau. of John Dyson, esq. of Chelsea.

Lately. John Kaye, esq. of the East India Company's Civil service, and late accountant-general at Bombay, to Miss Elizabeth Browne, of Clapham.

Major Wallace, 1st or Royal Drag. to Eliza, second dau. of Walter-Parry Hodges, esq. of Dorchester.

Mr. J. Allies, of Bristol, to Anne, third dau. of the late Rev. J. Douglas, D. D. vicar of Beenhamin.

Lieut.-col. Robinson, 24th foot, to Matilda, second dau. of Rev. Roger Frankland, of Holebrooke-house, Somerset.

W. D. Watson, esq. of Market Bosworth, co. Leicester, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Rev. J. Kendall, vicar of Budbrooke, co. Warwick.

Evan Hopkins, esq. only son of Evan Hopkins, esq. of St. Fagan's, co. Glamorgan, to Lucy, only dau. of L. Hawkins, esq. of Oaksey-villa, Wilts.

At Calcutta, Lieut. C. J. C. Davidson, East India Company's Engineers, Bengal establishment, to Letitia, fifth dau. of Mr. Crump, of Charlton, co. Gloucester.

OBITU-

O B I T U A R Y.

DR. JOSEPH ADAMS.

June 20, 1818. Died, at his house in Hatton Garden, in his 62d year, Dr. Joseph Adams. He had suffered an accidental fall, by which both the bones of one of his legs had been broken, about a fortnight previously to his death.—He was one of the sons of the late Mr. Adams, apothecary in Basinghall-street, a man well known, and as much beloved. This son, by unremitting attention to his professional studies, attained considerable eminence, which he owed in great measure to his close application to the lectures and experience of the celebrated John Hunter, esq. Dr. Adams received a diploma from the University of Aberdeen in 1796, and an extra license from the London College of Physicians, at the same period. He resided several years at Madeira, where he practised; and soon after his return in 1805, was, upon the death of Dr. Woodville, unanimously elected physician to the Small Pox Hospital at Pancras, where he had a further most favourable opportunity of observing the cases which occurred in that part of morbid poisons, to which he had already devoted much of his time and labour, and which facilitated his completion of a work on that subject, which appeared some time afterwards, and deservedly acquired for him the “due meed of praise.”—Vaccination had been introduced into the Hospital above mentioned by the late Dr. Woodville, his predecessor, in 1799, and had, during the last seven years, made considerable progress; Dr. A. therefore was well calculated to assume a trust so responsible and important, and to exert his talents in perfecting the general practice and adoption of this discovery.—The Variolated patients in the same year exceeded by 200 those of Vaccination; an epidemic of Small Pox, and a severe mortality, rendered it unsafe to resist the urgency with which parental fears demanded the one, and very difficult to meet the tide of prejudice, which rejected, or at least impeded the fair progress of the other. Still to a philosophic mind, such as that of Dr. A., constant success, with the exception of comparatively few cases, had confirmed all that had been promised by the discovery; and the vast accumulation of evidence, from numerous trials at the Hospital and elsewhere, had produced a better confidence in its safety much earlier than could have been expected; these causes were sufficient to stimulate his patient zeal towards the attainment of his expectations.

In 1806 Vaccination was slowly recovering from its depression; still it was not deemed prudent to refuse Variolation, while other practitioners recommended it; the epidemic ceased, and the first week in

June was memorable for there being no death by Small Pox in the Bills of mortality. A general report was formed under his inspection, and circulated by the Committee of the Hospital, tending to remove alarms, and to create security.—Dr. A. communicated to the College of Physicians this report, and the result of his practice in Vaccination, consequent to the reference to them from the House of Commons, whereby it appeared that 20,324 patients had then been vaccinated at the Hospital since 1799, and that only 18 had afterwards taken the Small Pox casually.—In April, 1808, Variolation of out-patients there, was discontinued, and Vaccination was offered and practised daily.

Dr. A. afterwards presented another Report on this interesting subject, and gave the net proceeds of the sale to the Hospital funds. Both Reports have since been consolidated; and 13 editions have been sold, and yielded with accumulated dividends on the investments a net balance in cash of £1517. 16s. 8d. which was invested in short annuities, the income of which £445. 17s. *per ann.* is now, owing to the approaching close of that fund, transferred into long annuities until May 1, 1821, when it will be at the disposal of the Committee in aid of the other funds of the Institution.

Dr. A. was also Physician to the New Finsbury and Central Dispensary in West Smithfield, and in this capacity, as well as in his ready attention to the poor on all occasions, too much cannot be advanced in his praise. Those who had occasion to consult him, found a ready insight into the causes of their complaints, and a prompt decision as to the remedies, accompanied with a gentleness well-suited to the most benevolent consideration for their sufferings.

The following List of his Publications sufficiently evince how much the attainment and diffusion of Medical Knowledge engaged and absorbed his attention.—Observations on Morbid Poisons—A Treatise on the Cancerous Breast—An Inquiry into the Laws of Epidemics, in which he suggested the first proposal ever made public of Banks for Savings—An Account of Madeira—A Philosophical Treatise on the Hereditary peculiarities of the Human Race—The Life and Doctrines of John Hunter, esq.—and a Treatise on the Various forms of Epilepsy, published in the Transactions of the Medical Society of London, of which Dr. A. was president.

Such is the brief outline of the labours of a professional man, who will be remembered with respect, and “whose works do follow him;” whose manners were as plain as his motives were undisguised—who sought,

sought, loved, and practised undissembled truth—who condemned dissimulation wherever he met it, and seldom expressed asperity but in combating its baleful effects. In his friendships he was warm and sincere, and in the circle of his acquaintance courteous and polite.—In lecturing to his pupils, and in public speaking on general subjects when occasion required, he expressed himself clearly, and with what is usually termed “to the point”—he avoided all circumlocution, and did not often indulge in the deceptive flowers of oratory.—He has left the world at the age of 62, with the esteem and regret of those who knew him best, and an amiable widow and several relatives to mourn their loss.

DEATHS.

1817, **N**EAR Guntoor, on his way to Oct. 27. Madras, Lieut. G. F. Smith, 2d Native Cavalry, eldest son of the late George Smith, esq. formerly of Canton.

Nov. 8. At Mirzapore, Capt. Andrew O’Shea, 8th Native Reg. second son of Andrew O’Shea, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

1818, Jan. 10. At Bombay, in her 20th year, Eliza, eldest daughter of G. B. Tynedale, esq. of Lincoln’s-inn.

Jan. At Calcutta, aged 64, Sir J. Hadley D’Oyley, bart.

March 1. In Sicily, B. Barrett, esq. formerly of Gray’s-inn.

March 31. On his passage from Madras to England, after a period of forty-two years public service in India, in his 63d year, Maj.-gen. Sir John Chalmers, K.C.B. Colonel of the 17th reg. Madras Native Infantry.

April 3. In Duke-street, West Smithfield, aged 22, Mr. Charles Tanner, son of Rev. T. Tanner, of Bradninch, Devon. He had just completed with credit his education as a surgeon, and was about to return into the country, when an erysipelas hurried him to a premature grave.

May 1. At Pulrosie, in Sutherland, aged 74, Mrs. Duncan M’Gregor; and on the 17th, Mr. Duncan M’Gregor, taxman of that place. This venerable couple lived together forty-eight years.

May 8. At Berbice, Ralph-John Blois, esq. youngest son of the late Sir John Blois, bart. of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk.

May 10. On his passage from Leith to Aberdeen, Capt. James Stevenson, (1st.) of the Royal Navy. Capt. Stevenson served in the campaign in Egypt, where he commanded the flotilla of gun-boats on the Nile, on the resignation of Sir Sidney Smith; and the public dispatches of that period bear ample testimony to his eminent services in that arduous campaign.

The wife of Col. Hulse, of Cosington, co. Leicester.

May 12. In Gloucester-place, John M’Canon, esq.

May 13. In St. James’s-place, in very indigent circumstances, Mrs. Bernard, widow of the late M. Bernard, esq. barrister-at-law, late of Richmond, Surrey, and of Houghton, Hants. During her residence at Richmond and Houghton, she was celebrated for her superior taste in fitting up her mansions in the most elegant and costly style, and for her most splendid equipages.

In Curzon-street, May-fair, T. D. Lamb, esq. eldest son of T. P. Lamb, esq.

At Aldsworth-house, Sussex, John Campbell, esq.

At Kingsdown, Mr. Edward Ash, many years the faithful treasurer and zealous servant of the Bristol Infirmary, and at all times the charitable contributor to every institution deserving support in that City. Numerous other of his unostentatious virtues will cause his name to be held in perpetual remembrance by his fellow-citizens.

At Bath, Mrs. Bignell, widow of Mr. Bignell, formerly an eminent attorney of Banbury.

May 14. In Hans-place, Sloane-street, aged 69, James Keith, esq.

At Crouch-end, aged 72, Charles King, esq. of Bernard’s Inn.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Arbuthnot, widow of Robert Arbuthnot, esq. late secretary to the Board of trustees for the improvement of Fisheries and Manufactories in Scotland.

May 15. At Upper Tooting, aged 75, Joseph Broster, esq.

Jane, wife of Rev. John Yeates, of Lyneham, Wilts.

May 16. Aged 52, Cordelia, wife of Rev. Robert Nixon, of Burr-street, East Smithfield.

In Sloane-street, in her 65th year, Frances, widow of the late John Stokes, esq. of the same place.

At Pentonville, Edmund Charles Cotterill, esq. only surviving son of the late William Cotterill, esq. of Mile-end.

Aged 21, Walter, eldest son of Walter Urquhart, esq. of Great Baddow, Essex.

At Gaddesby, co. Leicester, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-col. Cheney, of the Scotch Greys.

Near Gisborough, co. York, Henry Hale, esq. second son of late Gen. John Hale.

In the Gulph of Florida, on his passage home from Jamaica, where he was solely called by his benevolent desire of ascertaining personally the happiness of the negroes on his estates, Matthew Gregory Lewes, esq.

May 17. In Surrey-place, Kent-road, in his 85th year, John Madgshon, esq. late Master-attendant of his Majesty’s Dockyard, Chatham, and sixty years in his Majesty’s service.

Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Robert Wilson, esq. of Wood-house, East Ham.

At

At Kingscote, Miss Kingscote, daughter of the late Thomas Kingscote, esq.

At Crossmount, Capt. James Menzies, Royal Perthshire Militia.

May 18. At Eden farm, in her 60th year, Elinor, widow of the late Lord Auckland.

At Millfield, Surrey, aged 79, Lady Baily, widow of Sir Nicholas Baily, bart. late of Plas-Newyd, Anglesey.

At Souldern, co. Oxford, aged 64, Mr. Gough, coroner and surveyor of assessed taxes for the county of Oxford. He has left a widow and large family. He was long a member of Capt. Bowles's troop of cavalry, and was interred with military honours.

Aged 52, Rev. Martin Coulcher, rector of Gayton Thorpe, and master of the Grammar-school, Lynn.

Of the typhus fever, in his 36th year, Dr. John Thomson, of Leeds, late of Halifax.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-col. Kearney, Queen's dragoon guards.

At Milnholm, in the prime of life, William Keir, esq. conductor of improvements to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, in the district of Eskdale, and late Capt. in Dumfriesshire yeomanry cavalry.

At Nice, Margaret, wife of Thomas Barret Lennard, esq. of Bethus, Essex.

May 19. Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, lady of P. Grenfell, esq. M. P. of Taplow-house, Bucks, and sister of Viscount Doneraile, of Doneraile.

At Ambrosden, co. Oxford, in his 77th year, John Williams, a man of strictly honest character, and bailiff on the estates of Sir Gregory O. P. Turner, bart. for the last fifty years.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Charles Hunter, eldest son of Lieut.-gen. Hunter, of Burnside.

At Kircudbright, Eliza, wife of David Blair, esq. surgeon.

May 20. In her 26th year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late E. Cowper, esq. of Enfield.

At Bury St. Edmund's, in her 78th year, Mrs. Wollaston, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Wollaston, LL.D. and Prebendary of Peterborough.

In his 74th year, William Dyke, esq. of Syrencot, Wilts, many years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county. He was an active, intelligent, and truly upright man.

The Bishop of Orense. He has bequeathed a considerable sum of money to be divided into three parts: the first for the Apostolic See; the second for the private purse of King Ferdinand VII.; and the third for those of the inquisitors who had been persecuted or injured under the administration of the Cortes.

May 21. At Rome, in his 46th year, George Montagu, sixth Earl of Sandwich.—His Lordship married in July 1804, Lady Louisa Lowry Corry, only child of Armar

Lowry, late Earl of Belmore, by Lady Henrietta, one of the daughters of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he has left one son, now Earl of Sandwich, and two daughters, all infants.

May 22. At Ormly Lodge, Ham Common, Hannah, eldest daughter of Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair.

At Peak-hill, Waltham Abbey, Capt. Richard Dale, 84th regt.

In Suffolk-street, George Cruickshank, esq. of Jamaica.

At Burford-house, Shropshire, Lady Caroline Rushout, wife of Hon. and Rev. George Rushout, and sister to the Earl of Galloway.

May 23. In Wimpole-street, in his 80th year, Sir S. Cottrell.

In Portman-street, Dr. William Ord, late of the East India Company's service, Madras establishment.

In a fit of apoplexy, the wife of Bernard Brooshoft, esq.

In his 21st year, Robert John Atkyns, esq. of Exeter College, Oxford, only son of J. T. Atkyns, esq. of Huntercomb-house, Bucks.

Aged 20, Catherine Mary, daughter of Rev. Charles Proby, rector of Stanwick, co. Northampton.

In her 34th year, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Johnson Phillott, esq. of Bath.

Wakelin Welch, esq. of Bath, late of Lympston, co. Devon.

At her son's, Vicarage-house, Tisbury, Wilts, in her 90th year, Mrs. Louisa Prevost, relict of Capt. William Prevost.

At Ayr, aged 87, Major William Montgomerie, late of the 37th foot. He was much respected as a soldier, and for his amiable qualities in private life. He was one of the few surviving heroes who fought at the battle of Minden, at which he commanded the grenadier company of the above regiment.

May 24. At Paris, Henry-John Oliver, esq. of Brill-house, Bucks.

May 25. At Brighton, in his 42d year, John Vernon, esq. of Wherstead-lodge, Suffolk, and formerly of Orwell-park, Lieut.-col. of the 1st reg. of East Suffolk Militia. He was nephew of the late Earl of Shipbrook, and the last male heir to the estates of Admiral Vernon.

May 26. At Harpenden, Herts, where she had resided many years, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Leigh, widow of Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, Gloucestershire, esq. sister of the two last Lords Ducie, and aunt of the present, and of his brother the Hon. A. J. F. Morton, to whom the principal part of her fortune is understood to have been bequeathed: she was buried at Luton, Bedfordshire.

At Tinwell, co. Rutland, aged 76, B. Christian, esq.

May 27. At Clifton, Mr. W. H. Baylis, A. B. late of Wadham College, Oxford, and

and only surviving child of the late W. Baylis, esq. of Bristol. After a short illness of only two months, and at the early age of 22, has this amiable young man been suddenly called to follow his venerable father to the tomb, leaving a disconsolate mother and a large circle of friends to regret his premature loss.

May 28. In Brunswick-place, City-road, aged 81, Walter Mitchelson, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 69, Richard Hunt, esq.

At Old Windsor, Augusta Georgiana Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Lord Walsingham, and only daughter of William first Lord Boston.

At Vienna, in his 83d year, the celebrated Baron Thugut. He was not of noble extraction, and owed his rise in life entirely to his own personal merit.

May 29. In his 68th year, Henry Frogley, esq. of Hounslow.

At Kensington, in her 78th year, Mrs. Jane Dumeroy, descended on her father's side from an ancient French refugee house, and on her mother's, from the Earl of Cassilis of Cassilis, near Maybole, co. Ayr.

In his 74th year, Thomas Follett, esq. formerly Captain in the 73d regiment.

May 30. In South Audley-street, in his 73d year, Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. of Badger-hall, Salop, nearly thirty years one of the representatives of the borough of Bridgnorth. He was educated at Hertford college, Oxford; created M. A. 1767; elected F. R. S. 1770; and was an early and zealous Vice-president of the Royal Humane Society.

May 31. In Montague-square, Anne, Lady Murray, widow of the late Sir John Murray, bart. of Blackborough, and daughter of the late John Digby, esq.

In her 39th year, Sarah, wife of George Jenkins, esq. of Staines.

Aged 32, James, only son of George Monro, esq. of Blackheath.

At Brighton, in her 23d year, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Baker, grand-daughter of the late William Beckley, esq. of Maryland-point, Essex.

At Wakefield, Mr. Fitzgerald, Manager of the Leeds, York, Sheffield, and Hull theatres.

At Portsea, Hants, J. Bullock, esq. formerly of the Ordnance-office, Tower.

June 1. At Montpelier, suddenly, E. A. Arnold, esq. of Ashby Canons, co. Northampton.

June 2. At Sherwood Lodge, Battersea, Thomas Salisbury, son of T. G. Lloyd, esq. of Prowscoed-court, co. Montgomery.

Rev. William Salmon, M. A. vicar of Wadhurst, Sussex, and formerly fellow of Wadham College.

Sally, wife of Robert Tindal, esq. of Coval-hall, Chelmsford.

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* LXXXVIII. PART I.

At Twizle Castle, Durham, in his 81st year, Sir Francis Blake, bart.; a gentleman distinguished by the endowments of a cultivated understanding, and furnishing an example to all classes, in his observance of moral and religious duties. He is succeeded in his title and considerable estates by his eldest son, Colonel (now Sir) Francis Blake.

At Paris, Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Van Brakle, esq. of the Island of St. Croix.

June 3. Aged 38, Mr. William-Guise Stevens, solicitor, of Staple-inn.

June 4. In Upper Cadogan-place, in her 35th year, Mary, wife of Samuel-Rush Meyrick, LL. D.

In Burton-crescent, Anne, widow of the late George Hodgson, esq. of Lambeth.

At Kennington, in his 81st year, W. Weston, esq. of the Borough.

Robert Barker, esq. of Wandsworth.

At Isleworth, aged 87, Lady Twysden, relict of the late Sir William Twysden, bart. of Royden-hall, Kent.

At Bristol, aged 28, Mr. W. E. Morgan, surgeon.

Mr. Thomas Helicar, jun. of Bristol. He was proceeding down the Rhone in the packet from Lyons to Avignon, when she suddenly struck upon a rock with so much violence, as to precipitate several of the passengers overboard, of whom, Mr. Helicar and another lost their lives. Through the humane exertions of an English gentleman on board the packet, the body of Mr. Helicar has been found and interred in the town of Saint Esprit on the Rhone.

June 5. A few days after his arrival from the Continent with his family, Robert Scarlett, M. D.

At Manor-house, Old Windsor, the residence of J. Hudleston, esq. in his 68th year, Lieut.-col. Sir W. O. Hamilton, many years governor of Heligoland. He had accompanied Mr. Hudleston from London the preceding afternoon, and had retired to rest rather earlier than usual, complaining only of extreme fatigue. In the morning he was found apparently in the most profound sleep; but, to the inexpressible grief of his friends, it was soon discovered to be the sleep of death. The surgeon who was immediately called in was of opinion that he must have died in a complete state of syncope, or fainting, occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel near the heart.

At Culdees Castle, Mrs. Drummond, wife of Lieut.-gen. James Drummond, of Drummerhance.

June 6. In the Strand, Rt. Gourlay, esq.

Aged 78, Leonard Barton, esq. of Ringstead, co. Northampton. He formerly served the office of high sheriff. To the General Infirmary at Northampton he has bequeathed 100*l.* and to the Devon and Exeter hospital 100*l.*

At

At Wismagora, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, the Weywode-senator and general of cavalry, John Henry Von Doubrowski. He was the first who formed the Polish Legion in Italy, shared in all the French campaigns, and cast the first ray of hope on the regeneration of annihilated Poland.

June 7. At Camberwell, in her 28th year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Moy Thomas, of Wallbrook, solicitor.

At Cambridge, Capt. Herbert Raban, 8th reg. son of Col. Raban, of Hatch, co. Somerset.

At Southend, Marian, eldest dau. of John Hubbard, esq. of Stratford, Essex.

At Edgefield, Norfolk, almost at the time arranged for her marriage, in her 19th year, Miss Elizabeth-Louisa Gooch, of Gisleham, Suffolk.

At Bath, in his 69th year, Fairfax Johnson, esq. of Spalding. He was grandson of Maurice Johnson, esq. founder of the "Gentlemen's Society" at Spalding; and officiated as sub-librarian in 1781. He was also clerk of the sewers at Spalding.

At Brussels, Mrs. Creevey, wife of T. Creevey, esq. M. P. and relict of the late W. Ord, esq. of Fenham, Northumberland.

June 8. In Sackville-street, Miss Garrett, of Bath, daughter of the late Daniel Garrett, esq. of Belmont, Hants.

In Princes-street, Bank, Geo. Black, esq.

At Hadley, Middlesex, in her 58th year, Mary-Anne, wife of James Quilter, esq.

June 9. In London, in his 74th year, Rev. E. Ralph, thirty-six years minister of a Dissenting congregation at Maidstone. He enjoyed the friendship of all who knew him, and was humbly thankful.

June 10. At Hastings, Mrs. Martelli, relict of Horatio Martelli, esq. late of Norfolk-street.

At Tutshill, co. Monmouth, Thomas Walters, esq.

At Cowley, co. Oxford, aged 47, Rev. John Bleay Leasinby, M. A. and Chaplain of Exeter College, Oxford.

At Portobello, near Sheffield, aged 62, Mr. Joseph Youle, a self-taught mathematician of some eminence in that neighbourhood, and an able instructor. His death was caused by keeping the windows of his school-room open during the whole of the Wednesday preceding, in order to avoid as much as possible the intense heat of that day.

At Berlin, M. Von Goldbeck, the Grand Chancellor of Prussia. He was born in the Old Marche, Aug. 2, 1733, and had therefore nearly completed his 85th year. According to the words which he himself chose to be inscribed on his tomb, he "reposes in God, grateful, hoping, confiding."

At Berlin, in his 83d year, his Excellency Field Marshal Count Von Kalckreuth, governor of that city, &c. The Count, who was endowed by nature with

great powers of mind, which were highly cultivated, was the son of a Saxon officer, and was educated in the school of Frederick the Great. He served through the whole Seven-years' War as Aide-de-camp to Prince Henry of Prussia. In this war, and in the late campaigns of the Prussian army, he gave manifold proofs of his tactical knowledge, and of his courage; he was sixty-seven years in active service. To the qualities of a soldier, he added the urbanity of a courtier, great knowledge of the world and of mankind, and the amiable qualities of an interesting companion.

June 11. At Salisbury, J. S. Talbot, son of the Dean of Salisbury and Lady Elizabeth Talbot.

At Blenheim Lodge, Cheltenham, Anne, wife of James Dudden, esq. of Temple Cloud, near Bristol.

Richard Barlow, esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight.

At Cortachy-castle, Scotland, the Countess of Airly.

June 12. In Albemarle-street, aged 70, Arthur Shakespear, esq.

At Kennington, Capt. Joseph Edmonds, R. N.

Antony Linaire Askew, esq. of Middleton, co. Westmoreland.

June 14. In his 36th year, J. D. Rucker, esq. of the Old South Sea-house, Broad-street.

At Newick, Rev. Henry Clutton.

June 15. At Gogar Bank, Scotland, Cumberland Reid, esq.

At Ruthwell, co. Dumfries, W. Gillespie, an old Chelsea pensioner. By his own account he was 108 years of age; his discharge, however, which is dated in 1763, and characterizes him as being "then worn out" in the service, makes him a few years younger, but still upwards of 100. He enlisted when young in the Enniskillen drag. and served in the German wars under Lord Stair, in 1743-4. On the breaking out of the rebellion, his regiment was recalled, and at the fatal battle of Preston Paus he gallantly saved a stand of colours from falling into the hands of the enemy, and took them to the celebrated Col. Gardiner, who had then received his death wound, and was reclining on a bank at a little distance. Gillespie continued to walk about the neighbourhood till within a few days of his death.

June 16. In his 50th year, G. Horsley, esq. of Teddington.

In his 21st year, Samuel, fourth son of Mr. G. Wray, of Springfield, stone-mason. This youth was most dreadfully burnt on a rejoicing-night about nine years ago, in consequence of a bundle of serpents which he had in his bosom taking fire. From the injury then received, he lingered till the present period, not in idleness, but in the business of a clock and watch-maker, which

which he had acquired and practised with more than usual ingenuity.

June 17. In Finsbury-square, in his 82d year, D. Meilan, esq.

Mrs. Hardy, relict of C. M. Hardy, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

In Norton-street, Col. J. Elford, Lieut. Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, and formerly of the 51st reg.

At Wisbaden, suddenly, the celebrated Russian general, Winzingerode. This was the officer who, while commanding a corps of light cavalry in the campaign of 1814, intercepted Buonaparte's dispatches to Maria Louisa. The dispatches contained intelligence of Napoleon's march towards the Rhine; and on being transmitted to the Emperor Alexander, produced that immediate and rapid movement of the Allied army upon Paris, which led to the dethronement of Buonaparte, and finished the war of the Revolution.

June 18. Aged 74, Robert Tippler, esq. late secretary to the Lead company.

At Peckham Rye, in his 80th year, R. Moseley, esq.

In a fit of apoplexy, aged 58, T. Wayth, esq. of Eye, solicitor, more than thirty years one of the coroners for the county of Suffolk. He was attending the election ball, given in honour of the newly elected members for the borough of Eye, and partaking of the amusement of dancing, when he fell motionless, and expired.

At Stranraer, in his 90th year, Mr. James Carnochan, late parochial schoolmaster there. He was an elder in the church of Scotland for upwards of sixty years, filled the office of session clerk for nearly that period, and presbytery clerk fifty years.

June 19. At Lennel-house, co. Berwick, Patrick Brydone, esq. F. R. S. Lond. & Edinb. F. S. A. comptroller of the Stamp-office. This gentleman, formerly in the army, was travelling-preceptor to Mr. William Beckford, of Somerly, to whom he addressed the Letters of which his "Tour through Sicily and Malta" consists. Besides that Work, published in two volumes 8vo, 1773, he was the Author of some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

June 20. At Homerton, James How, esq. of the Navy-office.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Charles Clement Adderley, esq. late of Knighton-lodge, co. Leicester.

June 21. At Pentonville, in his 40th year, William Elmslie, esq. of Abchurch-lane, merchant.

Mrs. Macnamara, relict of the late J. Macnamara, esq. of St. Christopher's, and mother of Lady Cranstoun.

At Compton Barrett, co. Wilts, aged 67, Margaret, wife of Richard Dugdale, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

At Willsbridge-house, the residence of his aunt, Mr. Thomas Pearsall, jun. solicitor, of Bristol.

In his 20th year, Mr. Thomas Nottidge, of Christ Church college, Cambridge, second son of G. Nottidge, esq. of Castle Hedingham, Essex.

June 23. George Parys, esq. of Craven-street, army agent.

In Clapham-road, aged 51, Thomas Thompson, esq.

At Tachbury, Hants, aged 78, William Tinison, esq. late of Moor park, Surrey.

Richard-Miles Wynne, esq. of Yarth house, co. Denbigh, many years governor of Cape Coast Castle, Africa.

The Dowager Queen of Sweden; having survived his Majesty, the late King of Sweden, between four and five months.

June 25. At Oreston, near Plymouth, in his 80th year, Lieut. John Burrows, of the Royal Navy, in which he served sixty-four years, forty-eight as a Lieutenant. Excepting three in Greenwich-hospital, he was the oldest in the Lieutenants' list, and preferred remaining so, though twice offered the rank of master and commander.

At Springfield, co. Cork, Rt. Hon. Baron Muskerry, Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Limerick, and Colonel of the County Limerick Militia, &c.

June 26. Aged 72, Arabella, relict of John-Walker Heneage, esq. of Compton-house, co. Wilts.

At Ripple Vale, Kent, aged 74, Fleming French, esq. being the fourth of the family since September last.

At Bath, Col. James Plumer, of the India Company's Bengal establishment.

In Novogorod, the Russian Metropolitan Ambrose, Archbishop of the former place.

June 27. In Great Surrey-street, Mary, widow of the late R. Price, esq. of Stepney.

At Chelsea, in the 23d year of his ministry, Rev. James Needham. He preached a few evenings before in one of the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan methodists, and then appeared in the most perfect health, but was seized next morning with a fatal distemper, which put an end to his life and labours.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Charlotte Innes, of Paradise-house, Henley upon Thames.

At Brighton, Catherine, widow of the late Rev. Stileman Bostock, vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex.

John Nash, esq. of Hill-house, Newnham, co. Gloucester.

June 28. At Stoke Newington, Mrs. James Grahame, wife of James Grahame, esq. of Edinburgh, and youngest daughter of the late John Robley, esq.

Paul Anthony Flindt, esq. late of Bath.

June 29. At Aylesford, Kent, at a very advanced age, William-Alexander Dunning, esq. sen.

At

At Lymington, in his 46th year, Maj. Wingfield, late of the 36th regiment.

At the rectory of St. Nicholas Olave, E. J. W. Whitaker, esq. son of Rev. E. W. Whitaker.

At Chicksands-priory, co. Bedford, in his 77th year, Sir George Osborn, bart. a general in the army, and colonel of the 40th regiment. This benevolent gentleman was born May 19, 1742. He was brought up to the land service; and, having gone through several ranks, became a General of Foot, and Colonel of His Majesty's 40th regiment; and for several years was Groom of His Majesty's bed-chamber. He married, in 1771, Anne, daughter of — Bannister, esq. by whom he had one son, now Sir John Osborn, bt. a Lord of the Admiralty, and one of the present representatives for the county of Bedford. Sir George married, secondly, Lady Heneage Finch, daughter of Daniel Earl of Winchelsea.

Lately—In Camden-place, Col. Thomas Hawkins, of the Bengal Army. He served his country in India through an honourable career of 36 years with courage, zeal, and judgment. Temperate, but firm in command, he was beloved and respected by a highly disciplined corps, of which he was long at the head. A small service of plate presented to him by his brother officers, evinced their affection and esteem at the moment of their separation. In the command of a small army in the ceded country of Bundelcund, where, in the transfer of a people from the Government of one state to that of another, the jealousy and ambition of a high-minded nobility could not be reconciled without extreme difficulty; by his spirited and judicious conduct he speedily conciliated all parties, and established tranquillity and order. To his widow and family his death is an irreparable loss.

John Nixon, esq. late of Basinghall-street; well-known as a drawer of landscapes, and as a merchant and special juryman in the City.

In Baker-street, aged 53, Lieut.-gen. W. St. Leger.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 72, Mrs. French, widow of the late William French, esq. of the Island of Montserrat.

In Scotland-yard, Rev. John Penny, pastor of the Baptist Church, Portsea.

Rev. James Boullen, French Protestant clergyman of the Church of England, father of Mr. Boullen, French teacher, of Carlisle.

Aged 107, Michael Baily, a native of Sherbourn, co. York, and the person who sat for the painting called "The Woodman." He was a very regular man, and from the age of fifty, when he first came to London, till he attained his hundredth year, he was a day-labourer.

Found drowned in the Surrey Canal, near the bridge, Kent-road, Mr. B. Russell, Inspector under the Board of Excise.

At Westbourne-green, after a short illness occasioned by a paralytic stroke, John Braithwaite, esq. In private life, Mr. B. was highly respected; and he was well-known to the publick as the constructor of a Diving Bell, by which, in 1783, he descended into the Royal George, sunk at Spithead, and brought up the sheet-anchor, and many of the guns; also, in the same year, many of the guns sunk in the Spanish flotilla off Gibraltar; and, in 1788, he recovered from the Hartwell East Indiaman, lost off Bonavista, one of the Cape Verd islands, 38,000*l.* in dollars; 7,000 pigs of lead, and 360 boxes of tin. In 1806 he recovered from the Abergavenny East Indiaman, lost off Portland, 75,000*l.* in dollars, the whole of the tin, and other valuables, worth 30,000*l.* In this last enterprize, his diving apparatus, and his means of sawing apart the deck of a ship under water, evinced the perfection to which his discoveries had attained.

Bedfordshire — Rev. William Fancourt, rector of Bletsöe.

At Amptill, aged 48, the wife of Rev. James Gartrell.

Buckinghamshire — At Winslow, John Tookey, M. D.

Cambridgeshire — At Melbourn, in her 66th year, Mrs. Ellis, relict of Rev. T. R. Ellis, vicar of Melbourn, and rector of Kelshall, co. Herts.

Cheshire — At Wistaston-hall, aged 85, Peter Walthall, esq.

Robert F. Currie, M. D. of Chester.

Rev. Thomas Ward, B. A. perpetual curate of Shotwick.

Rev. Charles Sawkins, prebendary of Chester, and vicar of Overton and Frodsham.

At Neston, the relict of Dr. Abnett.

Cornwall — At Bodmin, aged 75, Mrs. Gilbert, of the Priory. To a refined understanding and superior intellect, she united all the social virtues and fascinating graces which can adorn the female character. Several individuals of the first rank and eminence courted her friendship and correspondence; amongst whom were Dr. Johnson, John Hunter the anatomist, Capt. Clarke the circumnavigator.

Rev. John Thorne, thirty-two years minister of St. Teath, and late of Exeter College, Oxford.

At Rose-in-Vale, in Perran, suddenly, aged 62, Rev. James Benetto, vicar of Fowey, Peranzabuloe, and St. Agnes.

Mrs. Carlyon, widow of the late Rev. John C. and dau. of the late James Winstanley, esq. of Branston-hall, co. Leicest.

Cumberland — At Ramsey, Isle of Man, aged 61, Hon. N. Moore, his Majesty's first deemster in that island.

At Carlisle, aged 52, the relict of Dr. Wilson.

Derbyshire — At Derby, Frederick, second son of John Gisborne, esq. late of Orgreave, co. Stafford, and student of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Rev. Francis Wilmot, rector of Trusley and Pinxton.

Devonshire — At Plymouth, Mrs. Boger, wife of admiral Boger.

At Exeter, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. George Carwithen, late rector of Ashprington.

At Exeter, Capt. Watson, R. N.

At Teignmouth, Lieut. Southcote, R. N.

At Eggesford, aged 77, Rev. John Churchill, B. D. formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and many years rector of Eggesford and Chawleigh, Devon.

At Egg-Buckland, aged 63, Rev. H. Julian, vicar of that parish.

At Holsworthy, aged 72, the wife of Rev. D. L. Meyrick.

At Bishopsteignton, Major J. G. Bradford, late of the 58th regiment.

Dorset — At Weymouth, aged 17, Hon. Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of Lord Blaney.

Near Salisbury, Mrs. Russell, wife of Adm. Russell, of Great Canford.

At Exmouth, where she went for the recovery of her health, Louisa Sophia Bird, youngest daughter of Lieut.-col. Bird, of Goytree, Monmouthshire, late of the 8th and 54th regiments; whose truly amiable disposition, and uncommon suavity of manners, must render her loss long and deeply regretted, not only by her immediate relatives, but by all who were acquainted with her merits.

Durham — At Neesham-hall, near Darlington, the wife of William Wrightson, esq.

At Westoe, aged 24, George Macaulay, esq. Collector of the Customs at Sierra Leone, grandson of the Author of the "History of St. Kilda."

At South Shields, aged 40, the wife of Mr. Joseph Renoldson, and eldest daughter of Sir Cuthbert Heron, bart.

Gloucestershire — At Kingstanley, aged 58, Rev. James Williams.

At Rapsgate, in his 25th year, Henry, son of James Pitt, esq. of Birdlip-house.

At Upton-house, Tetbury, at an advanced age, John Cripps, esq.

At Colesborne, Rev. Manley Holmes, only son of Rev. J. Holmes.

Hampshire — At Portsmouth, Lieut.-col. Zouch.

At the dépôt, Portsea, in his 59th year, John Thomas, esq. late Lieut.-col. of the 28th foot, and barrack-master at Portsmouth. He served in America during the whole of the war, and was at the taking of the West India Islands in 1794 and 1800.

Herefordshire — At Hereford, in his 82d year, James Wellington, esq. He was

aid-de-camp to Gen. Vaughan, and afterwards to Gen. Tryon in the American Revolutionary war.

At Hereford, aged 90, John Gwillim, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary, alderman of the corporation, and father of the city.

At Hereford, Harriet, wife of Rev. J. C. Bird, rector of Mordeford and Dynedor. — Also, within a few days of their mother, Harriet, his eldest daughter; and Edward, his infant son.

Anne, wife of Rev. J. Higgins, rector of Llanwarne.

Rev. John Parry, incumbent of Dulas and Ewyas Harold, and of Clunbury, Shropshire.

Huntingdonshire — At St. Ives, Rev. Francis Goodson Panting.

Kent — At Chatham, aged 33, Mrs. S. Cundill, wife of Rev. J. Cundill, General Baptist minister in that town. By the death of this excellent woman, a chasm has been made in the social circle, which will not be early nor easily filled up.

At Freeland, in her 76th year, Mrs. Moore, relict of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Aged 75, Rev. R. Fontaine, vicar of Sutton at Hone, and Horton Kirby.

Lancashire — At Liverpool, Dr. Goldsmith.

At Liverpool, of typhus fever, Joseph Carter, M. D. His death is both a public and private loss of no ordinary kind.

At Middleton, aged 86, Rev. Robert Walker.

Aged 71, Rev. Thomas Lowe, vicar of St. John's Chewbent.

At Halton Park, near Lancaster, aged 88, Thomas Bateman, esq.

At Radley-house, near Burnley, Henry Aspinall, esq.

At Bury, aged 76, Rev. Francis Hodgson, head-master of the Free-grammar-school at that place.

Leicestershire — At Ashby-de-la Zouch, aged 19, John, only son of Rev. John Piddocke.

At Saxby vicarage, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. J. Empson.

At Garendon-park, Rev. W. March Phillipps, fourth son of the late Thomas Phillipps, esq.

At Quorndon, Rev. B. Pollard.

Lincolnshire — At Stamford, aged 70, David Watson, esq.

Aged 63, Rev. Charles L'Oste, rector of Greetham, and for nearly forty years head-master of Horncastle Free-grammar-School.

At Alexton, aged 45, Rev. E. G. Charnock, curate of that village.

In his 83d year, Rev. W. Cookson, vicar of Whittan and Alkborough.

At Canwick, aged 71, Rev. John Sharer, vicar of that parish.

At Greatford, Sir Thos. Moncrieffe, bart. Aged

Aged 40, Rev. H. C. Burton, late curate of Leadenham.

At East Butterwick, aged 73, Charles Vavasour, esq. late of the 3d dragoons, youngest son of the late W. Vavasour, esq. of Weston-hall, co. York, and nephew of Sir John Chaplin, bart.

At Heighinton, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. R. Hoyle.

Norfolk—At Norwich, in his 47th year, Rev. Augustus Beavor, rector of Berg Apton, Norfolk, and of Otley, Suffolk.

At Yarmouth, aged 84, Mr. Robert Oliver. He was a petty officer on board his Majesty's ship Orford in 1759, and was with a party of seamen and marines attacking the Heights of Abraham, to favour the approach of General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec in that year.

At Lynn, aged 102, Mrs. Crawford.

Rev. William Mitchell, of Wymondham, perpetual curate of Bylaugh.

Aged 77, Rev. Dr. Baker, of Cawston. He was presented and instituted to the living of Cawston with Portland in 1772.

Northamptonshire—In his 74th year, Rev. Charles Marshall, 38 years vicar of Brixworth.

At Kettering, aged 18, Georgiana, only child of Rev. George Anderson, of Cransley.

Northumberland—At Newcastle, aged 71, Mr. John Reed, an eminent mason. Many monuments of his skill and industry will be found in various quays which border the banks of the Tyne. His last great work, the bridge over Pandon Dean, has been much admired.

At Newcastle, aged 40, Rev. W. Linfitt.

At Newcastle, Nathaniel Punshon, esq. who filled the office of Under-sheriff of that town for many years with distinguished credit to himself and satisfaction to the publick.

At Cox-lodge, aged 73, Job Bulman, esq. one of the partners in the bank of Lambton and Co. Newcastle.

Notts—At Harworth, in her 93d year, Mrs. Downes, relict of Rev. Henry Downes, M. A. formerly vicar of Ecclesfield, and minister of St. Paul's church, Sheffield.

Rutland—As Clipsham, aged 68, J. Hack, esq. He served the office of sheriff for this county in 1805.

Salop—At Berwick-house, the seat of her grandmother, Mrs. Powys, Rt. Hon. Lady Catherine Frances Feilding, daughter of the late Visc. Feilding, and sister to the Earl of Denbigh.

Somersetshire—At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. Bates, relict of John Bates, esq. barrister-at-law, and sister of the late Rev. Sir Philip Monoux, bart. of Sandy, co. Bedford.

At Bath, aged 52, Rev. J. Hartley Green, M. A. late rector of Poole.

At Bath, Marianne Juliana Watson, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Watson, and grand-daughter of the late Bishop of Llandaff.

At Bristol, the wife of William Branc Elwyn, esq. of Queen's College, Oxford, D. C. L.

At Wells, the relict of Rev. Evan Davies, rector of Ilchester and vicar of Pilton.

At Taunton, aged 63, the wife of Rev. John L. Fenner.

At Elworthy, Rev. Mr. Willis.

At Comeytrowe-house, near Taunton, in his 77th year, Lieut.-gen. David Smith, of the East India Company's service.

At Ilminster, W. C. Yorke, esq.

At Celeford, aged 83, Rev. W. Ashmann. *Staffordshire*—Aged 35, Rev. Watson Hutchinson, M. A. vicar of Tutbury.

Suffolk—Aged 77, Sarah, wife of Rev. R. Smith, of Clare.

Thomas Norgate, M. D. of Ashfield-house.

At Bungay, Major James Clarke.

Surrey—Near Morden, William Armstrong, esq. D. A. Commissary-general, and formerly Captain in the 50th regt.

Sussex—Rev. W. Gwynne, rector of Hamsey and St. Anne's, Lewes.

Warwickshire—Rev. William Williams, vicar of Wappenbury, and formerly fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

Wiltshire—At Marlborough, Anne, eldest daughter of Dr. Maurice.

At Frome, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. John Walters, curate of Frome, and rector of Lullington.

At Barford, of a ruptured blood-vessel, aged 32, Rev. George Edwards.

Worcestershire—At Worcester, Mary, relict of Moreton Slaney, esq. of Shiffnal, and sister of Sir Andrew Corbet, bart.

Aged 77, Anne, relict of Rev. James Nash, vicar of Ombersley.

Yorkshire—At York, Henry Weber, esq. late of Edinburgh, author of "The Battle of Flodden-field," 1809, 8vo, and "Tales and Popular Romances," 1812, 4 vols, 8vo; and editor of "Metrical Romances of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Centuries," 1811, 3 vols. 8vo; "The Dramatic Works of John Ford, with an Introduction of Notes," 1811, 2 vols. 8vo; "The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, with an Introduction and Notes," 1812, 14 vols. 8vo, &c.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Shaw, who in attempting to save a person from drowning broke his thumb, which produced a locked-jaw, and occasioned his death.

In his 93d year, Philip Smelter, esq. of Goddard Hall, near Sheffield.

At Knaresborough, aged 76, Mrs. Barbara Slingsby, aunt to Sir Thomas Turnor Slingsby, bart. of Scriven Park.

At Laughton-en-le-Morthen, aged 75, Rev. John Clarke, vicar of that place, and St. John's, rector of Dinnington, and perpetual curate of Anston.

At Thirsk, Rev. J. Dakin.

At Haldenby Park, aged 75, John Gee, esq.

Aged 87, Rev. Thomas Bland, 45 years curate of Bolsterstone and Middop.

At Colne, aged 39, Rev. T. Vasey.

At Neath, Richard Bevan, M. D. a magistrate for the county of Glamorgan.

Jane Sophia, daughter of the late Sir G. Powell, of Heathfield, near Swansea.

At Newton, co. Glamorgan, Rev. Mr. Jenkins.

Aged 34, Sir Robert Lynche Blossie, bart. of Gabalva, Glamorganshire.

At Court y Gollen, Bruen, Col. Davies.

At Brynogg, co. Cardigan, in his 60th year, Edward Vaughan Lloyd, esq. eldest son of the late Edward Vaughan, esq. of Green-grove.

At Crickhowell, co. Monmouth, aged 78, Mrs. Gwynne, relict of Marmaduke Gwynne, esq. of Brecon.

At Monmouth, Rev. T. Hughes.

At Eason's Lodge, near Yaxley, Carmarthenshire, aged 106, Mrs. Anne Eason. The estate on which she lived descends to her nephew, Sir Rich. Phillips, of London.

At Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, R. M. Shewen, esq.

At Carmarthen, M. Howell, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

At Talgarth, co. Brecon, Rev. William Davies.

At Neuadd-wylin, co. Cardigan, aged 56, Rev. Griffith Griffiths.

At Fir Court, Church Stoke, co. Montgomery, suddenly, Rev. Ralph Downes, rector of Petton, Salop.

Mr. Henry Foulkes, of Welchpool, attorney.

At Carnarvon, aged 65, Rev. John Griffiths, nearly 40 years a minister in the Independent connexion.

Rev. Lloyd Jones, of Plas Madoc, co. Denbigh.

SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, of typhus fever, Sir John Anstruther, bart. M.P.

At Edinburgh, in his 73d year, Alexander Robertson, esq. of Ettrick Hall, late one of the keepers of the records of Scotland, which important office he had filled with honour to himself, and with the esteem and approbation of every professional man in Scotland for nearly half a century.

At Edinburgh, the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Watson, principal of the United College of St. Andrew's.

At Glasgow, Mr. James Russell, jun. who has left the following donations: to the poor of the Relief Chapel, Campbell-street, 200*l.*; Sabbath Evening schools, 50*l.*; to the Royal Infirmary, 50*l.*; to the Lunatic Asylum, 50*l.*; to the poor of his native parish, Falkirk, 50*l.*

At Glasgow, aged 45, Mr. James Denholm, of the Glasgow Academy. He was the author of the "History of Glasgow, with a Tour to Loch Lomond, and the Falls of the Clyde," 1799, 12mo, and several other estimable works.

At Lorn Furnace-house, Argylehire, in

her 36th year, Mary, wife of J. P. Harrison, esq.

At Perth, aged 85, Rev. James Scott, late senior minister of Perth. Mr. Scott was ordained minister of Kinfauns in 1759, admitted minister of Perth 1762; and resigned his charge in consequence of the infirmities of age in 1807.

At Jedburgh, Dr. James Harvey, physician.

At Durnoch, Mrs. Gordon, only surviving sister of the late Sir William Gordon, bart. of Embo, N. B.

IRELAND.—At Dublin, in his 25th year, J. James, esq. son of Sir W. J. James, of Laughey Hall, co. Berks, and of Lady Jane James, sister of the Marquis Camden. He was educated at Harrow and at Oxford. He engaged in the army during the campaigns of 1814 and 1815, and distinguished himself so much in that career, as to have received the thanks of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, and he was honoured with some of the military orders of those Sovereigns. Since the cessation of hostilities, Mr. James was appointed Secretary of Legation at Munich, and Secretary of Embassy at the Hague. In consequence of ill health, he returned to England in 1816.—He married, June 28, 1814, Lady Emily-Jane Stuart, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, by whom he has left one son.

At Dublin, Joseph Medlicott, esq. late of Neilstown, co. Dublin.

At Dublin, Mr. Patrick Lynch, author of various publications in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

At Dublin, George Martin, esq. barrister, cousin to Visc. Clifden.

At Dublin, John Hamilton, esq. one of the Commissioners of enquiry into the fees of the Irish courts of justice.

At Cork, Eliza, daughter of the late James Barry, esq. of Hanover-hall, and sister of Dr. Milner Barry, of Cork.

At Cork, of the malignant fever, W. Crofts, M. D. whose loss will be long and severely felt.

At Maryville, co. Limerick, William Finch, esq.

The wife of Thomas Odell, esq. of Balingarry-house, co. Limerick.

At Ballintemple, co. Cork, D. O'Connell, esq.

At Derry, aged 75, the very Rev. John Hume, dean of Derry, nephew of the late Bp. Hume, formerly a prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral, master of the hospital of St. Nicholas, and vicar of Gillingham.

At Rosstrevor, Rev. Thomas Ross, vicar of that parish, and brother of the late General Ross.

At Gortnagally, near Dungannon, aged 122, John Woods, an industrious farmer, who lived a regular sober life. His wife died about two years ago, aged 82; and he was 42 years old the day of her birth.

ADDITIONS

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARIES.

Vol. LXXXVII. Part II.

P. 92. In the Will of Dr. *W. K. Craufurd*, is contained a legacy in the following words : " I give to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in trust for the Nation, the sum of 100*l.* and hope every man will contribute in proportion to his property." The effects are sworn under 14,000*l.*

P. 563. a. Mr. *Langford* was son of the very celebrated Auctioneer; and for many years carried on the business of a wholesale Tobacconist in Ludgate-street, in partnership with Mr. Alderman Sainsbury, whose daughter he married. He was a gentleman of considerable taste, and possessed several valuable pictures, amongst which were some excellent originals of Hogarth, with whom his Father had long been in habits of great intimacy.

P. 567. b. Col. *Myers* was the only son of the late John Myers, esq. of Templepatrick, near Dromore, and nephew to the late Lieut.-gen. Sir William Myers, bt.

P. 629. a. Mr. *W. S. Winkworth* was brought up to the medical profession, and successively filled, with great approbation, the appointments of assistant-surgeon to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth; dispenser and interpreter to the French Prison at Dartmoor; and, lastly, dispenser to the Royal Hospital at Barbadoes. On the reduction of the latter to a peace establishment in 1816, he returned to England, where he found the ground already occupied by great numbers of medical practitioners, who had been previously discharged from the army and navy, and was, therefore, induced to accept the situation of surgeon to the very extensive estates of Sir Alexander Cochran, at Trinidad. He embarked for this island in the month of July, 1816, with his wife and two of his children, one of whom, also, fell a victim to the climate, shortly after their arrival. He had scarcely time to acquaint himself with the nature of his new duties, before he was affected with a succession of disorders peculiar to the West Indies, which ultimately produced his death. His attainments in the sciences, and knowledge in most of the European and dead languages, were very extensive.

P. 629. b. The remains of *John Winn*, esq. were deposited in the family vault in Wragby Church, Jan. 20. The corpse was conveyed over land to Calais, and landed at Dover, attended by Dr. Harrison, who had accompanied him as his friend and physician on his tour on the Continent, and by his valet, &c. and arrived at the family mansion at Nostell, Jan. 6. The funeral service was performed by Rev. John Griffiths, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, his friend and tutor. The deceased was beloved by every one who knew him, and promised to be an ho-

nourable and respectable representative of the House of Winn. His extensive estates descend to his only surviving brother, Charles Williamson, esq. a fellow commoner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and now in his 22d year.

P. 632. a. *John Trelawny*, esq. has bequeathed a legacy of 1000*l.* to the Royal Humane Society for the recovery of persons apparently dead.

P. 632. The Margravine of *Bayreuth* has left by her will 2,000 florins to the poor of Erlangen, her fine library to the University, and to each of her servants a legacy, in proportion to his rank and service, of 20,000 florins, 12,000 florins, &c. Her nephews, the Princes of Brunswick, inherit the greatest part of her jewels.

IN THE PRESENT PART.

P. 177. Dr. *Cogan* was reputed to be the author of "The History of John Bun-
cle, jun." He also published, under his own name, "Dissertatio de Pathemat-
um Animi vi et modo agendo." (Ludg.
Bat.) 4to. 1767.

P. 372. b. *Humphrey Repton*, esq. was born in Norfolk, on the estate of the late Mr. Windham, and bred to the business of a stocking-manufacturer; and his sister and daughters for many years kept a hosier's shop at Hare-street. Mr. R. had the good fortune to obtain the patronage of Mr. Windham, whom he accompanied as his secretary to Ireland. On his return, about thirty years ago, he adopted the profession of landscape-gardening, as he expresses it in one of his publications, "under the first patronage in the country." At that time the celebrated Brown had been dead ten years; Mr. Repton avowed himself his successor, and defended his principles against the attacks made on them by Mr. Price and Mr. Knight. After some years experience, however, as the writings of these gentlemen began to effect a change in the public taste, Mr. R. gradually conformed to that taste, and recognizes it in his "Observations on the Changes of Taste in Landscape Gardening and Architecture," published in 1806, and subsequently, more fully, in "Fragments on Landscape Gardening and Architecture," 4to. which appeared in 1817. Mr. Repton was an artist of elegant attainments and good taste, more calculated to follow than to lead, and more attached to the beautiful and pretty than to the grand style of art. He was evidently more at home in Gothic Architecture than Landscape Gardening.—One of Mr. Repton's sons is a solicitor at Aylsham, Norfolk; another, who has devoted himself to the study of Architecture, is in the office of Mr. Nash, and was lately united to a daughter of Lord Eldon.

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